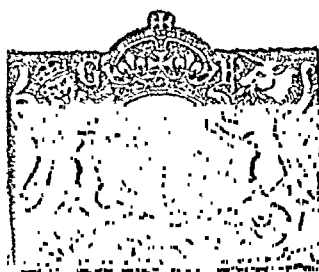


Fifty-eighth Issue.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

REVIEW
OF THE
TRADE OF INDIA
IN
1931-32

*Published by order of the
Governor-General in Council.*



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CHART 1.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.

(a) During the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

(Private and Government)

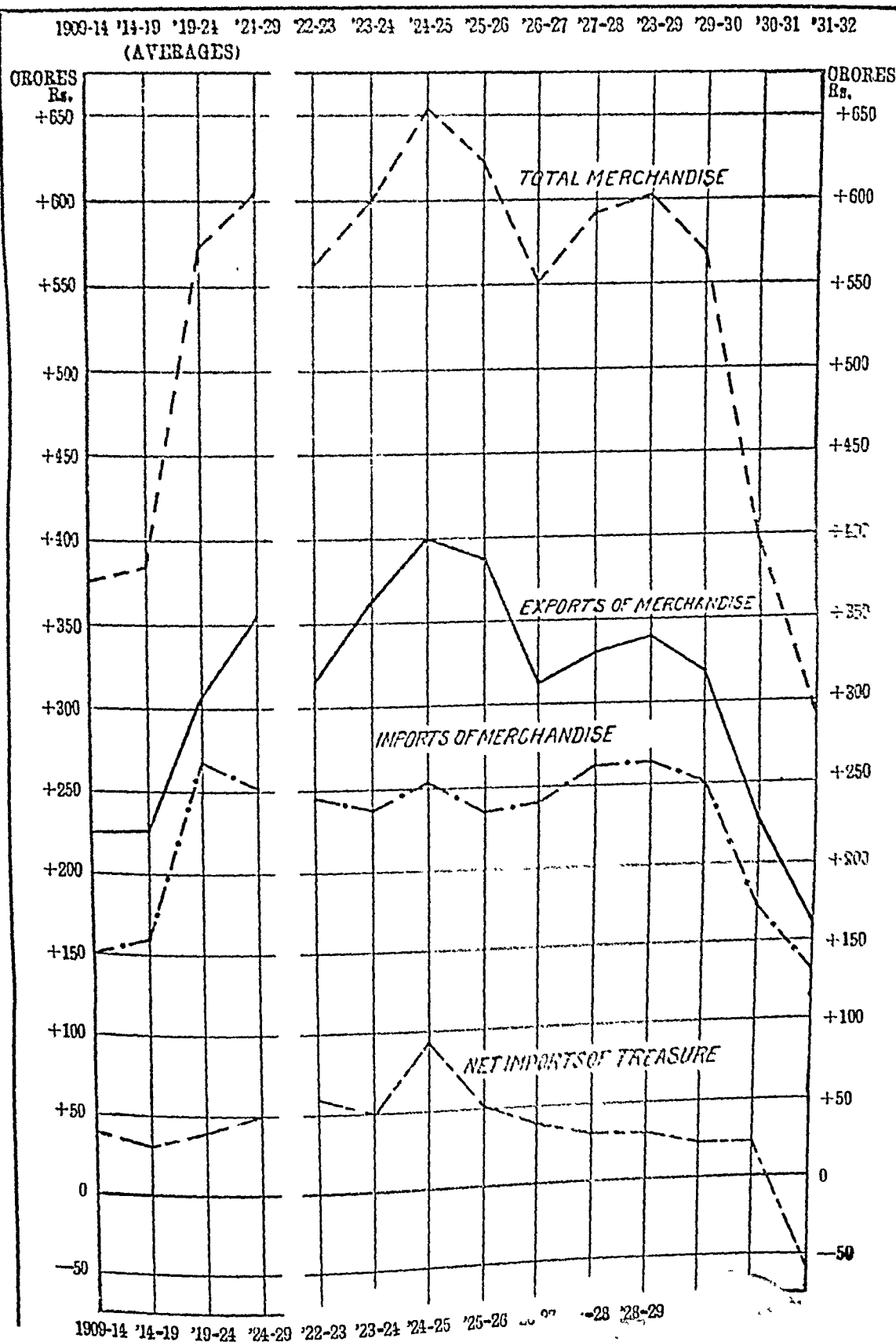


CHART 1.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.

(b) During the sixty-five years (1864-69 to 1924-29). Quinquennial Averages.
(Private and Government)

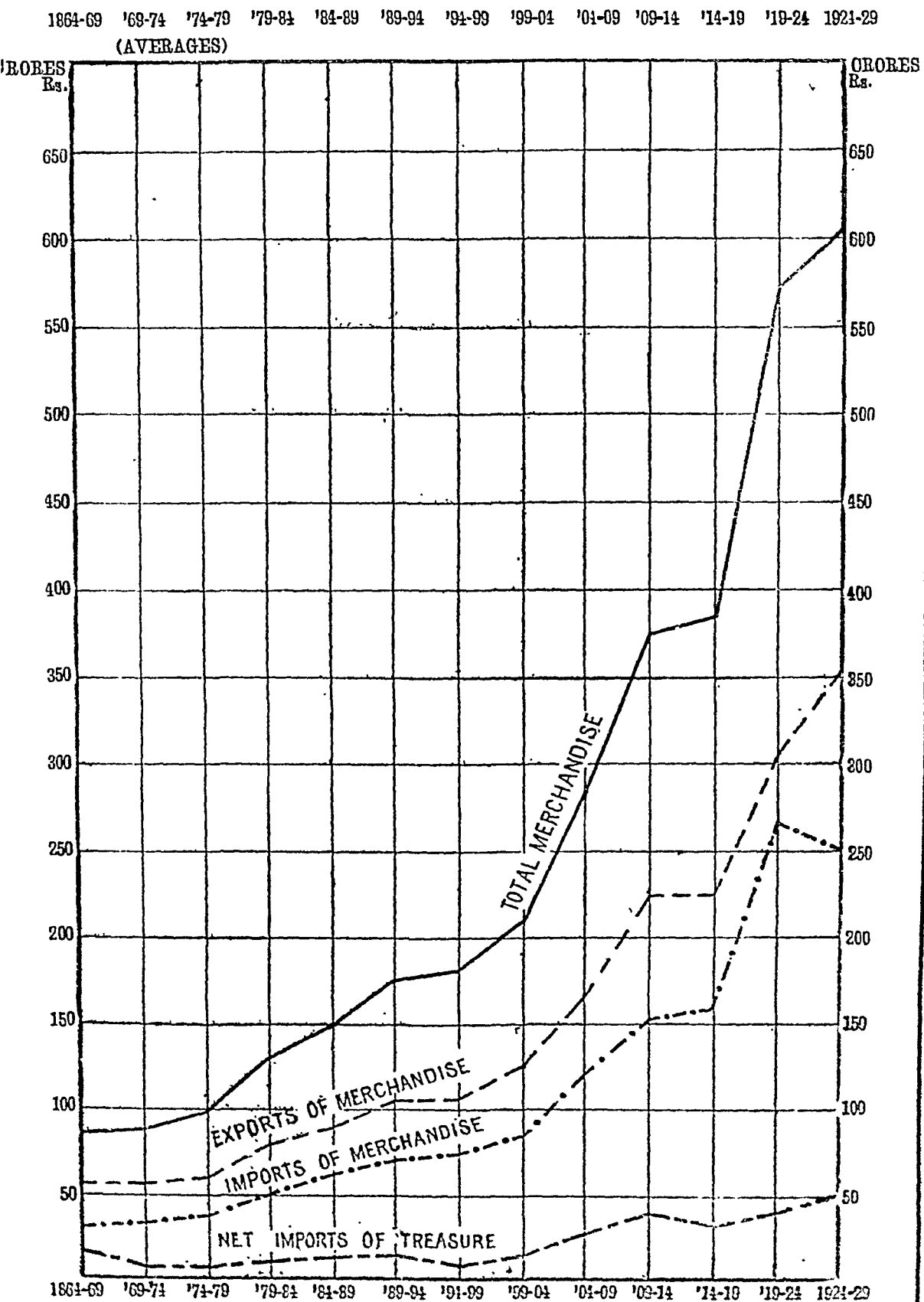


CHART 2.

(a) Variations in the values of principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS

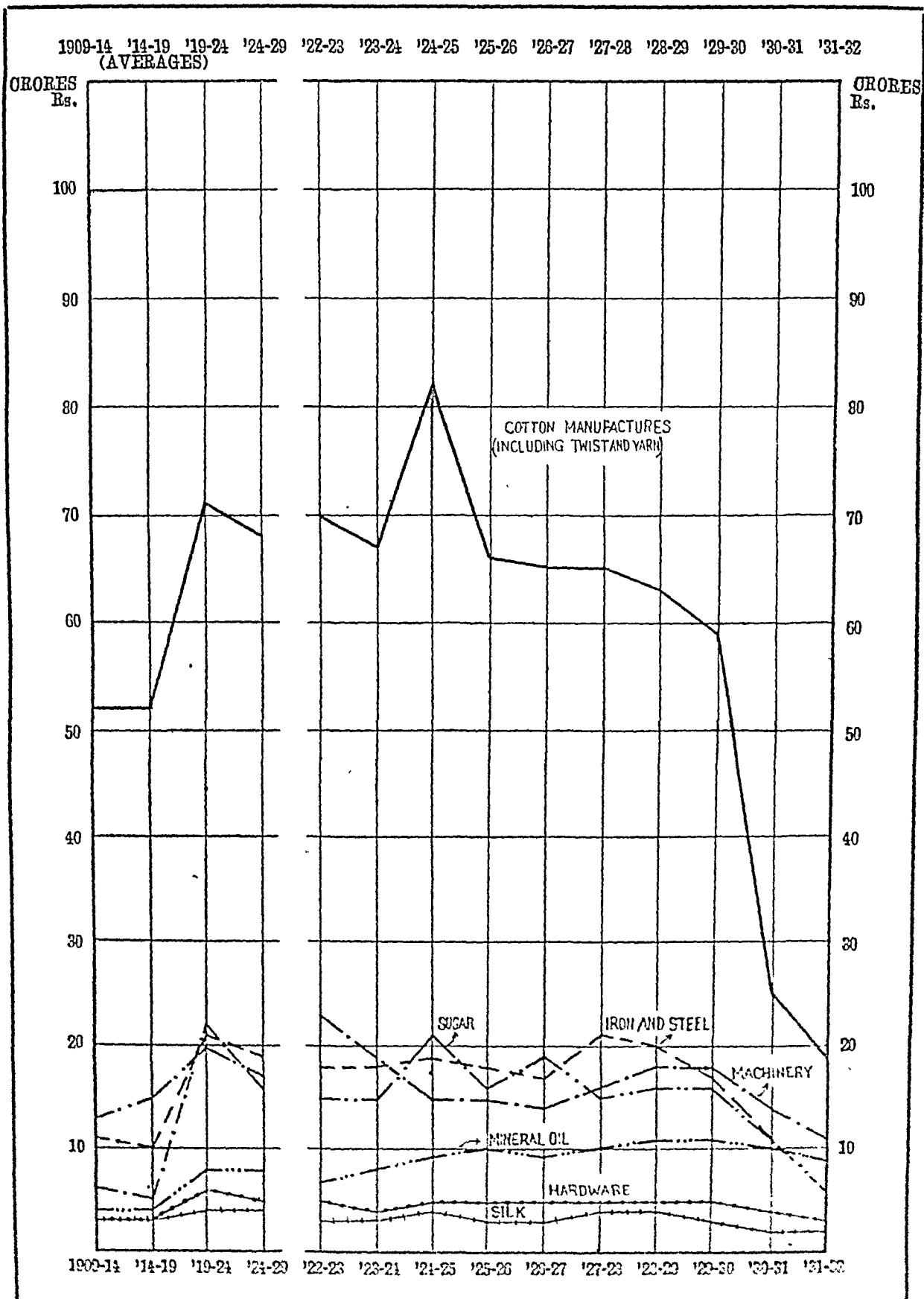


CHART 2.

(b) Variations in the values of principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS

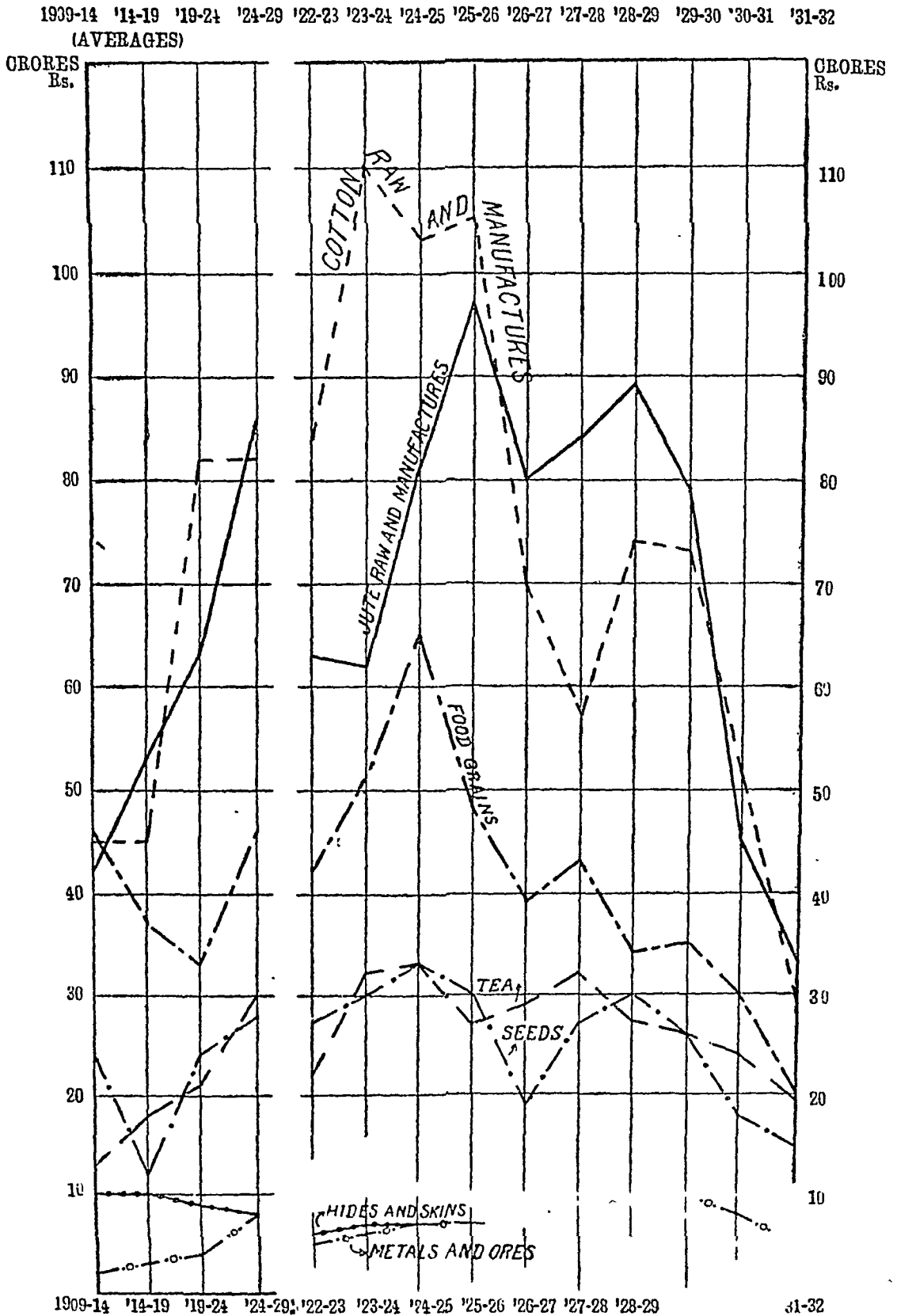


CHART 3.

**Import and Export trade of British India (Private Merchandise only) and
Excess of Exports over Imports.**

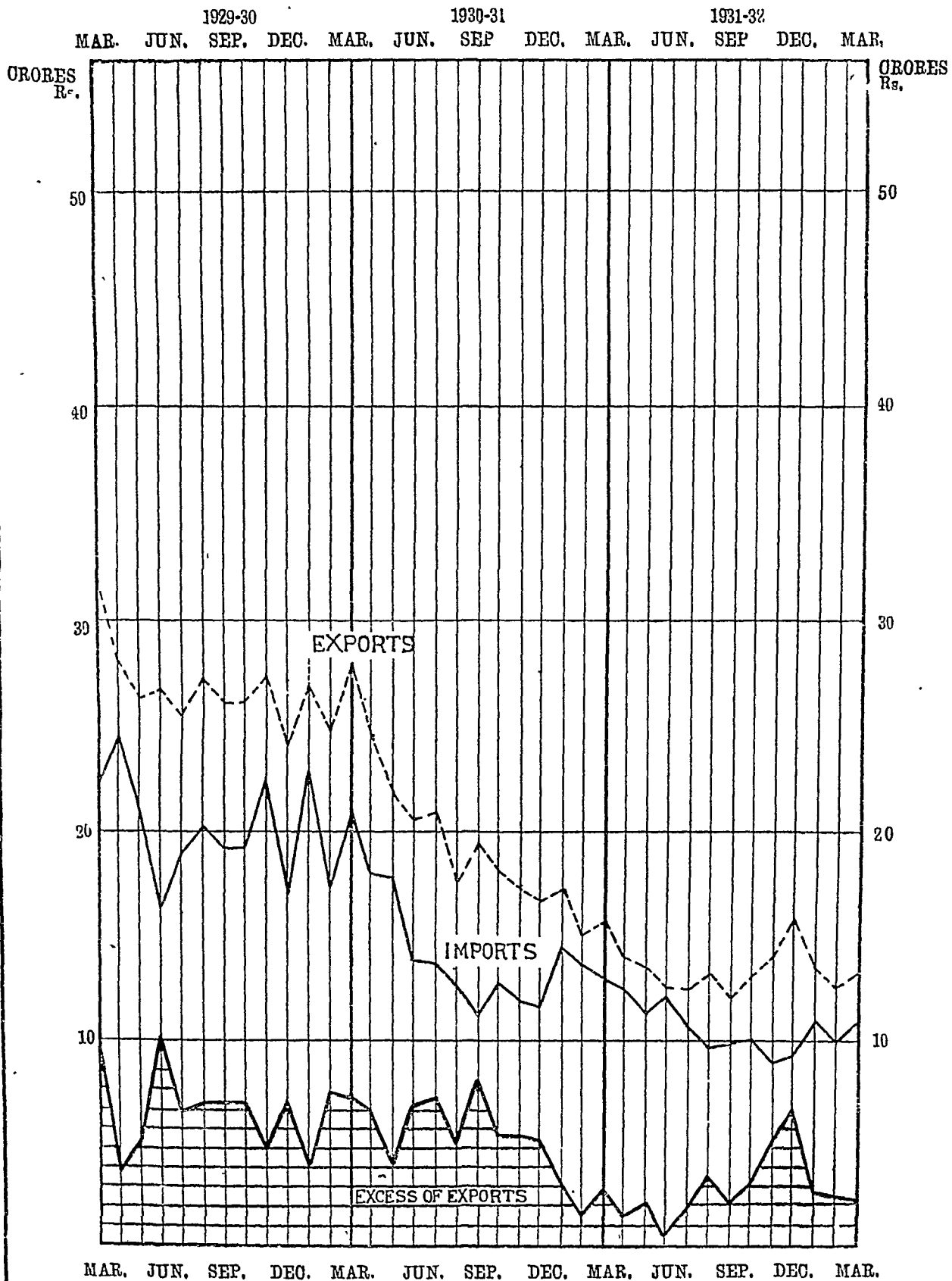


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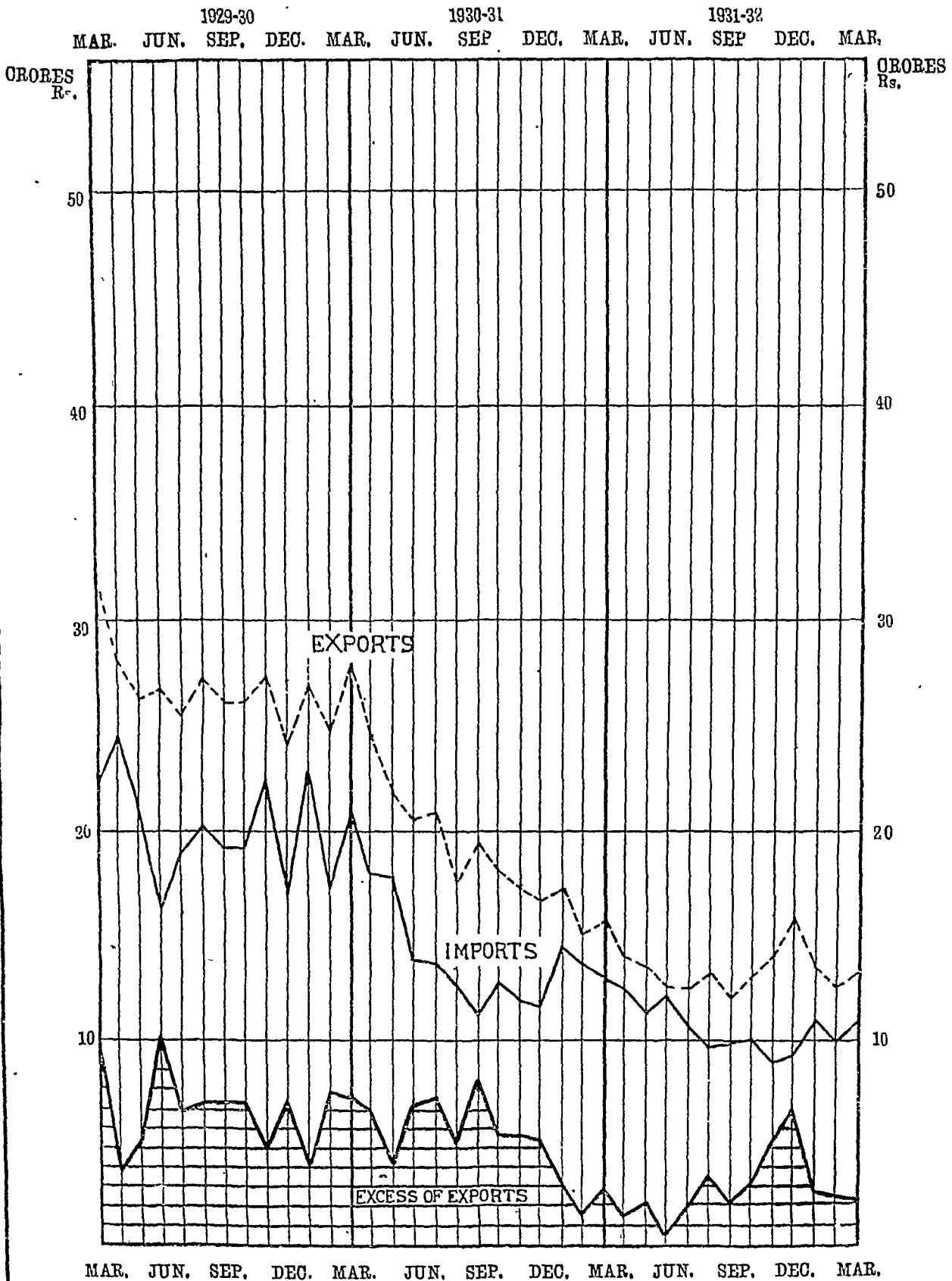


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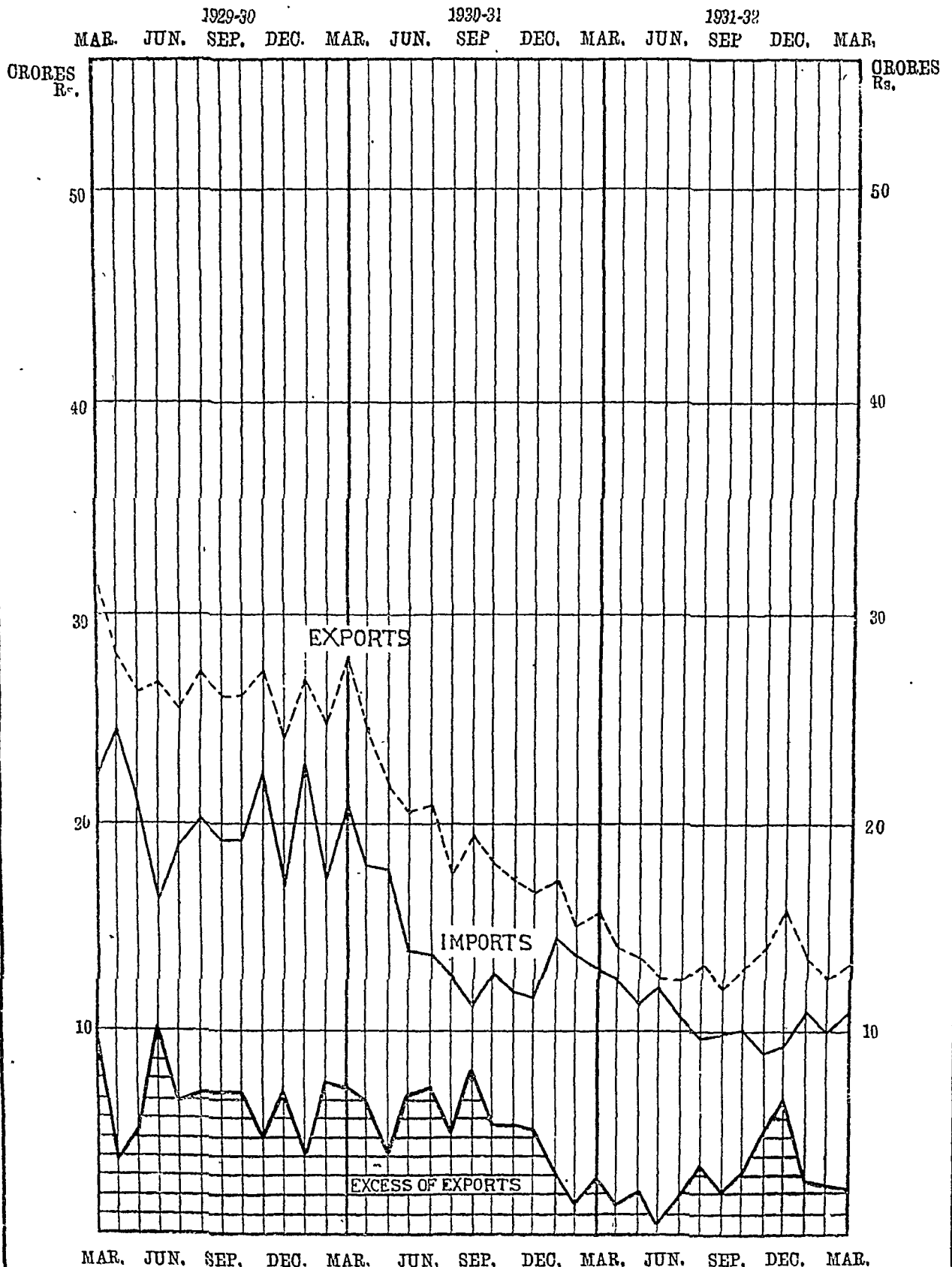


CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS (I)

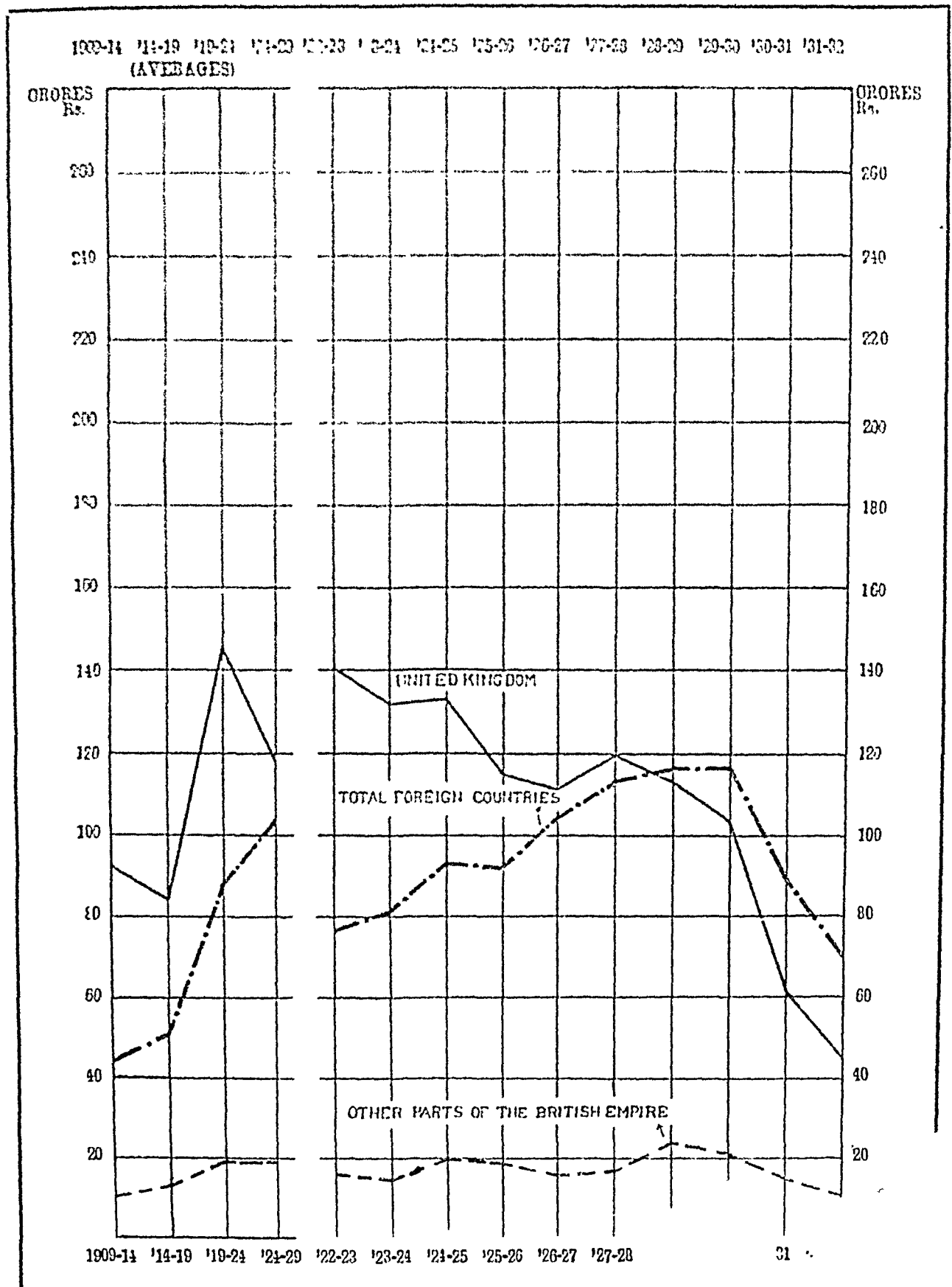


CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS (II)

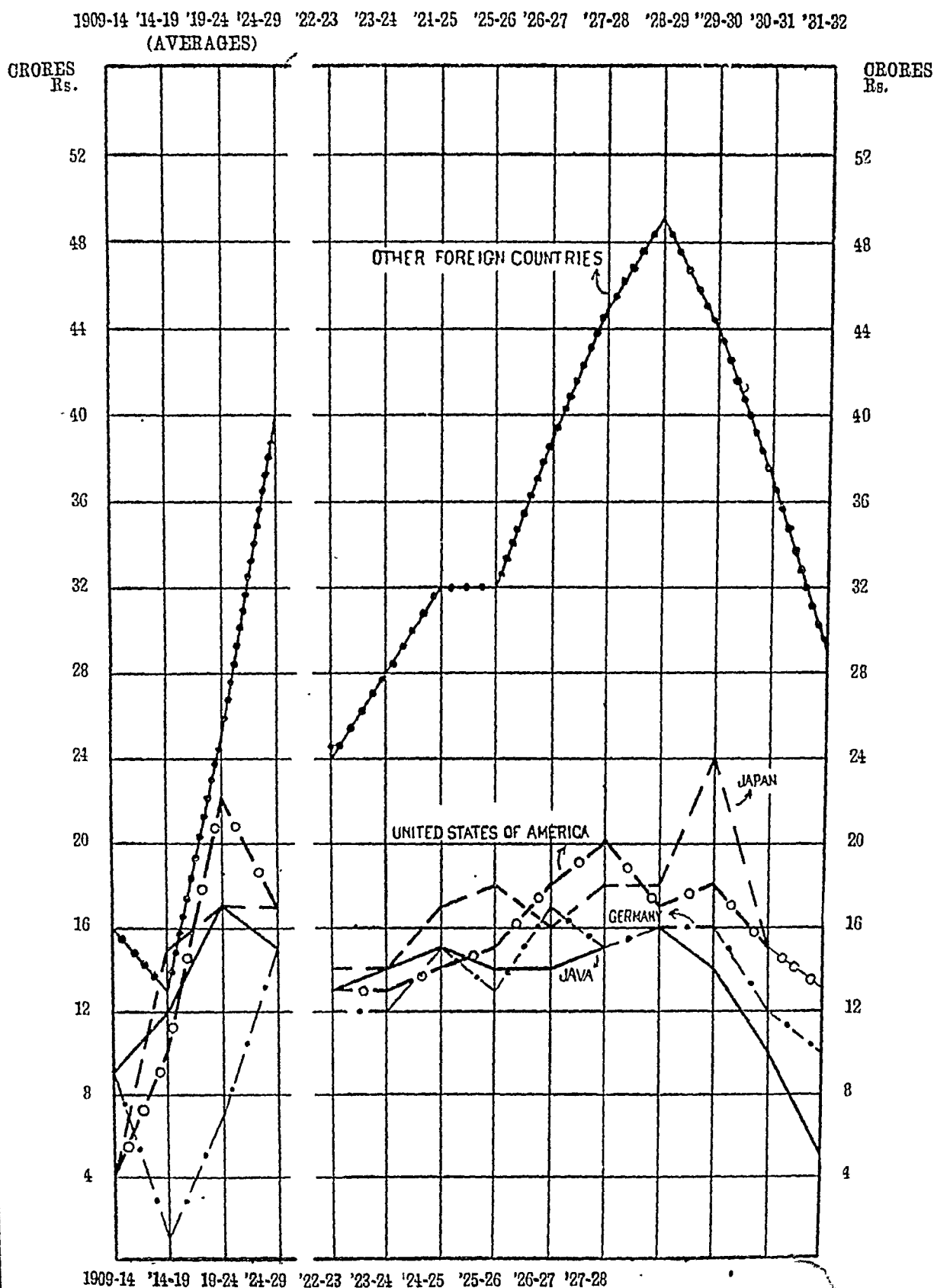


CHART 4.

(b) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS

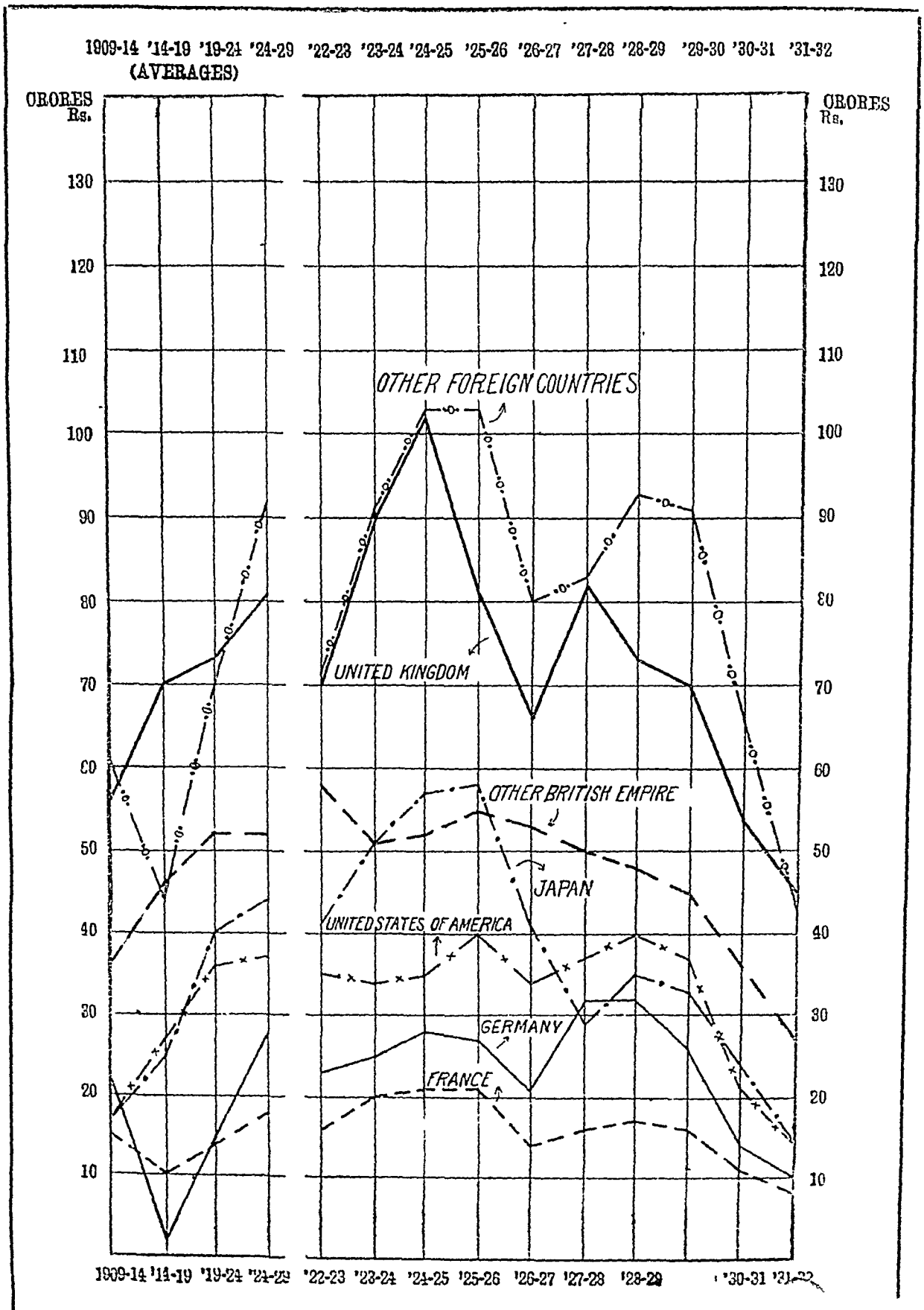


CHART 6.

Price per *tola* of English bar gold in Bombay, price of silver in London per standard ounce and the telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1930-31 and 1931-32.

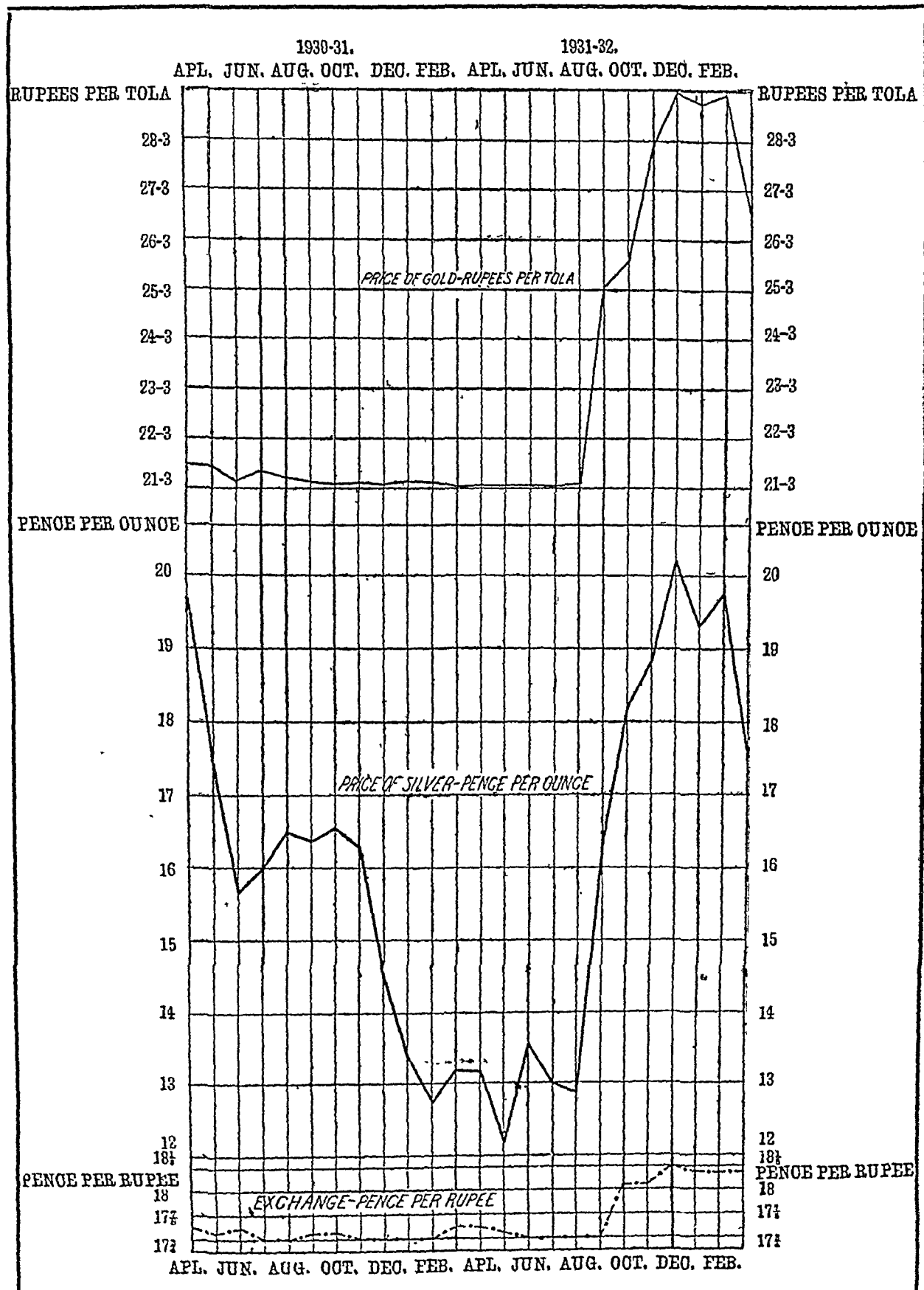


CHART 7.

(a) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS

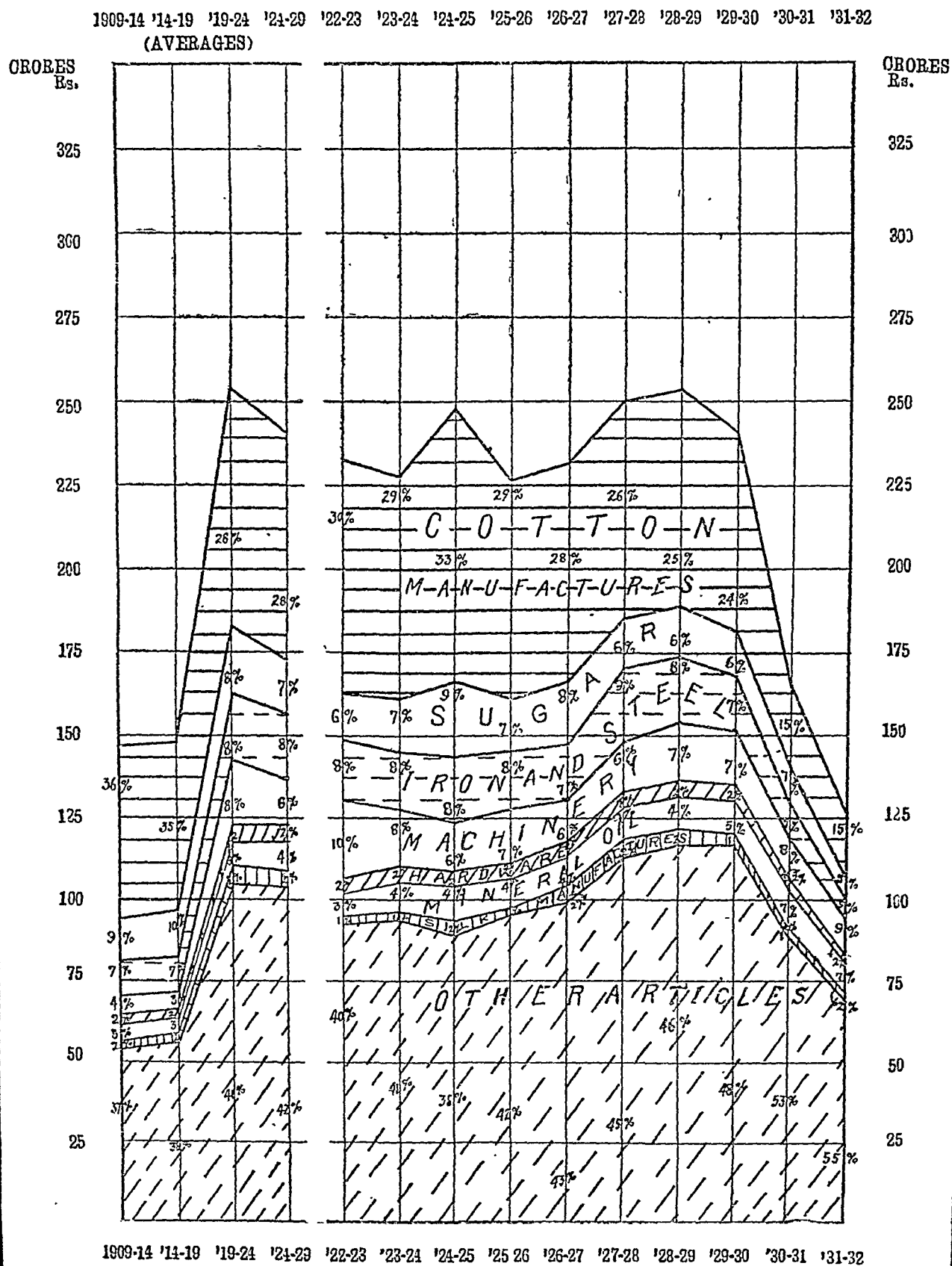


CHART 7.

(b) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS

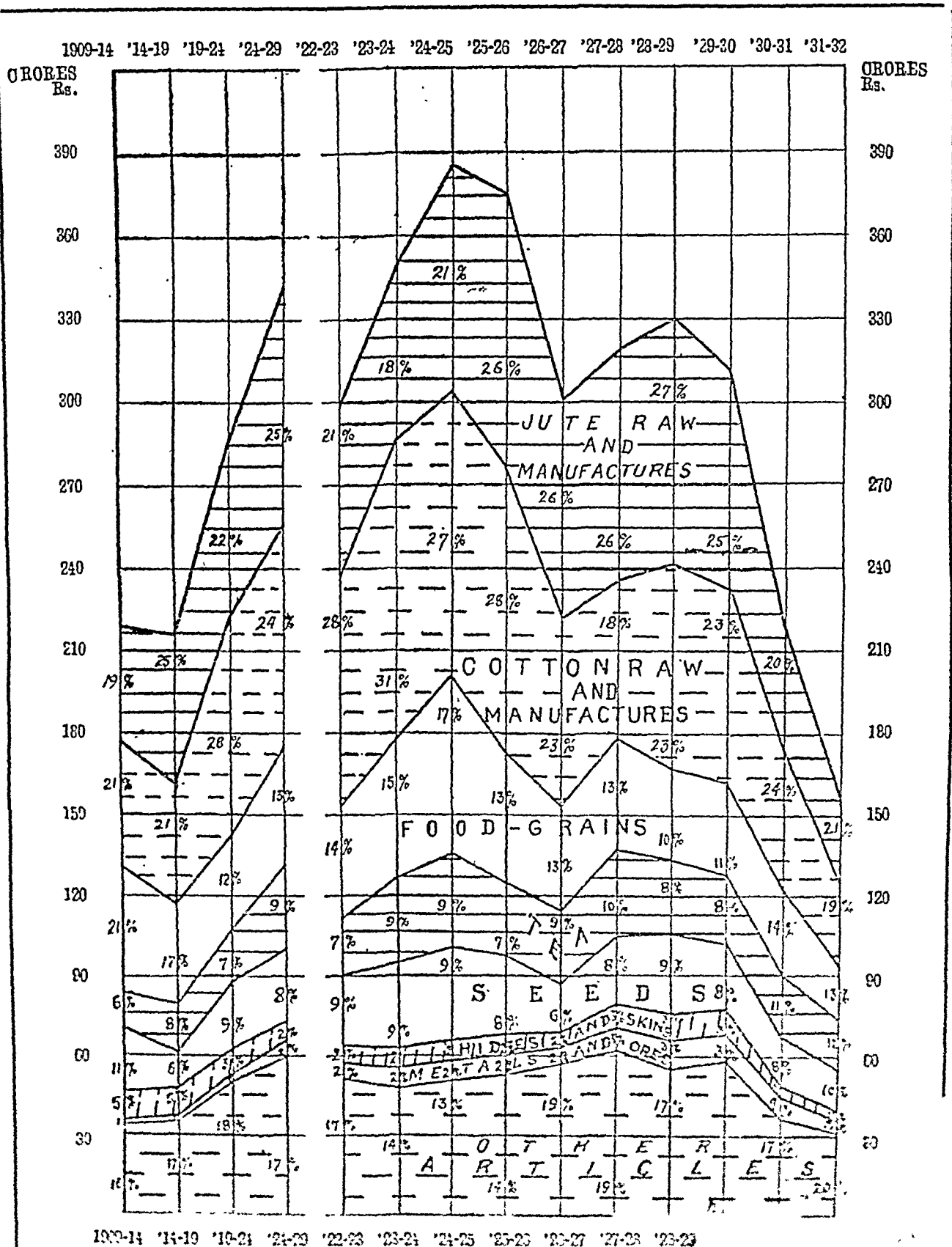


CHART 8.

b) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS

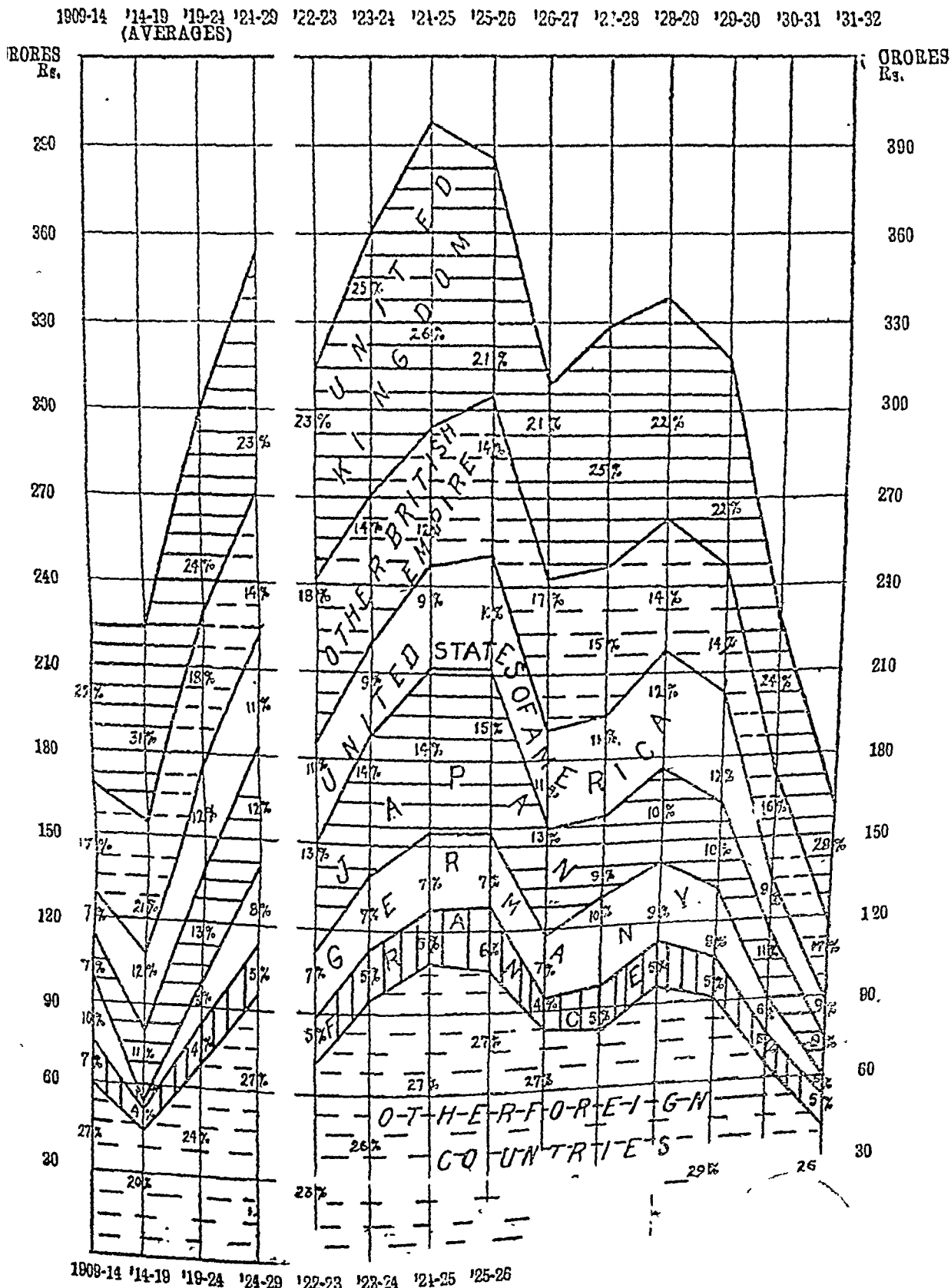
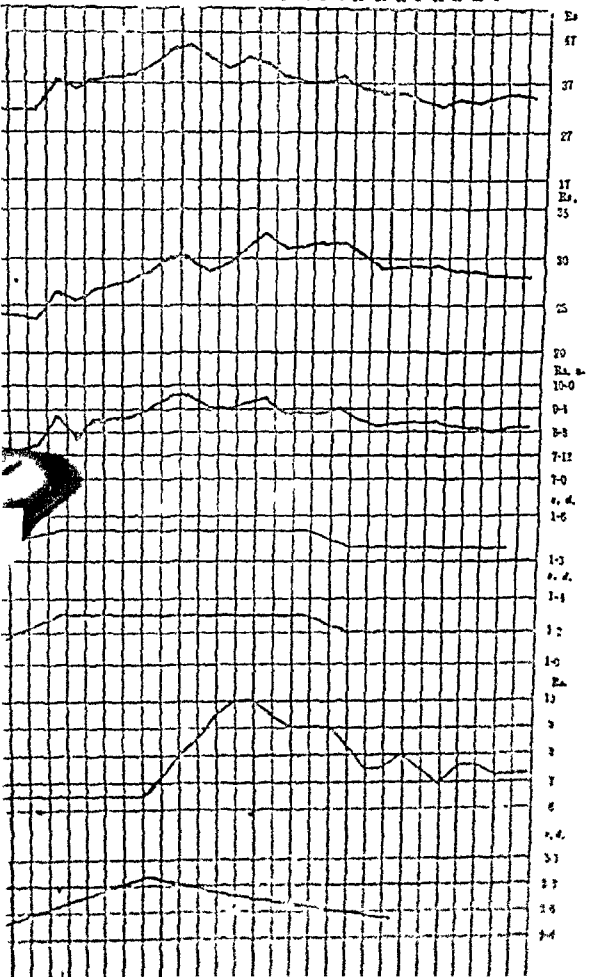


CHART 9.

Sheet No.

showing prices, etc.

SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH
 11 18 25 2 9 15 23 30 6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29 5 12 19 26 4 11 18 25



REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1931-32.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

The monsoon of 1931 was, on the whole, well-distributed, but at a few places heavy rains resulted in floods, causing damage to the crops. Averaged over the plains of India, the total rainfall during the monsoon period was only 4 per cent above the normal.

Agricultural conditions in India.*

During the retreating period of the monsoon the rainfall was normal or nearly so in Burma, Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Mysore and the Punjab, but excessive elsewhere. Taking the year as a whole, the total rainfall was within 25 per cent of the normal, except in Sind where it was in large defect and in Berar, Bombay and West Rajputana where it was in moderate excess. The season may thus, on the whole, be regarded as fairly good from the agricultural standpoint. A good yield was obtained for the rice crop of 1931-32, except in Burma and the total production exceeded the previous year's plentiful harvest by 2 per cent. Sugar-cane also gave a record yield which was 21 per cent above that of 1930-31. The wheat crop of 1930-31, most of which was moved during the year under review, was also satisfactory, having exceeded the average of the preceding five years by 8 per cent. Following on two very large crops in succession in 1929 and 1930, the area under jute was considerably reduced in 1931 and the outturn amounted to only 56 lakhs of bales which is about half the average outturn during the preceding five seasons. The cotton crop of 1931-32 was the lowest since 1921-22, the production being 22 per cent less than in 1930-31. Among the oilseed crops, castor seed gave an increased production in 1931-32, while sesamum and groundnut gave smaller outturns, being 12 and 14 per cent less than that of 1930-31. The production of linseed was practically the same as in the preceding season, while that of rape and mustard showed a decrease as compared with 1929-30.

During the year 1931 a greater number of industrial disputes occurred in India, a larger number of workmen were involved and consequently the loss on man-working days was much higher than during the preceding year. The worst sufferers were the cotton mills in Bombay and in the Madras

Industrial situation in India.

Presidency and the jute mills in Bengal. The important strikes of the year occurred in the Hastings Jute Mills, Rishra, Hooghli, the Madura Mills in the Madras Presidency and the Sholapur Mills and the Swadeshi Mills in the Bombay Presidency. The first quarter of the year 1932 has not been marked by any improvement in the situation, for during this quarter also there have been frequent labour strikes in cotton and woollen mills in Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces.

* Information regarding *rabi* crops, such as wheat, linseed, and rape and mustard, refers to the production of 1930-31, as these crops came into the market in 1931-32.

The year 1931-32 has been even more disastrous than 1930-31, a year of unparalleled economic collapse throughout the world. International trade has been utterly disrupted. The gold standard had to be abandoned by most countries and all the previous international financial settlements regarding reparations and War debts have been thrown into the melting pot. Each of the perplexing maladies from which all commerce in all countries has suffered since the War appears to have reached a climax and entered on a critical phase in the year under review. The causes of this deplorable depression have been discussed by many eminent economists and financiers and in last year's Review of Trade they were briefly referred to. In 1931 the problem which came to the forefront was the intolerable burden and strain imposed on the debtor countries by the disastrous fall in prices and by the concentration of gold in a few countries which rendered it very difficult for them to make payments to the creditor countries. The increasing difficulty of sending more exports, due both to the fall in prices and to the tariff barriers, led to exports of gold from the debtor countries and to a concentration of gold in the creditor countries. This movement, of course, started in the latter half of 1928 and was responsible to a very great extent, for the intensive world-wide deflation which expressed itself in the collapse of prices from the end of 1929. As Sir Henry Strakosch has very clearly pointed out in a memorandum published as supplement to the *Economist*, the abnormal movement of gold to America and France since 1928 was one of the most important causes, if not the most important one, of the deflation that followed and of the catastrophic fall in prices. Both these countries by tariffs and other measures produced a state of affairs in which the payments due to them on account of reparations and War debts had to be made largely in gold. The fall in prices made exports of commodities difficult even if the creditor countries were prepared to accept them, which, in most cases, they were not, and in 1931 the great reduction in gold holdings in the debtor countries left them no option but to postpone their real payments by borrowing abroad and to ask for a revision of the existing arrangements regarding these international payments which in most cases had been expressed in terms of gold without any clause relating the value of gold to commodities in general. The rumbling of the storm was distinctly heard in the earlier part of the year 1931, but it swept down in all its fury during the latter part of the year. The first signal of its bursting was the failure of the Credit-Anstalt in Austria and the havoc spread rapidly throughout Eastern and Central Europe. The storm centre shifted then to Germany, where the situation was only saved from immediate disaster by the timely declaration of the Hoover Moratorium. But this was only a temporary relief and soon the depression deepened from week to week. In August Great Britain began to feel the effects of the financial crisis in Central Europe. The financial crisis in England developed rapidly, because foreign creditors tried to withdraw their London balances while London short-term loans to Central Europe were more or less frozen. Every effort was made to save the £ (pound) from departing from gold and later temporary loans were taken both from America and France, but the tide could not be stemmed and by the third week of September Great Britain was forced to suspend the gold standard. In that time at other countries were following suit. The immediate effect of the suspension of the gold standard on the economic situation was, on the whole, beneficial. The depreciation of the pound

General.

(£) and consequently of the rupee and other currencies in the sterling zone of influence checked the deflationary tendency which was so much in evidence in the earlier period of 1931. Prices in some cases rose slightly and the downward trend of the price level was checked to some extent. If the pound and the other currencies had been still linked to gold, then the decline in prices would have continued, as was the case in America and France. This breaking away from the depressing course of deflation led to a feeling of subdued optimism in many industries, but it must be remembered that the position is still full of dangers. Most currencies are no longer linked to gold; nor are they linked to each other or to any guiding principle substituted in place of gold. Herein lies the greatest of dangers. International trade becomes practically impossible in such circumstances and the position is only aggravated by the introduction of numerous exchange restrictions. Further, unless the question of reparations and inter-allied debts is successfully solved, the world's economic condition cannot become healthy. That is why the eyes of the world were turned towards the Lausanne Conference which met about the middle of June 1932. The result of the Conference gives grounds for moderate optimism, but the whole situation has not yet been clarified and unless it is cleared up with the co-operation of America and France, the economic horizon cannot become visible and bright. The situation seems to have relapsed (June, 1932) since the close of the financial year 1931-32 and rupee prices are on the downward trend once more, though the rate of fall is not as steep as in the earlier phases of the depression.

The disastrous fall in prices which started in October 1929 continued unabated till September 1931. At the end of that month the suspension of the gold standard by England, India and some other countries arrested this fall of prices, as expressed in the currencies of these countries and since then prices have shown some slight increase. This increase, however, is merely a reflection of the depreciation of the currencies of these countries in terms of gold. Gold prices as such, that is, prices expressed in any currency unit which still commands the same weight of gold as formerly, continue on the downward trend, as can be seen from the index numbers of prices in America and France. The index numbers of prices in India, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, Australia, Japan and France are given below :—

	India, Calcutta (July, 1914=100)	United Kingdom (1913=100)	United States of America (1926=100)*	Canada (1926=100)	Australia (1911=1,000)	Japan (October, 1900=100)	France (1913=100)
1929—							
September .	143	135.8	96.1	97.3	1,858	217.5	597
October .	140	136.1	95.1	96.7	1,832	216.2	590
November .	137	134.0	93.5	95.8	1,804	211.1	584
December .	134	132.5	93.3	96.2	1,700	205.0	576
1930—							
January .	131	131.0	92.5	95.6	1,719	201.4	564
February .	126	127.8	91.4	94.0	1,674	199.8	564
March .	125	124.5	90.2	91.9	1,647	195.9	553
April .	123	123.7	90.0	91.7	1,662	192.8	548
May .	121	122.0	88.8	89.9	1,683	189.4	542
June .	116	120.7	86.8	88.0	1,657	181.2	533
July .	115	119.2	84.4	85.8	1,644	176.6	538
August .	114	117.8	84.3	84.1	1,620	175.6	532
September .	111	115.5	84.4	82.5	1,532	171.6	524
October .	107	113.0	83.0	81.4	1,479	164.6	508
November .	103	112.0	81.3	79.8	1,437	162.2	494
December .	100	108.9	79.6	77.8	1,390	160.8	488

*Revised series.

General.

	India, Calcutta (July, 1914=100)	United Kingdom (1913=100)	United States of America (1926=100)*	Canada (1926=100)	Australia (1911=100)	Japan (October, 1900=100)	France (1913=100)
1931—							
January	94	106.9	78.2	76.7	1,434	125.3	444
February	93	106.2	78.8	76.0	1,414	124.0	442
March	100	105.0	76.0	75.1	1,418	125.3	442
April	98	105.7	74.4	74.5	1,447	127.9	444
May	97	104.4	73.2	73.0	1,440	124.0	444
June	93	103.2	72.1	72.2	1,425	124.7	447
July	93	102.2	72.0	71.7	1,424	122.4	446
August	92	99.5	72.1	70.9	1,379	121.4	445
September	91	99.2	71.2	70.0	1,391	119.8	428
October	96	104.4	70.3	70.4	1,472	124.9	444
November	97	106.4	70.2	70.6	1,428	124.0	444
December	98	105.8	68.6	70.3	1,425	121.0	444
1932—							
January	97	103.4	67.3	69.4	1,414	129.5	435
February	97	103.3	69.2	69.2	1,447	121.4	432
March	94	104.6	68.0	69.1	1,434	125.5	414
April	92	102.4	65.5	68.4	..	124.1	415
May	89	100.7	..	..	..	..	412
June	86	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Revised series

The Calcutta wholesale price index number for September 1929 was 113. By September 1931 it had fallen to 91, a fall of over 36 per cent. From September 1931 rupee prices rose to some extent in Calcutta and the index number went up to 98 in December. This partially reflected the depreciation of the rupee in terms of gold. For a time the rupee appreciated to some extent after December and the index number fell slightly, being 91 in March 1932. Since the close of the financial year the fall has been even greater and in June 1932 the index number went to the lowest figure on record and was 86. Thus, since September 1929 rupee prices have fallen by nearly 40 per cent. In the United Kingdom the Board of Trade Index number was 135.8 in September

By September 1931 it had fallen to 99.2, a fall of 27 per cent. From September 1931, as in the case of India, the index number naturally went up in May and by December it was 105.8, but by May 1932 it had reverted to 100.7, a fall of 26 per cent as compared with September 1929. In the United States of America the Bureau of Labour Index number was 96.1 in September 1929. By September 1931 it had fallen to 71.2, or a fall of 26 per cent and, of course, there was no improvement in the index number, as in the case of India and the United Kingdom, after September 1931 and the downward trend continued throughout the subsequent months with the result that in April 1932 the index number had fallen to 65.5 or by 32 per cent. The fall in the case of France was from 591 in September 1929 to 428 in September 1931 or 28 per cent. As in the case of the United States of America, the downward movement continued and by December it had gone down to 404. In the three following months there was a slight increase in the French index number, but from March 1932 onwards the decline again started and by May the number had gone down to 412, giving a fall of 31 per cent from September 1929. The fall, in the case of Canada, in September 1931 was 25 per cent and by April 1932 the Canadian index number had dropped to 68.4 or a fall of 36 per cent. In the case of Australia, the fall up to September 1931 was 23 per cent. From September there has been an increase as in the case of India and the United Kingdom and the quotation in March was 1,434 or a fall of 23 per cent as compared with September 1929. In April and May

General.

the gold standard a little later than England, and the rise in prices there began about November, the index number for October 1931 being 146·9, or a fall of 32 per cent as compared with September 1929. Up to February the index number went up, the quotation then being 161·4. There has been a relapse as in the case of other countries and by April the quotation had been reduced to 151·1. It will thus be seen that the fall in prices has continued in the United States and France ; in other words, gold prices are still on the downward incline. On the other hand, the fall was arrested to some extent in the case of those countries which had gone off the gold standard, such as the United Kingdom, India and Australia. This halt has been reversed, however, after December when the depreciation was the highest in the case of the pound and the rupee, and since the close of the financial year the downward trend of prices seems to have returned. If prices in these countries were converted to a gold basis, then it would be found that the temporary increase in their case was only apparent and was due to the depreciation of their currencies in terms of gold. The *Economist* gives the sterling index number as compared with the gold index number, that is, as it would be if the pound were still on the former gold basis. In the table below the Calcutta index number has also been converted to a gold basis from September 1931. The base for this is August 1931. The method used in the case of the Calcutta index number is to convert the rupee prices into gold prices by allowing for the depreciation of the rupee dollar exchange against India. The table below gives the gold index number in England (*Economist*) and India (*Calcutta*) with comparative rupee and sterling index numbers :—

	United Kingdom (September 18, 1931=100)		India, Calcutta (August, 1931=100)	
	Sterling	Gold	Rupee	Gold
1931—				
End of August . . . . .	..	..	100	98·0
„ September	107·8 (30th)	94·7	98·9	73·2
„ October	108·4 (28th)	101·4	104·3	82·4
„ November	109·1 (25th)	98·0	105·4	75·9
„ December	108·9 (30th)	94·4	106·5	73·5
1932—				
End of January	108·3 (27th)	93·8	105·4	74·8
„ February	110·9 (24th)	89·6	105·4	75·9
„ March	108·1 (22nd)	86·5	102·2	79·7
„ April	103·8 (20th)	83·6	100·0	75·0
„ May	100·2 (June 1st)	79·8	96·7	72·5
„ June	97·8 (15th)	80·2	93·5	69·2

It will be seen that the sterling index number increased to 110·9 by February 1932, thus showing an increase of nearly 11 points over September 18th. For the same period the gold index number dropped to 89·6, or by over 10 points. Thus, there was a difference of 21 points between the two index numbers. Since February 1932 the sterling index numbers as well as the gold index number have been going down in England. The rate of fall, however, has been greater in the sterling than in the gold index numbers owing to the appreciation of sterling in terms of gold during these months. By June 1932 the sterling index number was a little under 98 and the gold index number

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The difference between the two index numbers was, in 1929, about 115 points. In India the prices in Calcutta are recorded as of the end of the month and the end of September could not, therefore be taken as base as by that time the gold standard had already been abandoned. The end of January, therefore, has been taken as the base in this case. The price index number showed a rise of 61 points by December 1901 and the gold prices in the same period showed a fall to 73.5, i.e., of 244 points. Thus there was a difference between the two of 31 points. Since then the price index number has been more or less consistently about 200 and in 1929 it had dropped to 250. The gold index number, on the other hand, had dropped to 100, or a drop of nearly 99 points. The gap between the two index numbers has thus been reduced to 22 points owing to the appreciation of the rupee in terms of gold since December last. From this it can be seen that the rise in prices at the end of 1901 was only internal. If gold prices alone are considered, then there has been a consistent fall in prices during the whole period from September 1929 up to the present time. It will therefore last year that the fall in prices had been greater in the case of raw material than in the case of manufactured articles. This is borne out by the two tables given below which bring the index numbers up to date.

TABLE I
Index Index Number Series (1873)

	Exported articles (Twelve pht quotations)	Imported articles (Eleven quotations)
	217	157
1929—		
September	137	102
1928—	130	101
January	132	100
February	32%	117%
March	131	120
Feb to March 1921 as compared with September 1929	125	122
April	122	131
May	119	121
June	119	127
July	116	129
August		
September	46%	117%
Feb to September 1921 as compared with September 1929	119	103
1920—	121	100
October	123	111
November	41%	102%
December		
Feb to December 1921 as compared with September 1929	127	109
1921—	124	120
January	121	114
February		
March	43%	117%
Feb to March 1922 as compared with September 1929	119	107
April	117	101
May	114	101
June	41%	101
July		
August		
September		

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TABLE II.

Calcutta Index Number Series (1914).

	Exported articles	Imported articles
1929—		
September	133	150
1931—		
January	82	124
February	84	125
March	84	126
<i>Fall in March 1931 as compared with September 1929</i>	<i>37%</i>	<i>16%</i>
April	81	125
May	80	125
June	72	125
July	73	122
August	73	120
September	71	120
<i>Fall in September 1931 as compared with September 1929.</i>	<i>47%</i>	<i>20%</i>
October	77	124
November	80	124
December	81	124
<i>Fall in December 1931 as compared with September 1929.</i>	<i>39%</i>	<i>17%</i>
1932—		
January	79	124
February	78	125
March	73	123
<i>Fall in March 1932 as as compared with September 1929.</i>	<i>45%</i>	<i>18%</i>
April	70	121
May	67	119
June	66	117
<i>Fall in June 1932 compared with September 1929</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>22%</i>

Table I gives the Indian Index number series for exported articles and imported articles, month by month, from January 1931 and also gives for comparison the quotation for September 1929. The number of quotations under exported articles is 28 and under imported articles 11. Table II is based on a rough division of the Calcutta index number series, separating the articles of export from the articles of import. The tables bear out the conclusion, drawn in the last year's Review, that the prices of exported articles have fallen much more in the last two years than those of imported articles which are mainly manufactured goods. The index number of exported articles in September 1929 was 217. By March 1931 it had dropped to 132, or by 39 per cent. The fall continued till September 1931 when the index number dropped to 116, or by 46·5 per cent. On the other hand, the index number for imported articles was 167 in September 1929. It had fallen to 144 by March 1931, a fall of 14 per cent. By September 1931 it had fallen to 139, i.e., by 17 per cent. By

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March 1932 the exported articles index number had risen to 124 and the imported articles index number to 154. The fall, therefore, as compared with September 1929 amounted only to 43 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. This improvement, however, has not been maintained and by June the fall in the case of exported articles is 47 per cent as compared with September 1929 and in the case of imported articles 16 per cent.

The Calcutta wholesale price index number, which has been roughly divided as explained above, leads almost to the same conclusion. In March 1931 the percentage fall in the case of exported articles was 37 per cent, whereas in the case of imported articles it was 16 per cent. By September 1931 the fall in the case of exported articles had increased to nearly 17 per cent and in the case of imported articles to 20 per cent. At the end of the year 1931 the index numbers of both sets of articles had increased and the fall only amounted to 39 and 17 per cent respectively. Since then however, the situation has taken a turn for the worse and by June 1932 the fall in the case of exported articles is 50 per cent and in the case of imported articles 22 per cent as compared with September 1929. These two tables show that by September 1931 the fall in the case of exported articles was slightly under half and in the case of imported articles about one-fifth as compared with September 1929. The situation, though it improved by December or January, again deteriorated and in June 1932 the position is slightly worse than in September 1931.

In order to show more clearly the fall in prices in the case of agricultural raw materials the table below gives the Calcutta index numbers for the various months of 1929, March 1931, September 1931, March 1932 and June 1932 as compared with September 1929.

Articles	INDEX NUMBERS					PERCENTAGE DECLINE ON THE BASIS OF SEPTEMBER 1929			
	September 1929	March 1931	September 1931	March 1932	June 1932	March 1931	September 1931	March 1932	June 1932
Cereals—									
Rice	124	81	76	63	54	35	39	49	55
Wheat	135	72	64	77	79	47	52	43	41
Tea	129	114	63	60	61	22	51	53	53
Oilseeds	173	60	78	72	71	65	55	59	59
Jute raw	50	43	51	49	25	50	43	48	59
Cotton raw	116	93	74	69	76	20	49	39	46
Hides and skins	100	80	51	14	27	20	51	86	73
Jute manufactures	122	60	63	76	68	50	48	34	44
Cotton manufactures	161	130	114	124	114	19	27	29	29
Metals	170	119	103	103	103	30	39	36	37
Sugar	174	157	134	147	143	10	23	19	18
All commodities	137	100	91	91	87	29	34	34	36

It will be seen that in September 1931 the percentage fall was highest in the case of oilseeds which amounted to 55 per cent followed closely by wheat and hides and skins 53 per cent and tea and cotton raw with a fall of 51 and 51

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per cent respectively. The fall in the case of jute raw was 43 per cent. On the other hand, the fall in the case of cotton manufactures was only 27 per cent, in the case of metals only 19 per cent and of sugar and other commodities 18 and 36 per cent respectively. If, however, we take June 1932 for comparison the greatest fall is in the case of hides and skins which have fallen by 66 per cent and are worth a third of what they were in September 1929. The fall in the case of oilseeds and raw jute amount to 59 and 58 per cent respectively, whereas in the case of rice and tea the fall is 53 per cent. Raw cotton shows a fall of 48 per cent and wheat of 41 per cent. The fall in the case of jute manufactures is, however, only 41 per cent, that in the case of cotton manufactures only 29 per cent, while metals and sugar showed a fall of 21 and 12 per cent respectively. Thus, it will be seen that the fall is very great in the case of agricultural commodities and raw materials, but comparatively small in the case of manufactured articles. It follows, therefore, that the prices of India's exports fell considerably more than the prices of her imports and this difference obviously has a very great bearing on the foreign trade of the year.

The table below gives the values of the imports into, and exports from, India of private merchandise and gold and silver for the three years 1929-30, 1930-31 and 1931-32.

Imports.

(In lakhs of rupees)

—	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Private merchandise	2,40,80	1,64,79	1,26,37
Gold and silver	27,60	26,71	7,22
TOTAL IMPORTS .	2,68,40	1,91,50	1,33,59

Exports.

(In lakhs of rupees)

—	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Private merchandise	3,17,93	2,25,64	1,60,55
Gold and silver	1,48	2,31	62,61
TOTAL EXPORTS .	3,19,41	2,27,95	2,23,16

From this table it will be seen that the fall in the value of imports (of private merchandise) in 1931-32 as compared with 1930-31 was R38,42 lakhs and as compared with 1929-30 R114,43 lakhs. The fall in the value of exports in the year under review over the previous year and over 1929-30 was R65,09 lakhs and R157,38 lakhs respectively. Thus, the fall in the case of exports

was far greater than in the case of imports. This is due to the fact, which has been mentioned before, that the ———— and raw materials, which form the bulk of ———— extent than the prices of manufactured goods, which form the bulk of India's imports. Had it not been for the fact that an enormous quantity of gold was exported in the year under review, the balance of trade in favour of India would have dwindled down to a very negligible figure indeed. Exports of gold and silver to the extent of Rs 62,61 lakhs, however, changed the situation and converted a disastrously low balance into the largest favourable balance since 1925-26. This fall in the value of exports as has been already explained was due to the disastrous fall in the prices of agricultural products. The reason of the fall in the value of imports however, is not quite so obvious, but two main causes clearly suggest themselves the first being the reduced purchasing power of the consumers in India and the second the economic boycott. It is difficult, however, to allocate statistically the share of the decline due to each of these factors.

As has been remarked in last year's Review, it cannot be denied that a great portion of the fall in the value of imports was due to the fact that the Indian consumer has been unable to buy the imported commodities because of his depleted purchasing power. The fall in prices in the case of exported articles which go to pay for the imported articles, has been greater than in the case of imported articles. The result of this change in the relative prices of exported and imported articles has been that the ryot could buy only smaller quantities of the imported articles than he could at times when the prices which he realised for his exportable products were more favourable. The amount of fall in the total value of exports shows to what extent the purchasing power of the consumer in India was adversely affected. The fall in the case of raw jute has been Rs 1½ crores as compared with the preceding year but Rs 16 crores as compared with 1929-30. For jute manufactures the fall has been Rs 10 crores as against the preceding year but Rs 30 crores as against 1929-30. Thus compared with 1929-30 the fall in the case of jute and jute manufactures has been Rs 46 crores. In other words, the amount of money which the Bengal peasant obtained and with which to pay for his imports was less by a considerable fraction of this Rs 46 crores in respect of jute alone. In the case of raw cotton exports fell by Rs 3 crores as compared with the preceding year and Rs 12 crores as compared with 1929-30. Similarly, for oil seeds the fall has been nearly Rs 12 crores as compared with 1929-30. In the case of grains, pulse and flour chiefly rice and wheat the fall as compared with 1929-30 was Rs 10½ crores. But as compared with 1929-30 the fall was Rs 14½ crores. Tea showed a decline of Rs 14 crores as compared with the preceding year and Rs 6½ crores as compared with 1929-30. Thus, in these main items alone the total fall amounted to Rs 71½ crores as compared with 1929-30 and here have been added crores to other export items also. The total fall in the value of exports as has been remarked above is 165 crores as compared with the preceding year and Rs 157 crores as compared with 1929-30. With this smaller value of exports the producer mainly the peasant could not afford to buy imported goods and had to turn to the export market for a further source of income, the phenomenal fall in the value of agricultural products was a factor in the export market. As was remarked in last year's Review, the fall in the value of exports was a factor in the export market.

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owing to the tremendous fall in the prices of jute, cotton, oilseeds and other agricultural commodities and yet his outgoings, which are very largely fixed money charges, have remained the same. It follows that he had a very small balance left for any expenditure beyond his barest necessities—for the acquisition of such things as iron sheets, cotton piecegoods, etc., and this is, therefore, a factor of very great importance in explaining the large fall in the value of imports.

The second factor which certainly affected the volume of imports was the boycott, although it is difficult to estimate the exact effect of the movement on the import trade. As was remarked in the last year's Review, there is no doubt that in the case of certain articles the boycott was responsible for some reduction in imports, the chief examples being cotton piecegoods and tobacco. With other imported articles the case is not so clear. In many instances, India cannot yet compete in the production of the articles which she imports and in the case of these articles the boycott was never rigorously applied. The fall in the imports of such articles was, therefore, due to the economic causes which have been explained in the paragraph above. Further, the boycott was mainly directed against the United Kingdom and, to that extent, it affected imports from that country more severely than it did the total volume of imports. The table below shows the percentage of imports into British India coming from various countries :—

Total imports into British India.

	Percentages		
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
United Kingdom	42·8	37·2	35·5
<i>Total—British Empire</i>	<i>51·7</i>	<i>46·1</i>	<i>44·8</i>
Germany	6·6	7·5	8·1
France	1·9	1·7	1·7
Italy	2·8	2·7	2·8
Japan	9·8	8·8	10·6
United States of America	7·2	9·2	10·1
<i>Total—Foreign countries</i>	<i>48·3</i>	<i>53·9</i>	<i>55·2</i>
GRAND TOTAL .	100	100	100

It will be seen that the percentage share of the United Kingdom dropped from 42·8 per cent in 1929-30 to 37·2 per cent in 1930-31 and 35·5 per cent in 1931-32, thus showing a drop of 7·3 per cent in the last two years. For the

was far greater than in the case of imports. This is due to the fact, which has been mentioned before, that the prices of agricultural commodities and raw materials, which form the bulk of India's exports, fell to a much greater extent than the prices of manufactured goods which form the bulk of India's imports. Had it not been for the fact that an enormous quantity of gold was exported in the year under review, the balance of trade in favour of India would have dwindled down to a very negligible figure indeed. Exports of gold and silver to the extent of Rs 62,61 lakhs, however, changed the situation and converted a disastrously low balance into the largest favourable balance since 1925-26. This fall in the value of exports, as has been already explained, was due to the disastrous fall in the prices of agricultural products. The reason of the fall in the value of imports, however, is not quite so obvious, but two main causes clearly suggest themselves, the first being the reduced purchasing power of the consumers in India and the second the economic boycott. It is difficult, however, to allocate statistically the share of the decline due to each of these factors.

As has been remarked in last year's Review, it cannot be denied that a great portion of the fall in the value of imports was due to the fact that the Indian consumer has been unable to buy the imported commodities because of his depleted purchasing power. The fall in prices in the case of exported articles, which go to pay for the imported articles, has been greater than in the case of imported articles. The result of this change in the relative prices of exported and imported articles has been that the ryot could buy only smaller quantities of the imported articles than he could at times when the prices which he realised for his exportable products were more favourable. The amount of fall in the total value of exports shows to what extent the purchasing power of the consumer in India was adversely affected. The fall in the case of raw jute has been Rs 1½ crores as compared with the preceding year but Rs 16 crores as compared with 1929-30. For jute manufactures the fall has been Rs 10 crores as against the preceding year but Rs 30 crores as against 1929-30. Thus, compared with 1929-30, the fall in the case of jute and jute manufactures has been Rs 46 crores. In other words, the amount of money which the Bengal peasant obtained and with which to pay for his imports was less by a considerable fraction of this Rs 46 crores in respect of jute alone. In the case of raw cotton, exports fell by Rs 23 crores as compared with the preceding year and Rs 12 crores as compared with 1929-30. Similarly, under oil seeds the fall has been nearly Rs 12 crores as compared with 1929-30. In the case of grains, pulse and flour, chiefly rice and wheat, the fall as compared with 1930-31 was Rs 9½ crores, but as compared with 1929-30 the fall was Rs 14½ crores. Tea showed a decline of Rs 4 crores as compared with the preceding year and Rs 6½ crores as compared with 1929-30. Thus, in these main items alone the total fall amounted to Rs 51½ crores as compared with 1930-31 and there have been decreases under other exported items also. The total fall in the value of exports, as has been remarked above, is Rs 65 crores as compared with the preceding year and Rs 157 crores as compared with 1929-30. With this smaller value for his exports the producer, mainly the agriculturist, could not afford to buy imports on the normal scale and to this extent imports must perforce be reduced. For a further reason, the phenomenal fall in the value of agricultural commodities has hit the ryot badly. As was remarked in last year's Review, his income had shrunk to half or even less than half

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As in the previous years, the decline under textiles was primarily the effect of a reduction in the imports of cotton piecegoods, the total receipts of which amounted to 776 million yards valued at R14,67 lakhs as compared with 890 million yards valued at R20,05 lakhs in 1930-31. All the principal descriptions of cotton piecegoods, except white, had their respective shares in this heavy decrease, grey goods declining by 116 million yards and coloured by 23 million yards; white goods, on the contrary, improved by 8 million yards in quantity, although even in this case there was a recession, as far as values are concerned, to the extent of R88 lakhs. As is to be expected, the retrogression in the trade in cotton piecegoods was mainly due to the falling off in consignments from the United Kingdom, notably of grey goods, imports of which from that source alone showed a reduction of 83 million yards. Imports of cotton twist and yarn recorded a slight improvement in quantity from 29.1 million lbs. to 31.6 million lbs., but inspite of this quantitative increase the value fell from R3,08 lakhs to R2,99 lakhs. There were reductions under some of the other important items included in the textile group—viz., of R26 lakhs under silk, raw and manufactured and of R69 lakhs under wool and woollens, but there was an increase of R41 lakhs under artificial silk (including yarn and goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials). The imports of raw cotton further rose from 58,000 tons to 79,000 tons concurrently with the progressive decline under piecegoods. Next, in order of magnitude, to the decline noticed above in regard to the textile group was the reduction in imports under the metal group which amounted to R6,14 lakhs. It is, however, interesting to note that if along with this group are included in one composite head such items as machinery and millwork, hardware, cutlery, implements and instruments as also vehicles, the aggregate decline under this head would mount up to about R14 crores. Imports of iron and steel declined from 614,200 tons to 371,000 tons in quantity and from R10,89 lakhs to R6,32 lakhs in value. It may be of importance to mention that inspite of the general depression in this line of trade the percentage share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of iron and steel showed a slight improvement. There was a decline of R3,42 lakhs under machinery and mill-work notwithstanding improvements in certain directions, such as cotton and sugar machinery. The value of hardware imported declined from R3,60 lakhs to R2,61 lakhs. Imports of motor vehicles declined from R4,99 lakhs to R2,89 lakhs, the number of motor cars imported having fallen from 12,600 to 7,200 and that of omnibuses from 8,900 to 4,300. Concomitantly with this reduction under motor vehicles, there was a falling off in the imports of rubber manufactures, the value of which amounted to R2,21 lakhs as against R2,57 lakhs recorded in the preceding year. The sugar trade remained in the doldrums throughout the year, the imports having declined from just above 1 million tons valued at R10,96 lakhs to a little above half a million tons valued at R6,17 lakhs. It is interesting that inspite of this unprecedented slump in sugar imports, beet sugar was able to show an increase from 78,000 tons valued at R87 lakhs to 118,000 tons valued at R1,25 lakhs. Consignments of mineral oils fell from 242 million gallons valued at R10,48 lakhs to 217 million gallons valued at R9,04 lakhs, but the decline under this head would have been greater had it not been for a further increase of 4 million gallons under petroleum, etc., imports of which amounted to 12.7 million gallons as compared with 8.8 million gallons in 1930-31 and 4.7 million gallons in 1929-30. Imports of

total British Empire the fall has been 6.9 per cent. This percentage fall was naturally balanced by increased percentages from other countries. The percentage increases as compared with 1929-30 in the case of Germany, Japan and the United States of America were 15.8 and 2.9 per cent respectively. Although the effect of the boycott is difficult to compute statistically, the table above shows that as compared with 1929-30, the last fairly normal year, the United Kingdom lost 7.3 per cent of the total import trade to foreign countries. The falling off in the United Kingdom's percentage share in India's import trade is a movement which has been proceeding for some years past, but a fall of 7.3 per cent in two years is definitely abnormal and must in part, be attributed to the boycott. The particular effect of the boycott on the import trade in cotton piecegoods will be discussed in a subsequent section.

There is also a third cause of the fall in imports. The policy of protection of Indian industries naturally results in reduced imports of certain classes of articles the reduction being partly made good by increased internal production of those articles. The usual method adopted in granting protection is to raise the import duty on the article under consideration and this procedure generally results in the internal price of such an article rising above the general level of internal prices and more particularly, above the level of internal prices of articles of export which are also the articles of production, and therefore, of income basis of the majority of people in India. As a general proposition it follows that the total consumption of the protected commodity will diminish as a result of this spread of prices and the internal industry being sufficiently protected to enable it profitably to increase its total production the trade in the imports of the article under consideration will be reduced by reason of both causes. The imports of cotton piecegoods and of sugar apparently substantiate the above line of argument.

General increases in customs tariffs on articles which do not come within the protected field may also have a similar spreading effect on the internal prices of articles of export and of import, but in this case the necessity of maintaining the customs revenue from a diminished volume of trade during a world wide depression is the consideration of paramount importance.

To sum up the major portion of the fall in the value of imports was due to economic factors rather than to political factors. Only in the case of two commodities cotton piecegoods and tobacco, and perhaps in the case of certain iron manufactures was the boycott partly responsible for the fall in the volume of imports.

Imports and exports—The total value of the imports of merchandise into British India in 1931-32 amounted to Rs 126 crores and that of the exports to Rs 161 crores. Compared with the values recorded in 1930-31 these figures represent a decline of Rs 38 crores or of 23 per cent in the case of imports and of Rs 65 crores or 29 per cent in that of exports. On the import side the year witnessed a further substantial reduction in India's demand for imported textiles. The fall in the imports recorded under the textile group amounted to one of Rs 6 crores on a total of Rs 11 crores recorded in 1930-31. The decline during the year under review was thus 11.5 per cent, but coming on top of the heavy fall (amounting to Rs 37 crores) of 1930-31 it meant a net recession to the extent of 45 per cent in comparison with the import values for 1929-30.

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provisions declined by R1,47 lakhs chiefly in consequence of a falling off in receipts of vegetable product, biscuits and cakes and condensed milk. Imports of wheat, which had amounted to 232,000 tons valued at R2,15 lakhs in 1930-31 fell off to 111,000 tons valued at R73 lakhs only.

On the export side the outstanding factor was the slump in the raw cotton trade. Exports of raw cotton fell off from 3,926,000 bales to 2,369,000 bales in quantity and from R46 crores to R23 crores in value, partly as a result of the depression in the world cotton industry and partly as a result of the higher parity ruling for Indian cotton in the Indian market. There was a relatively small decline under cotton manufactures, the total value of the exports having fallen by R40 lakhs to R4,82 lakhs. Despatches of twist and yarn declined from 23.5 million lbs. to 22 million lbs. Exports of cotton piecegoods improved from 98 million yards to 105 million yards, but the gain on the quantity side was more than counterbalanced by the fall in prices which sent down the total declared value from R3,32 lakhs to R3,24 lakhs. Conditions in the world market still remained adverse to any improvement in the jute trade and in consequence the downward movement in the export trade in jute continued. The decline in the value of raw and manufactured jute exported amounted to one of R12 crores. Shipments of raw jute declined from 3,470,000 bales to 3,285,000 bales in quantity and from R13 crores to R11 crores in value. Despatches of gunny bags receded from 434 millions valued at R15 crores to 389 millions valued at R11 crores and those of gunny cloth from 1,271 million yards valued at R17 crores to 1,021 million yards valued at R10 crores. Under foodgrains, the value of the shipments declined from R29,88 lakhs to R20,37 lakhs, although the total quantity exported remained unchanged at 2,614,000 tons. Exports of wheat which had amounted to 196,500 tons in 1930-31 dropped to 20,200 tons in 1931-32. Shipments of rice advanced in quantity from 2,279,000 tons to 2,372,000 tons, but on account of the low level of prices of foodstuffs in the world markets the value declined heavily by R7,83 lakhs to R18,14 lakhs. The tea trade had also a critical year and this was reflected in the shipments of tea which fell by 14.7 million lbs. to 34.5 million lbs. in quantity and by R4.12 lakhs to R19.44 lakhs in value. Shipments of oil seeds amounted to 988,000 tons valued at R14,59 lakhs, which meant a decline of 5 per cent in quantity and of 18 per cent in value in comparison with the exports of the preceding year. The decline was mainly due to a falling off in exports of linseed from 257,000 tons to 120,000 tons. Groundnut and rapeseed, however, showed increases of 71,000 and 21,000 tons in quantity and of R17 lakhs and R21 lakhs respectively in value. There was a decrease in shipments of hides and skins from 63,000 tons valued at R11,74 lakhs to 49,400 tons valued at R8,92 lakhs. Exports of lac amounted to 164,000 cwts. valued at R1,84 lakhs, which represented a decline of 15 per cent in quantity and of 41 per cent in value in comparison with the corresponding figures for 1930-31.

The total value of re-exports amounted to R4,66 lakhs which represented a decline of R18 lakhs in comparison with the value recorded in 1930-31 and of R2,47 lakhs on the basis of that for 1929-30. The year witnessed a further set back in the re-exports of cotton manufactures (chiefly piecegoods) which dropped from R54 lakhs to R4 lakhs. Shipments of raw skins which constitute one of the major items in the re-export trade of India improved in quantity from 211 tons to 365 tons but the value declined from R1,01 lakhs

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to R86 lakhs. Re-exports of sugar advanced from 3,400 tons to 5,600 tons. Despatches of raw wool expanded from 5 million lbs. valued at R28½ lakhs to 9 million lbs. valued at R37 lakhs. As was to be expected, this decline in the volume of the re-export trade particularly affected Bombay through which the bulk of the re-export trade of India passes. During the year under review Bombay's share amounted to R2,84 lakhs, which meant a reduction of R39 lakhs in comparison with 1930-31 and her percentage share declined slightly from 63 per cent to 61 per cent.

The following figures have been compiled to show the values of imports and exports of merchandise on the basis of the declared values in 1913-14. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a fairly reliable measure of the course of trade :—

(In crores of Rupees)

—	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Imports	183	120	137	143	156	181	190	189	157	143
Exports	244	240	250	246	223	248	260	263	235	200
TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE, EXCLUDING RE-EXPORTS.	427	360	387	389	384	429	450	452	392	343

The table above shows a further serious retrogression from the level of 1930-31, indicating as it does a decline of R49 crores, on the basis of 1913-14 prices, in the total trade in merchandise (excluding re-exports). It is significant that from the previous year the decline on the export side was considerably heavier than that on the import side. The extent to which the general level of prices for the imported articles adjusted itself to the general level for the exported articles may be seen from the following index numbers, which have been obtained by comparing the values of imports and exports, as shown in the preceding table, with the values actually recorded for each.

—	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Imports	100	100	180	158	148	136	133	128	105	88
Exports	100	145	154	152	132	130	127	118	94	78

It will appear from this that prices declined at a slightly higher rate on the export than on the import side in comparison with the preceding year. The margin between the index numbers for imports and exports which was 11 points in 1930-31 further contracted during the year to 10 points. The index numbers of prices of imported articles and exported articles separately, which have already been given earlier in this report, refer to the internal prices. The prices which are considered here are external prices and a comparison with the figures given earlier will only be valid, if due allowance is made for the difference between the rates of import duties in the base year 1913-14 and in the year 1931-32. It may be stated, however, that these index numbers give only a rough idea of the movements involved.

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Balance of trade—The visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure for the year 1931-32 was in favour of India to the extent of Rs 90 crores as compared with Rs 38 crores in the preceding year, Rs 53 crores in 1929-30 and the record figure of Rs 109 crores in 1925-26. The transactions in treasure on private account resulted in a net export of treasure amounting to Rs 53½ crores as against a net import of Rs 24 crores in 1930-31. Gold showed a net export of Rs 58 crores and silver a net import of Rs 2½ crores. Net exports of currency notes amounted to Rs 26 lakhs.

Rupee exchange*—The closing rate of exchange for the preceding year was 1s 5½d. This rate continued to rule in the market with slight variations during the first two months of the year under review. The large offers of treasury bills at high rates kept the exchange rate from falling to the lower gold point. The position became worse at the end of May with the comparative failure of the Indian sterling loan in London. At the beginning of June Government had to sell sterling to maintain the rate at the lower gold point. The Prime Minister's announcement in the House of Commons assuring India of financial help in case of necessity had a salutary effect on the rupee sterling exchange rate which rose to 1s 5½d on the 13th July, but again slipped back to 1s 5¾d on the 21st July, due to the stringent financial situation in Great Britain and Central Europe. The complications in the London money market led to the recall of funds invested in Indian treasury bills. Between the middle of August and middle of September the Government of India sold a large amount of sterling to maintain the rupee at the lower gold point.

On the 21st September the British Government announced their decision to abandon the gold standard temporarily. As the Government of India did not receive information of this decision until the morning of the 21st September prompt action was necessary in order to prevent a panic and to avoid depletion of the sterling reserves. Ordinance No VI of 1931 was issued relieving Government from their obligation under the Currency Act to sell gold or sterling and the three days 22nd—24th September, were declared public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act. The decision to link the rupee to sterling at 1s 6d was announced on the 24th September and Ordinance No VII of 1931 was issued cancelling the earlier ordinance and limiting sales of gold or sterling by Government to finance required by recognised banks for the following purposes —

- (1) normal trade requirements excluding the import of gold or silver coin or bullion and the liquidation of the oversold exchange position of any bank in respect of any month subsequent to the month in which the demand for gold or sterling might be made,
- (2) contracts completed before the 21st September, and
- (3) reasonable personal and domestic purposes

When the banks re opened on the 25th September it was obvious that confidence had been largely restored. Within three weeks the rapid fall in the cross rate between sterling and dollar had raised the rupee and sterling price of gold to a level at which the Indian holder became desirous of selling

* For further details a reference may be made to the Report of the Controller of the Currency for 1931-32, from which source most of the information in the following two paragraphs has been taken.

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it and taking his profit. These gold exports had a very salutary effect on the exchange by creating a balance of payments in favour of India. By the end of October the sterling quotation reached 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and on the 13th November the rate had gone up to 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., the highest rate of the year. Although the rate came down to 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at the end of November, yet it rose again to 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. on the 17th December and this rate continued to rule with slight variations till the end of the year. The highest and the lowest rate of the year show a difference of $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Gold exports.—One of the most interesting features of the year under review has been the heavy exports of gold. The net exports of gold in 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 7,97 lakhs and this is the first year on record in which there have been exports of this large magnitude. The reasons for this export may be briefly discussed. In the first place, as was noted by the Controller of the Currency in his Report for 1930-31, gold was returning to the mints at the Government of India's purchase price on account of the falling off of local consumption. This movement continued to grow in strength throughout the summer of 1931 and gold of the total value of Rs. 7.29 lakhs was received into the mints in that period. When the gold standard was abandoned at the end of September, there was an immediate appreciation of the price of gold which went on increasing to December 1931. After that there was a decline in prices. The table below gives the average monthly price of gold and the quantity and value of gold exported each month :—

Table showing monthly average price of gold at Bombay and quantity and value of gold exported from British India by sea.

Month.	Monthly average price of English 149 gold 100 touch per tola.	Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.
1931—	R. A. P.	Fine ounces.	R
April	21 3 9	1	80
May	21 4 0	..	..
June	21 4 6	113,651	61,03,335
July	21 3 10	75,329	42,67,109
August	21 1 0	51,117	28,95,380
September	22 2 2	50,734	29,28,923
October	25 14 11	1,339,134	9,05,43,614
November	26 14 1	1,210,408	8,57,45,198
December	29 8 4	2,251,602	17,76,52,468
1932—			
January	29 1 3	1,189,284	9,27,37,767
February	29 4 14	874,496	7,57,11,956
March	28 2 9	924,976	6,89,30,322
April	27 2 2	587,152	4,23,78,391
May	27 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	442,197	3,30,42,415
June	28 1 6	651,902	4,87,01,637

It will be seen from the table that the rapid rise in the price of gold stimulated the movement, already in existence, of the return of gold and, in addition, even induced many who held the metal as a store of value to take advantage of the high price to sell their holding. The movement reached its climax in December when the price was at its highest. From that month the exports became smaller as the price declined. Some interesting conclusions are suggested by this unusual phenomenon in the year under review the

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first place it shows how gold is used as a store of value and saving by many people in India. An appreciation of this form of saving like the appreciation of stocks or shares, led the holders to realise their profits by converting it into money. Secondly it shows that the economic pressure in the country was tending to cause the accumulated savings to be drawn on. In other words, some part of this gold was what might be called distress gold. Of course, there was a great advantage in selling gold in preference to selling other commodities which were capable of being stored. Most of the commodities which the agriculturist could sell in order to realise money had fallen in price disastrously, whereas the only commodity, which not only had not fallen but which had actually shown a great increase in price was gold. For this reason, therefore, he sold that commodity rather than any other. A third cause has been suggested to explain in part the exports of gold. It is stated that the gold shipments may have been made to facilitate the export of capital. The Government of India's exchange restrictions for a part of the year prohibited, in effect, the purchase of exchange for capital purposes and it is not certain that the proceeds of the gold exports were entirely translated into rupees or rupee equivalent in India. If this suggestion is correct it means that some of the gold exports were used for the purpose of transfer of capital from India to foreign countries. All these factors together go far to explain the enormous exports of gold during the year under review.

Imperial Bank of India rate—A continuous high bank rate marked the year throughout. The opening rate for the year of 7 per cent continued till the 28th May when it came down to 6 per cent. Despite the slackness in trade and the decline in the commodity prices the money market was kept tight by the continuous issue of treasury bills and by the heavy contraction of currency. The rate rose again to 7 per cent on the 6th August coinciding with the increase in the Bank of England rate from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the 30th July. With Great Britain going off the gold standard the Bank of England rate rose again to 6 per cent and the Imperial Bank rate was raised from 7 per cent to 8 per cent with effect from the 22nd September. The export of gold following the suspension of the gold standard gave a stimulus to the money market and the rate came down to 7 per cent on the 14th January 1932. Owing to the further expansion of currency the bank rate came down on the 26th February to 6 per cent with which the year under review closed.

Government of India paper—The following figures show the prices and yields of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Government of India paper on or about the 1st April during the past ten years —

Year	Price	Yield.
	R. A	Per cent
1923	61 0	57
1924	67 0	52
1925	67 14	52
1926	74 6	47
1927	78 11	44
1928	75 6	46
1929	71 5	49
1930	68 14	51
1931	63 0	55
1932	61 3	57

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Freight rates.—Freight rates during the year 1931-32 were, on the whole lower than those prevailing during the preceding year. The rates were very steady during the last four months of 1930-31 and they continued to be so during April and May, 1931. Thereafter the rates declined considerably. There was a rally during the three months, October to December, followed by a decline, which, however, was not so steep as that of the months of June to September. Taking the year 1913 as base, the index number of whole-cargo charter rates, according to the *Economist*, was 78·4 in March 1932 as compared with 81·3 and 75·5 in the corresponding month of 1931 and 1930 respectively.

Tariff changes.—The changes in the tariff made under the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, the Gold Thread Industry (Protection) Act, the Indian Finance Act, the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, and the Wheat (Import Duty) Act, all of 1931, were dealt with in the preceding year's Review. Since then eight Acts have been passed introducing various changes in the tariff.

The Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931 was passed on the 28th November 1931, but came into force *provisionally* with effect from the 30th September 1931. By this Act raw cotton, dyes derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives used in any dyeing process, and certain classes of machinery were removed from the free list and made liable to duty at the following rates :—

Raw cotton—6 pies per lb. and

Coal-tar dyes and machinery—10 per cent *ad valorem*.

The Act also raised the duties on sugar inferior to 23 D. S. but not inferior to 8 D. S. from R6-12 to R7-4 per cwt., on artificial silk yarn from 10 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*, on artificial silk mixtures from 20 per cent to 27½ per cent *ad valorem*, on artificial silk piecegoods or other manufactures of artificial silk, on camphor, and on electric bulbs, from 20 per cent to 40 per cent *ad valorem*, and on printer's ink from 5 per cent to 8 per cent *ad valorem*. The Act further prescribed, as an alternative to the existing duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*, a minimum specific duty of 4 as. per pair on boots and shoes.

A surcharge of 25 per cent of the duty, otherwise chargeable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as subsequently amended, or under any of the provisions thereof read with any other enactment or with any notification of the Governor-General in Council for the time being in force, was also imposed on all goods liable to import duty, including those mentioned above except raw cotton, certain classes of dyes and colours and machinery, and all articles liable to a duty of 2½ per cent *ad valorem*, which are exempt from this surcharge. The surcharge is also leviable on salt, motor spirit, kerosene, and silver which are liable to an excise duty.

The Heavy Chemical Industry (Protection) Act, 1931 which was passed on the 1st October 1931 gave effect to some of the recommendations of the Tariff Board in their Reports on the grant of protection to the heavy chemical industry and to the magnesium chloride industry. It removed magnesium chloride from the free list and imposed on this and certain other heavy

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Freight rates.—Freight rates during the year 1931-32 were, on the whole lower than those prevailing during the preceding year. The rates were very steady during the last four months of 1930-31 and they continued to be so during April and May, 1931. Thereafter the rates declined considerably. There was a rally during the three months, October to December, followed by a decline, which, however, was not so steep as that of the months of June to September. Taking the year 1913 as base, the index number of whole-cargo charter rates, according to the *Economist*, was 78·4 in March 1932 as compared with 81·3 and 75·5 in the corresponding month of 1931 and 1930 respectively.

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A surcharge of 25 per cent of the duty, otherwise chargeable under Tariff Act, 1894, as subsequently amended, or under any of the Acts read with any other enactment or with any notification of the Council for the time being in force, was also imposed on import duty, including those mentioned above except on dyes and colours and machinery, and all articles on which a duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*, which are exempt from this surcharge, are also leviable on salt, motor spirit, kerosene, and on excise duty.

The Iron and Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1931 which was passed in 1931 had effect to some of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission on the grant of protection to the heavy chemical industry. It removed magnesium chloride from the free list and imposed on this and certain other heavy

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chemicals protective duties at various rates, with the proviso that the duty on any of these articles shall in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the article were included in Part V of Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (*i.e.*, 25 per cent *ad valorem* for the time being) These duties will remain in force till the 31st March 1933 except in the case of magnesium chloride which shall have effect up to the 31st March 1939 The Act also provides for the enhancement of the duty on magnesium chloride if at any time during the currency of the Act it is found on enquiry that the protection granted to the magnesium chloride industry has proved ineffective

The Wheat Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1932, and the Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1932, which were passed during March 1932 extended the dates of operation of the temporary customs duty on wheat and wheat flour, and the temporary additional customs duty on salt to the 31st March 1933

The Wire and Wire Nail Industry (Protection) Act, 1932 which was passed on the 5th March 1932 gave effect to the recommendations in the Tariff Board's Report on the grant of protection to the wire and wire nail industry by bringing again under the protective tariff wire, other than barbed or stranded fencing wire, wire rope or wire netting, and wire nails and imposing thereon a duty of Rs 45 per ton These duties shall have effect up to the 31st March 1934 but they are exempt from the 25 per cent surcharge imposed by the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931

The Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act, 1932 which was passed on the 5th March extended the dates of operation of the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Acts of 1925 and 1927 to the 31st March 1939 It also altered from 65 to 70 the maximum percentage of mechanical wood pulp in the fibre content of printing paper which is assessable at the protective rate under Item No 155 of Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as subsequently amended and transferred wood pulp from the free list to the protective tariff by imposing thereon a specific duty of Rs 45 per ton This duty shall also remain in force till the 31st March 1939

The Sugar Industry (Protection) Act 1932 was passed on the 8th April It transferred sugar and sugar candy excluding confectionery from the non protective special tariff to the protective tariff The change was more or less formal the only immediate effect being to raise the duty on sugar below 8 D S and sugar candy to the same level as that on white sugar, *i.e.*, Rs 4 per cwt, the duties on other kinds of sugar having already been enhanced under the Indian Finance Act, 1931 and the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931 These duties shall, in the first instance, have effect up to the 31st March 1938 but if at any time during the currency of the Act, it is found after enquiry that foreign sugar is being imported at such a price as to render the existing protection ineffective this rate may be enhanced

The Indian Tariff (Wireless Broadcasting) Amendment Act, 1932 was passed to provide funds to enable Government to continue wireless broadcasting in India by increasing the import duty leviable on wireless reception instruments and apparatus, and component parts thereof, including all electric valves, amplifiers and loudspeakers which are not specially designed for pur-

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poses other than wireless reception or are not original parts of and imported along with instruments or apparatus so designed, to a special non-protective rate of 50 per cent *ad valorem*. This duty is, however, exempt from the general 25 per cent surcharge.

In addition to the statutory changes mentioned above, the period of operation of the additional protection accorded to iron and steel galvanized sheets and articles made therefrom has been extended to the 31st March 1933, under section 3 (1) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India:—

Imports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1931-32
Cotton and cotton goods	71,90.18	67,15.16	62,90.88	31,64.57	26,18.81	20.72
Machinery and millwork	15,93.75	18,36.04	18,21.85	14,34.78	10,92.34	8.64
Metals and ores	28,41.68	26,98.84	23,61.91	15,92.26	9,77.85	7.74
Oils	11,08.68	11,53.23	11,68.65	10,92.25	9,72.26	7.69
Sugar	14,90.55	16,08.95	15,77.65	10,96.47	6,16.53	4.89
Vehicles	7,69.37	11,00.60	10,84.78	7,30.53	4,48.47	3.55
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	4,46.52	4,91.71	5,88.20	4,77.47	3,69.20	2.92
Provisions and oilman's stores	6,40.60	6,21.24	5,63.61	4,87.79	3,41.26	2.70
Silk raw and manufactures	5,05.78	5,00.67	4,58.43	2,99.92	2,73.56	2.16
Dyes	2,64.55	2,83.31	2,43.31	2,59.00	2,67.05	2.12
Hardware	5,24.42	5,28.23	5,06.65	3,00.23	2,60.91	2.06
Chemicals	2,64.95	2,47.94	2,78.74	2,61.22	2,56.97	2.03
Paper and pasteboard	3,00.62	3,29.95	3,72.31	2,86.74	2,50.24	1.99
Liquors	3,66.99	3,57.16	3,76.63	3,31.76	2,26.86	1.79
Rubber	2,71.67	2,86.13	3,32.67	2,58.24	2,22.28	1.76
Spices	2,57.85	2,94.03	3,25.75	2,54.94	2,08.22	1.65
Drugs and medicines	1,98.28	2,02.13	2,26.25	1,93.94	1,91.11	1.51
Wool raw and manufactures	5,36.82	5,01.87	4,28.45	2,31.11	1,62.06	1.28
Railway plant and rolling stock	4,76.87	—	—	—	—	—
Fruits and vegetables	2,01.94	1,68.39	1,82.87	1,48.59	1,34.47	1.08
Glass and glassware	2,48.41	2,37.49	2,51.93	1,64.78	1,21.97	.87
Grain, pulse and flour	2,30.70	10,72.81	5,42.05	2,81.63	1,17.61	.93
Tobacco	2,91.32	2,74.60	2,69.71	1,51.16	94.34	.75
Soap	1,61.37	1,58.10	1,66.63	1,11.98	88.72	.70
Paints and painters' materials	1,54.79	1,44.20	1,46.65	1,12.09	87.53	.69
Building and engineering materials	1,28.80	1,21.06	1,84.44	1,09.88	83.78	.68
Apparel	1,64.45	1,62.89	1,71.24	1,11.18	81.76	.65
Salt	1,73.84	1,46.82	1,30.39	1,14.97	71.99	.57
Arms, ammunition and military stores	70.65	76.61	65.44	54.02	68.48	.54
Stationery	91.67	1,01.59	1,05.06	81.25	68.03	.54
Books and shoes	60.99	68.12	87.81	83.05	64.93	.51
	81.47	83.46	1,03.54	89.82	60.69	.48
	1,26.55	1,31.07	1,04.28	72.98	54.29	.43
	61.98	66.23	71.82	60.91	63.38	.42
	71.60	67.47	80.24	63.53	50.32	.40
	87.30	83.11	90.21	63.62	50.11	.40
	62.35	64.61	72.63	53.81	47.80	.38
	1,34.45	1,16.83	1,09.65	59.74	45.00	.36
Tea	69.00	74.22	67.90	45.63	43.67	.35
Animals, living	83.43	35.71	32.42	20.86	42.06	.33
Earthenware and porcelain	80.71	73.09	72.34	48.16	38.36	.30
Toys and requisites for games	63.32	66.69	64.84	49.06	37.04	.29
Fertilisers	47.03	73.57	98.65	67.43	36.05	.27
Paper making materials	40.28	41.51	44.95	42.07	35.09	.27
Bobbins	38.99	35.93	39.88	42.99	31.91	.25
Umbrellas and fittings	62.38	57.10	43.66	31.09	30.16	.24
Gums and resins	39.33	38.95	41.96	31.07	24.25	.19
Tallow and stearine	26.25	24.63	31.02	27.23	20.79	.17
Cutlery	35.50	36.37	41.41	26.05	20.69	.17
Furniture and cabinet ware	30.62	36.98	37.66	27.78	20.11	.16
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver	17.24	15.62	26.25	39.34	19.19	.15
Flax raw and manufactures	87.09	35.45	33.38	21.69	17.75	.14
Coal and coke	62.49	39.10	45.55	34.60	14.24	.11
Fish (excluding canned fish)	26.98	25.76	26.81	25.86	13.42	.11
Jute and jute goods	21.11	26.53	24.29	18.37	12.75	.10
Clocks and watches and parts	27.22	27.61	23.47	16.86	11.21	.09
Matches	39.37	17.22	10.89	4.11	1.65	.01
All other articles	15,01.86	15,26.61	14,33.60	10,53.69	9,64.81	7.64
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	249,83.64	253,30.60	240,79.69	164,79.37	126,37.14	100

* Discontinued from April 1929.

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Cotton manufactures (R19,15 lakhs).—The total value of the imports of cotton manufactures in the year under review amounted to R19,15 lakhs as against R25,25 lakhs in the preceding year and R59,49 lakhs in 1929-30. Thus, there was a decline of 24 per cent as compared with 1930-31 and 68 per cent as compared with 1929-30. Imports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 31.6 million lbs. valued at R2,99 lakhs as against 29.1 million lbs. valued at R3,08 lakhs in the preceding year and 43.9 million lbs. with a declared value of R6,00 lakhs in 1929-30. The decline in value as compared with the preceding year was, therefore, 3 per cent and 50 per cent as compared with 1929-30. Imports of piecegoods in the year under review were 776 million yards valued at R14.67 lakhs as compared with 890 million yards valued at R20,05 lakhs in 1930-31 and 1,919 million yards valued at R50,25 lakhs in 1929-30. The decrease in yardage as compared with the preceding year was, therefore, 13 per cent, but as compared with 1929-30 it was 60 per cent. These figures show that the further decline in the year under review was of smaller dimensions than the huge fall of the preceding year 1930-31. Naturally, this was to be expected as the figures of the preceding year showed the first large effects of such abnormal causes as the reduced purchasing power of the consumers and the boycott. As compared with 1929-30, the last fairly normal year, the fall is seen to be of enormous magnitude both in quantity and value.

The causes which were given in the previous issue of this Review of Trade to explain the enormous fall in the imports of cotton manufactures in 1930-31 as compared with the preceding year continued in operation in the year under review. In the main they are (a) the lowered purchasing power of the consumer in India and (b) the political situation in the country. Added to these also, there were considerable increases in the import tariff on cotton manufactures in the Budget of 1931 and in the emergency Budget of September 1931 and further the effect of the increased internal production in Indian mills must not be forgotten. It is difficult, however, by analysis to apportion the separate effect of each of these factors. There is no point in comparing the figures of 1931-32 with those of 1930-31, as the latter was also an abnormal year which suffered from the causes mentioned above. In order, therefore, to gauge the full effect of these causes in 1930-31 and 1931-32 a comparison may be made of the import figures of the year under review with those of 1929-30 which was the most recent comparatively normal year, i.e., the year in which both the lowered purchasing power and the boycott were absent. Throughout the following paragraphs, therefore, where the effects are discussed the year 1929-30 will be used for purposes of comparison. If the percentage decline in the case of cotton piecegoods imports in the year under review as against 1929-30 is compared with the percentage decline in the case of other articles in general, the comparison will give some idea of the effect of the boycott in the case of cotton piecegoods imports. Elsewhere it has been seen that the total decline in the value of imports of all commodities into India in 1931-32 as compared with 1929-30 amounted to R114,43 lakhs or 47.5 per cent, whereas the decline in the case of cotton manufactures for the same period amounted to R40,33 lakhs or 68 per cent. In comparison with these figures the decline in value under machinery was 40 per cent, under sugar 61 per cent, under metals 59 per cent, under hardware including cutlery and instruments 42 per cent, under vehicles 58 per cent and under chemicals

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and drugs, etc., 13 per cent. Taking the effects of other causes on the various classes is of the same order of magnitude it will thus be seen that the magnitude of the decline in value of imports of cotton manufactures was greater than that in the case of other articles. Actually, in the case of sugar the increase in the import tariff was much heavier than for cotton manufactures, while vehicles including motor cars are luxury articles and are more sensitive to trade depression. It may be surmised, therefore, that the boycott, which was aimed most directly at imported cotton piecegoods, was responsible, to some considerable extent, for the reduction of imports under the head of cotton manufactures. On the other hand, however, there can be no doubt whatever that a large part of the decline was due to the reduced purchasing power of the consumer in India and a part was probably due to the enhanced customs duties levied on this class of goods in 1931. The effect of the boycott may be studied first.

The table below gives the imports of cotton twist and yarn for the three years 1929-30 to 1931-32 from the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries —

Imports of cotton twist and yarn

	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)
From—						
United Kingdom	20 112	10 315	11 913	2 96	1 97	1 22
Japan	10 870	6 895	6 206	1 64	84	63
Other countries	12 900	11 930	13 456	1 40	97	94
TOTAL	43 882	29 140	31 575	6 00	3 03	2 99
Declared value per lb	—	—	—	Rs p. 1-5 10	Rs p. 1 0-11	Rs p. 0-15-2

From this table it will be seen that the imports of cotton twist and yarn declined from 43.9 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 31.6 million lbs. in 1931-32, a decline of 12.3 million lbs. or 27.3 per cent. The imports of this year were, however, slightly higher in quantity than those in the preceding year, i.e., 30-31. In value the decline was over Rs 3 crores as compared with 1929-30. The greater decline in value over the decline in quantity was due to the lower declared value per lb. which amounted to Rs 0-15-2p in the year under view as compared with Rs 1 0-11p in 1930-31 and Rs 1-5-10p in 1929-30. This great fall in the imports of cotton twist and yarn as compared with the comparatively normal year 1929-30, especially in view of the fact that the Indian mill production of the year was the highest on record, can be explained to some extent, on the hypothesis that cloth made of foreign yarn was boycotted. The table shows that the decline in the imports was heavier in the case of imports from United Kingdom than in those imported from the other countries. In 1929-30 the United Kingdom sent 20 million lbs. of yarn, whereas in 1931-32 she sent a little under 12 million lbs., a drop of 8 million lbs. or 40 per cent. The other countries, including Japan, sent 23.8 million lbs. in 1929-30, whereas their share in 1931-32 amounted to 19.7 million lbs., a drop of 4.1 million lbs. or 17 per cent.

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The reduction in the imports of yarn was more than fully compensated by a larger home production. The total production of yarn during 1931-32 amounted to 966 million lbs. as against 867 million lbs. in 1930-31 and 834 million lbs. in 1929-30. It will be noticed that the production figure of yarn for 1931-32 constitutes a new record greatly exceeding the previous record figure of 1930-31.

The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, decreased from 1,919 million yards in 1929-30 and 890 million yards in 1930-31 to 776 million yards in 1931-32, a decline of 60 per cent as compared with 1929-30 and 13 per cent as compared with 1930-31. The decline in value was from R50,25 lakhs in 1929-30 and R20,05 lakhs in 1930-31 to R14,67 lakhs in the year under review, a decrease of nearly 71 per cent as compared with 1929-30. The table below gives the imports of cotton piecegoods under the three main heads, grey, white and coloured for the three years from 1929-30 :—

[In millions of yards]

Year	Grey goods	White goods	Coloured goods	Total piecegoods
1929-30	926	474	483	1,919
1930-31	365	272	246	890
1931-32	249	280	223	776

These figures yield the following percentage variations. Imports of grey goods in 1931-32 declined by 73 per cent as compared with 1929-30 and by 32 per cent as compared with 1930-31. Imports of white goods for the same period declined by 41 per cent as compared with 1929-30, but increased by 3 per cent as compared with 1930-31. The decline in the case of coloured goods as compared with 1929-30 was 54 per cent and as compared with 1930-31 9 per cent. The largest decline, therefore, was under grey goods. The total decline in the quantity of imports of piecegoods amounted to 1,143 million yards as compared with 1929-30 and 114 million yards as compared with 1930-31.

The table below shows that the imports of grey goods from the United Kingdom were 521 million yards in 1929-30. In 1931-32 they had fallen to 60 million yards, a decline of 461 million yards or 88 per cent. Even as compared with the low figure of 1930-31, there is a decline of 83 million yards.

Imports from Japan for the same period declined from 394 million yards to 185 million yards, a decrease of 209 million yards or 53 per cent. The decline in the case of Japan as compared with 1930-31 is of very small dimensions, *viz.*, 33 million yards. From these figures it will be seen that the imports from the United Kingdom declined to a far greater extent than the imports from Japan.

As regards white goods the decline in the case of the United Kingdom was from 436 million yards in 1929-30 to 207 million yards in 1931-32, a decline of 229 million yards or 53 per cent. The decline in 1931-32 as compared with the preceding year was only 23 million yards. On the other hand, imports from Japan increased from 14 million yards in 1929-30 to 28 million yards in 1930-31 and to 60 million yards in 1931-32.

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Under coloured goods imports from the United Kingdom declined from 279 million yards in 1929-30 to 110 million yards in 1931-32, a decline of 169 million yards or 61 per cent. Even as compared with 1930-31 the decline in the year under review was 38 million yards or 26 per cent. Imports from Japan under this head amounted to 95 million yards in the year under review as compared with 74 million yards in 1930-31 and 154 million yards in 1929-30. Thus compared with 1929-30 the decline was 38 per cent, but compared with 1930-31 there was an increase of 28 per cent. Imports from other countries declined still further in the year under review as compared with the small figure of the preceding year. It may be mentioned in this connection that the duty on white and coloured goods of British manufacture was lower than the duty on similar goods from other countries by 5 per cent up to September 1931 and by 6½ per cent during the subsequent months.

Imports of cotton piece-goods	Quantity			Percentage Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1931-32 as compared with 1930-31	Percentage Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1931-32 as compared with 1929-30	Value			Percentage Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1931-32 as compared with 1930-31	Percentage Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1931-32 as compared with 1929-30
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32			1929-30	1930-31	1931-32		
	Yds (Millions)	Yds (Millions)	Yds (Millions)			Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)		
Grey.										
From—										
United Kingdom	521	143	60	-58	-88	11,76	2,81	96	-66	-92
Japan	394	218	185	-15	-53	8,91	3,98	2,89	-27	-68
Other countries	11	4	4		-64	26	8	7	-12	-73
Total	926	365	249	-32	-73	20,93	6,87	3,92	-43	-81
White										
From—										
United Kingdom	486	230	207	-10	-53	12,03	5,23	4,02	-23	-67
Japan	14	28	60	+114	+328	33	51	93	+82	+182
Other countries	24	14	13	-7	-46	62	47	36	-29	-59
Total	474	272	280	+3	-41	13,28	6,21	5,33	-14	-60
Coloured.										
From—										
United Kingdom	279	148	110	-26	-61	9,50	4,48	2,85	-36	-70
Japan	154	74	95	+23	-38	3,45	1,44	1,63	+13	-53
Other countries	50	24	18	-25	-64	2,20	90	57	-37	-74
Total	483	246	223	-9	-54	15,15	6,82	5,05	-20	-67
Total Cotton piece-goods.										
Share of—										
Bengal	857	345	226	-31	-74	20,35	6,86	3,92	-43	-81
Bombay	518	181	171	-6	-67	14,05	4,37	3,35	-23	-76
And	292	184	218	+18	-25	7,65	4,06	4,03	-1	-47
Madras	107	76	62	-18	-42	3,39	1,87	1,27	-33	-63
Burma	145	104	92	-5	-35	4,81	2,89	2,10	-27	-56
Total	1,919	890	776	-13	-60	50,23	20,05	14,67	-27	-71

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India is essentially a price market and with the lowered purchasing power of the consumer this characteristic of the market has been still further accentuated. In examining the course of the relative shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the import trade it is of importance to compare the prices of similar qualities from the two sources. The table which follows gives the declared values of cotton piecegoods under grey, white and coloured as imported from these two countries. It is, of course, appreciated that these figures do not necessarily represent prices for similar qualities, particularly under white and coloured; but in the case of grey it is probable that the difference in quality is not very great.

Declared values of imported piecegoods.

(Rupees per yard)

	GREY		WHITE		COLOURED	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
1931—						
April	·188	·163	·201	·174	·256	·181
May	·172	·159	·194	·172	·277	·173
June	·147	·157	·186	·172	·270	·173
July	·160	·157	·186	·159	·251	·172
August	·174	·155	·188	·161	·250	·165
September	·163	·149	·179	·148	·256	·171
October	·157	·145	·193	·156	·255	·186
November	·151	·155	·198	·140	·247	·191
December	·149	·168	·212	·154	·257	·194
1932—						
January	·146	·161	·210	·151	·254	·153
February	·144	·151	·208	·147	·263	·155
March	·164	·155	·200	·147	·267	·151

It will be seen from this table that at the beginning of the year the difference in the declared values for grey goods from the United Kingdom and Japan was of 25 points. By May the difference had fallen to only 13 points and in July it had narrowed down to only 3 points. In August, however, the price of grey goods from the United Kingdom increased considerably and the difference became one of 19 points. From that time onwards the difference declined till in November Japan actually showed an excess of 4 points as compared with the United Kingdom. This result was due to England going off the gold standard and Japan still holding to it. By December the difference had widened to 19 points against Japan, but by January 1932 Japan reduced the margin to 15 points and in February it was only 7 points. In March 1932 Japan again regained her advantage and her price was 9 points less than that of the United Kingdom. This tendency in the last three months of the fiscal year resulted from Japan's departure from the gold standard, a step which balanced

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the advantage accruing to the United Kingdom - regards white goods the difference was 27 points . . . From that time onwards till August the difference of 22 to 27 points. From October the price of United Kingdom white goods was increasing, whereas that of goods from Japan remained round about 150 points. This again gave an advantage to imports from Japan. Similar remarks may also be made in the case of coloured goods. These relative prices of goods from various countries have the most important bearing on the consideration of the transfer of trade from one country to another even in normal times and their importance is greatly enhanced during a period when the purchasing power of the consumer has fallen in a marked degree, as has been the case in India in the last two or three years.

The enormous fall in the imports of piecegoods was largely counterbalanced in several ways. The production of Indian mills in 1931-32 increased considerably as compared with the preceding year or 1929-30. The table below shows the production of Indian mills, month by month, from April 1929 —

(In thousand yards)

Month	Total Indian Production		
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
April	198,970	213,077	236,048
May	157,033	213,220	240,003
June	160,755	215,162	246,537
July	176,777	211,127	246,340
August	191,332	187,111	233,031
September	202,377	193,018	268,687
October	221,575	191,429	233,846
November	220,219	208,130	227,729
December	239,459	236,604	275,797
January	228,369	240,153	249,206
February	208,401	225,834	261,181
March	213,714	226,268	271,277
TOTAL	2,418,981	2,561,133	2,989,891

From this table it will be seen that the production of Indian mills in 1931-32 was 2,990 million yards as compared with 2,561 million yards in 1930-31 and 2,419 million yards in 1929-30, thus showing an increase of 429 million yards as compared with 1930-31 and 571 million yards as compared with 1929-30. This larger production helped to cause the fall in imports as well as to fill the

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gap created thereby. There is also the possibility that the impetus given to hand-spinning and handloom weaving by the civil disobedience movement may have aided in reducing the deficit resulting from smaller imports. The stocks of piecegoods with the Indian mills on the 1st April 1932 were 382 million yards, an increase of 64 million yards as compared with those on the corresponding date of the preceding year.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the mills in all parts of India shared in this increase in production. The table given below shows the production of cotton piecegoods in Bombay Island, Ahmedabad and the rest of India :—

(In thousands of yards)

Month.	Bombay Island			Ahmedabad			Rest of India		
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
April . . .	70,461	81,284	94,508	50,552	57,423	63,157	68,027	74,370	78,293
May . . .	34,084	87,258	96,611	52,100	53,481	63,981	70,849	72,461	79,411
June . . .	39,469	88,639	105,245	52,077	53,601	60,132	69,209	72,022	81,469
July . . .	50,186	82,169	103,049	52,335	51,854	60,699	74,256	77,104	81,701
August . . .	62,464	64,023	97,071	51,620	48,093	55,356	77,248	74,995	80,004
September . . .	74,773	62,926	118,080	51,438	56,441	64,584	73,166	73,651	85,023
October . . .	90,179	63,902	88,675	55,714	54,550	64,333	75,082	72,977	80,838
November . . .	91,285	73,295	85,068	55,111	60,362	64,041	73,823	74,473	77,720
December . . .	99,062	88,420	106,662	61,730	68,333	80,791	78,667	79,851	88,344
January . . .	97,000	99,046	103,847	53,520	63,115	59,683	77,849	77,992	85,676
February . . .	86,012	89,147	106,560	53,622	61,967	69,640	68,767	74,720	84,081
March . . .	84,939	87,477	108,120	56,211	62,374	74,839	72,564	76,417	88,316
Total . . .	888,944	967,586	1,216,886	649,030	691,594	781,236	881,007	901,953	991,769

It will be seen from the above table that, except in the months of October and November 1931, the mills in the Bombay Island were manufacturing piecegoods at a comparatively high rate. The production of 1931-32 in the Bombay Island was 1,217 million yards as against 968 million yards in the previous year and 889 million yards in 1929-30, showing an increase of 249 million yards or 26 per cent as compared with the preceding year and 328 million yards or 37 per cent as compared with 1929-30. For the same period the Ahmedabad mills produced 781 million yards as against 692 million yards in the preceding year and 649 million yards in 1929-30, showing an increase of 89 and 132 million yards or 13 and 20 per cent respectively. Production in 1931-32 for the rest of India amounted to 992 million yards as compared with 902 million yards in the preceding year and 881 million yards in 1929-30, thus showing an increase of 90 million yards and 111 million yards or 10 and 13 per cent respectively. Thus, the increase in production was highest in the Bombay Island and exceeded the increase in production of the rest of India, including Ahmedabad.

From the details given below it will be seen that the figures of imports of piecegoods in the first five months of the year were of smaller magnitude

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as compared with the year 1930-31, but in the last three months of the year imports appear to have spurted up to some extent. The table below shows the monthly imports of piecegoods (excluding fents) in millions of yards

	1929 30	1930 31	1931-32
April	218	164	71
May	154	134	54
June	100	91	69
July	141	73	68
August	171	73	62
September	160	48	65
October	131	42	63
November	148	36	48
December	132	46	45
January	104	62	71
February	157	45	63
March	179	67	73

There were fewer *hantals* in the year under review except in the last three months when the civil disobedience movement was re started. Throughout the year, however, the shadow of uncertainty hung over the piecegoods market with continual talk of resumption of civil disobedience; and those merchants who had burnt their fingers in 1930 were unwilling to undertake any risks by importing piecegoods from abroad. Even though violent picketing was discontinued in March 1931, yet picketing of a type did continue in the up-country markets and the sentiment against foreign piece-goods abated little throughout the year. From the beginning of 1932, with the resumption of the civil disobedience movement, picketing was re-started. The effect of this however, is difficult to measure at this stage, as in all probability it will affect only the orders placed with the manufacturers in the last quarter of the financial year and will, therefore, only appear in the trade figures of 1932-33.

The more important factor in the explanation of the reduction in imports of cotton piecegoods is the lowered purchasing power of the consumer in India. As has been pointed out in Chapter I, the heavy fall in the prices of India's staple products continued throughout the year under review and seriously affected the purchasing power of the ryot, thereby, to a great extent, reducing the demand for such imports as were more in the nature of comforts and luxuries than of absolute necessities. It is interesting to note that the value of India's exports, which go to pay for her imports, was reduced considerably in the year under review. Thus, the decline in value in the case of exports of raw cotton alone was nearly R12 crores in the year under review as compared with 1929 30 and R23 crores as compared with 1930 31. Similarly, raw jute showed a decline of nearly R16 crores as compared with 1929 30,

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though only a decrease of $\text{R}1\frac{1}{2}$ crores as compared with 1930-31. Exports of jute manufactures were down by $\text{R}30$ crores as compared with 1929-30 and by $\text{R}10$ crores on 1930-31. Exports of grains, pulse and flour give a decline of $\text{R}14\frac{1}{2}$ crores as compared with 1929-30 and $\text{R}9\frac{1}{2}$ crores as compared with 1930-31. Tea showed a decline of $\text{R}6\frac{1}{2}$ crores as compared with 1929-30, oilseeds a decline of nearly $\text{R}12$ crores on 1929-30, raw hides and skins $\text{R}4\frac{1}{2}$ crores and lac $\text{R}5$ crores. *The total decline in the value of exports of these articles, therefore, amounts to over $\text{R}129$ crores as compared with 1929-30. Without any shadow of doubt this vital change was bound to affect the purchasing power of the ryot most seriously and he had, therefore, no alternative but to reduce his purchases among which cotton piecegoods occupy an important position.*

The imports of the year were probably also affected, to some extent, by the increased duties on cotton piecegoods which found place in the Government of India Budget of March 1931 and the emergency Budget of September 1931. The Budget of March 1931 raised the duties from 20 per cent in the case of cotton piecegoods of other than British manufacture and 15 per cent in the case of cotton piecegoods of British manufacture to 25 and 20 per cent respectively. These duties were further enhanced in September 1931 by the imposition of a general surcharge of 25 per cent of the tariff rates in force at the time. These revenue duties superimposed on the protective duties afforded considerably enhanced protection to the Indian mill industry which was not slow to take advantage of it, as can be seen from the production figures quoted above and it would appear, therefore, that the higher import duties also affected the imports of piecegoods, especially under greys.

Another factor introducing difficulties in the cotton industry both in England and India was the phenomenal fall in raw cotton prices till September 1931 and the uncertainty introduced in prices after September as a result of the suspension of the gold standard in both the countries. The price of American Middling at Liverpool was about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. at the beginning of March 1931. By the beginning of April it had fallen to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Prices went on falling till the third week of June when the quotation was 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the 19th of June. The Hoover Moratorium declared at this time sent up prices to some extent and on June 26th the quotation was 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., while by the first week of July it had risen to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. This rally was, however, of short duration and prices began to decline almost immediately till by the 20th of August they had fallen to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the lowest on record since 1894. On the 21st September England went off the gold standard and the price had risen to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at the end of that month. This appeared, however, to be a speculative movement, as by the following week the price had fallen again to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. From that time with slight variations prices rose till the middle of February when the quotation was 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The last month of the year, however, saw a slight relapse from this level.

Prices in India followed prices in England, but the fall was smaller in dimension and the rise greater. Thus, Indian cotton increased in parity as compared with American cotton. The continuous fall in the first half of the year made the buyer unwilling to place larger orders than were absolutely essential. The fall in prices meant a depreciation of piecegoods stock and orders were, therefore, restricted to the smallest amounts. The suspension of the gold standard, though it led to a rise in prices, added a factor of uncertainty to the price position and the full benefit of the rise could not be secured to

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the trade. It may however be remarked that the industry in general has certainly profited to some extent by the suspension of the gold standard and the consequent rise in prices.

Another factor which explains the reduced imports under cotton piecegoods is that coloured, printed and dyed goods have been replaced to some extent by piecegoods of artificial silk. It may be noted that Japan has been exporting to India very large quantities of artificial silk piecegoods at phenomenally low prices. By exporting artificial silk cloths in bright qualities and attractive designs at prices as low as 4 to 5 annas per yard the Japanese are gradually effecting a revolution in fashion in favour of artificial silk as against printed and dyed cotton goods. Imports of artificial silk piecegoods in the year under review amounted to 85 million yards as compared with 51 million yards in the preceding year an increase of 34 million yards. This increase is all the more noticeable because imports under other sorts of piecegoods have declined considerably in the year under review. These imports therefore to some extent explain the fall in imports under coloured cotton piecegoods into India.

The table below gives the annual quantity of mill made cotton piecegoods available for consumption in each of the last thirty years and also the annual per capita consumption in yards (allowing for variation in population) from year to year.

Consumption per capita of mill made cotton piecegoods in India

	Net imports		Net available mill production		Total available for consumption	
	Actual	Per capita	Actual	Per capita	Actual	Per capita
	Yards (Crores)	Yards	Yards (Crores)	Yards	Yards (Crores)	Yards
1900-03	205	6.88	45	1.61	250	8.39
1903-04	196	6.53	52	1.73	248	8.25
1904-05	223	7.56	59	1.91	282	9.1
1905-06	230	7.84	61	2.00	291	9.41
1906-07	226	7.36	63	2.05	289	9.41
1907-08	247	8.29	74	2.40	321	10.3
1908-09	184	6.24	4	0.35	248	8.62
1909-10	214	6.84	87	2.78	301	9.62
1910-11	204	7.11	94	2.98	298	9.69
1911-12	237	7.50	106	3.35	343	10.81
1912-13	205	6.33	113	3.58	318	9.91
1913-14	313	9.20	107	3.39	420	13.20
1914-15	241	7.60	107	3.35	348	10.91
1915-16	211	6.66	133	4.19	344	10.3
1916-17	183	5.77	132	4.17	315	9.94
1917-18	147	4.62	149	4.47	296	9.1
1918-19	101	3.17	130	4.04	231	7.6
1919-20	99	3.10	144	4.52	243	8.03
1920-21	145	4.51	143	4.43	288	9.04
1921-22	0	3.17	157	4.87	259	8.04
1922-23	15	4.68	156	4.80	303	9.35
1923-24	140	4.33	154	4.69	294	9.01
1924-25	177	5.33	179	5.39	356	10.72
1925-26	153	4.57	179	5.31	332	9.9
1926-27	16	6.21	106	3.09	32	11.39
1927-28	104	3.69	110	6.4	414	12.11
1928-29	191	5.54	174	5.04	365	10.3
1929-30	190	5.46	223	6.54	413	11.04
1930-31	87	2.44	216	7.01	303	9.19
1931-32	76	2.17	219	8.23	301	10.1

It will be seen that the net imports of piecegoods declined from 190 crores of yards in 1929-30 to 76 crores of yards in 1931-32. On the other hand the net available mill production went up from 229 crores of yards in 1929-30 to 288 crores of yards in 1931-32. The total yardage available for consumption

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in 1931-32 thus amounted to 364 crores of yards. In 1929-30 the quantity available was 419 crores of yards. Thus the quantity available for consumption in the year under review was 55 crores of yards less than in 1929-30, though it was 31 crores of yards more than in 1930-31. The reduction was, however, wholly concentrated on imported piecegoods.

The following table shows the gross imports by countries of consignment, and the production in India, of cotton piecegoods in millions of yards :—

Gross imports by countries of consignment, and production in India, of cotton piecegoods in millions of yards.

	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Italy	United States of America	Switzerland	Japan	China	Others	Total Imports	Mill production in India	Total
1901-02	2,154	12	4	7	..	..	..	13	2,100	..	..
1902-03	2,071	12	3	8	..	..	..	13	2,107	..	..
1903-04	1,997	13	4	6	..	..	..	13	2,033	..	..
1904-05	2,251	13	4	4	..	..	..	16	2,298	678	2,906
1905-06	2,415	16	5	10	..	..	..	17	2,403	..	..
1906-07	2,276	16	5	8	..	..	..	13	2,318	..	..
1907-08	2,487	16	7	4	..	..	..	18	2,532	808	3,340
1908-09	1,941	23	4	9	6	..	..	10	1,993	624	2,617
1909-10	2,141	23	4	10	5	..	..	10	2,193	904	3,157
1910-11	2,252	22	6	8	6	..	..	12	2,308	1,043	3,351
1911-12	2,379	23	7	9	4	1	..	15	2,438	1,136	3,574
1912-13	2,942	26	12	16	5	6	..	16	3,023	1,220	4,213
1913-14	3,104	25	23	10	6	9	..	20	3,197	1,164	4,361
1914-15	2,378	21	10	12	3	16	..	6	2,416	1,136	3,582
1915-16	2,049	21	13	17	4	39	..	5	2,148	1,442	3,590
1916-17	1,786	14	14	11	3	100	1	5	1,934	1,578	3,512
1917-18	1,430	6	7	13	1	95	1	3	1,556	1,614	3,170
1918-19	867	1	1	11	1	238	..	3	1,122	1,451	2,573
1919-20	976	8	1	10	2	76	..	8	1,081	1,610	2,721
1920-21	1,202	13	16	13	4	170	1	7	1,510	1,581	3,091
1921-22	955	12	2	23	1	90	1	6	1,090	1,732	2,822
1922-23	1,453	13	2	8	3	108	3	3	1,593	1,725	3,318
1923-24	1,319	11	6	7	7	123	6	7	1,486	1,702	3,188
1924-25	1,614	12	10	9	7	155	5	11	1,823	1,070	3,793
1925-26	1,287	16	11	15	7	217	2	9	1,561	1,954	3,518
1926-27	1,407	20	17	16	12	214	2	10	1,788	2,239	4,047
1927-28	1,543	20	26	28	15	323	7	11	1,973	2,357	4,330
1928-29	1,456	20	38	30	11	357	13	12	1,937	1,893	3,830
1929-30	1,248	22	26	33	10	562	10	9	1,913	2,419	4,338
1930-31	523	18	10	9	6	321	2	6	890	2,561	3,451
1931-32	383	7	11	19	8	340	4	4	776	0	3,766

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The table shows that the 1931-32 imports from the United Kingdom declined by 68 per cent as compared with 1929-30 and those from Japan fell by 38 per cent for the same period. The greater portion of the decline in imports was at the cost of the United Kingdom. The mill production, as remarked above, went up considerably in 1931-32 and was a record figure in the whole series.

The value of the different classes of cotton manufactures imported during the past five years and the pre war year 1913-14 is set forth below —

	1913-14 (pre war year)	1927-28	1929-30	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4.16	6.79	6.29	6.00	3.08	2.99
Piecegoods—						
Grey (unbleached)	25.45	21.25	20.19	20.93	6.87	3.92
White (bleached)	14.09	15.42	15.33	13.27	6.20	5.33
Coloured printed or dyed	17.86	17.50	17.35	15.15	6.80	5.05
Fents of all descriptions	54	94	91	90	16	37
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	58.14	55.13	53.81	50.25	20.05	14.67
Hosiery	1.20	1.38	1.45	1.44	.88	.48
Handkerchiefs and shawls	.89	.17	.16	.17	.5	.2
bread	.39	.77	.71	.81	.60	.54
ther sorts	1.50	.92	.82	.82	.59	.45
GRAND TOTAL	66.30	65.16	63.44	59.49	25.25	19.15

The imports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 31.6 million lbs in quantity and Rs. 2.99 lakhs in value in 1931-32 as compared with 29 million lbs and Rs. 3.08 lakhs in 1930-31 and 43.9 million lbs and Rs. 6.00 lakhs in 1929-30. The quantity of yarn imported in the year under review increased by nearly 2½ million lbs as compared with the previous year though there was a decline in value of Rs. 9 lakhs. As compared with 1929-30 however there was a decrease of 12½ million lbs or 27 per cent the decline in value being over Rs. 3 crores or 50 per cent. The average declared value per lb of yarn imported during the year was Rs. 15.2 as compared with Rs. 10.11 in 1930-31 and Rs. 15.10 in 1929-30. Of the total imports 11.9 million lbs came from the United Kingdom, 13.2 million lbs from China and 6.2 million lbs from Japan. Imports from these countries in 1929-30 were 20.1 million lbs, 10.6 million lbs and 10.9 million lbs respectively. The imports from the United Kingdom decreased by a little over 8 million lbs as compared with 1929-30 though they showed an increase of about 1½ million lbs as compared with 1930-31. Imports from Japan showed a decline of about 4½ million lbs as compared with 1929-30 and

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half a million lbs. as compared with 1930-31, whereas imports from China showed an increase of 2·7 million lbs. as compared with 1929-30 and 1·5 million lbs. as compared with 1930-31. The year, therefore, still showed a considerable decline in the imports from the United Kingdom as compared with 1929-30, although it showed a slight increase over 1930-31. There was a slight decrease in the case of Japan also, but as mills in China are largely owned by Japanese interests, the reduction in the case of Japan is of less importance to her as China has increased her exports by about 2½ million lbs. compared with 1929-30. Other sources of imports of yarn into India included Italy (142,000 lbs.) and Switzerland (51,000 lbs.). Imports from other countries amounted to 47,000 lbs.

The following table gives the imports of foreign yarn and the production of yarn in Indian mills for a series of years :—

---					Imports	Indian mill production
					lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Annual average—						
Five years ending 1908-09					38,573	641,776
" " " 1913-14 (pre-war period)					41,791	646,757
" " " 1918-19 (war period)					34,063	666,227
" " " 1923-24					44,681	662,512
" " " 1928-29					50,626	734,034
Year 1913-14 (pre-war)					44,171	682,777
" 1916-17					29,530	681,107
" 1917-18					19,400	660,576
" 1918-19					38,095	615,041
" 1919-20					15,097	635,760
" 1920-21					47,333	660,003
" 1921-22					57,125	693,572
" 1922-23					59,274	705,894
" 1923-24					44,575	617,329
" 1924-25					55,907	719,390
" 1925-26					51,688	680,427
" 1926-27					49,425	807,116
" 1927-28					52,345	808,940
" 1928-29					43,766	648,296
" 1929-30					43,882	833,660
" 1930-31					29,140	867,279
" 1931-32					31,575	966,407

The production of yarn in Indian mills reached another record figure in the year under review amounting to 966 million lbs. This surpassed the preceding year's record figure of 867 million lbs. by 99 million lbs. The increase in the production of yarn was due to two causes. Firstly, the boycott agitation was directed even against piecegoods produced in India from foreign yarn. This induced the Indian mills to increase their yarn production in order to meet the increased demand. Secondly, owing to the boycott, imports of piecegoods of finer counts coming from foreign countries were considerably reduced and in order to meet the demand the mills in India increased their production of yarn of higher counts. This will be seen from the following table:

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table which gives the imports and production under various counts for a number of years —

	1913 14 (PRE WAR YEAR)		1928-29		1929-30		1930 31		1931 32	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)
Cotton twist and yarn—										
Nos 1 to 20	1 254	492 693	1 098	382 024	1 047	493 382	64	513 739	308	562 141
„ 21 to 25	896	123 995	648	140 175	290	181 245	251	166 344	227	185 887
„ 26 to 30	3 686	42 999	298	72 838	290	90 579	227	93 345	523	108 068
„ 31 to 40	23 657	19 712	19 937	37 488	20 050	46 365	14 755	60 747	14 308	71 073
Above No 40	7 859	2 609	9 331	10 009	9 013	15 279	4 273	27 811	5 252	34 002
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—	12 604	—	13 053	—	9 170	—	10 038	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste	6 819(a)	679	25	5 742	34	6 710	10	5 793	19	5 235
TOTAL	44 171	681 777	43 766	643 236	43 802	833 560	29 140	867 279	31 576	966 497

(a) Includes white twist and yarn which commenced to be shown separately by counts from April 1927

Comparing 1931 32 with the previous year, imports of counts 1-20 declined from 454,000 lbs to 308,000 lbs. The production of yarn of the same counts at the Indian mills increased from 514 million lbs to 562 million lbs which is a record figure and beats the previous record of 1926 27 by nearly 16 million lbs. In counts 21 25 imports amounted to 227,000 lbs as compared with 51,000 lbs in the preceding year, whereas production amounted to 186 million lbs as compared with 166 million lbs in the preceding year. In counts 26 30 the imports showed an increase from 227,000 lbs to 523,000 lbs. Production also increased from 93 million lbs to 108 million lbs. Under counts 31-40 the imports were approximately the same as in the previous year, that is, a little over 14 million lbs, whereas production went up from 61 million lbs to 71 million lbs. Similarly, in counts above 40 production went up from 27 million lbs to 34 million lbs and even the imports under these counts showed an increase from 1 million lbs to 5 million lbs. It will be seen therefore that in counts 31-40 and above 40 production increased by 17 million lbs, whereas the imports increased by about a million lbs only. It may be remarked that most of the production figures are record figures. As regards two-folds (doubles), the imports increased from 9 million lbs to a little under 11 million lbs. Table No 15 C summarises the position of the countries from which imports are derived in the four main classes, viz, 1-20, 21-30, above 30 and two-folds. The figures are given for three years.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade in cotton twist and yarn increased from 35 per cent in 1930 31 to 38 per cent in 1931 32. This was,

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however, considerably less than in 1929-30 when it was 46 per cent. Japan's share also went down from 24 per cent to 20 per cent. On the other hand, China increased her share from 40 per cent to 42 per cent. As was remarked in the last year's Review, most of the imports from China are from mills under Japanese management and Japanese manufacturers are probably finding it more advantageous to export yarn to India from the mills in China than from those in Japan. If this surmise is correct, imports from sources controlled by Japan would amount in the year under review to 62 per cent which is only less by 2 per cent than the corresponding figures of the preceding year. The shares of the important countries in the imports of cotton twist and yarn for a series of years are given below :—

Percentage shares of the United Kingdom, Japan and China in the imports of cotton twist and yarn.

—	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
United Kingdom	86	59	37	31	41	39	53	46	35	38
Japan	2	46	57	65	54	32	17	25	24	20
China (including Hongkong) . .	..	..	..	..	2	25	26	24	40	42

The quantities of the different descriptions of cotton twist and yarn imported are set forth below:—

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Cotton twist and yarn—	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Grey(unbleached)	19,087	41,277	37,958	35,765	36,144	30,704	28,521	19,898	21,458
White (bleached)		3,427	3,751	4,062	4,813	5,068	5,279	3,975	3,640
Coloured . .	18,265	8,483	7,107	5,370	5,976	3,891	4,326	1,732	1,403
Mercerised . .	..	2,664	2,845	4,169	5,365	4,077	5,722	3,526	5,056

The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, decreased from 1,919 million yards in 1929-30 to 776 million yards in 1931-32, a decline of over 1,100 million yards or 60 per cent. As compared with 1930-31 the decline was only about 100 million yards or 13 per cent. The decrease in value was from R50 crores in 1929-30 to R20 crores in 1930-31 and R14·7 crores in 1931-32, thus showing a drop of R5·4 crores or 27 per cent from the previous year and a drop of R35·6 crores or 71 per cent from 1929-30. Compared with the year 1913-14, the imports of 1931-32 were less by 2,429

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figures for the three important classes of cotton piecegoods from 1913-14 onwards are given in the following table —

				Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
				Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Year	1913 14	.	.	1,531 2	793 3	831 8
"	1914 15	.	.	1,320 2	604 2	494 8
"	1915 16	.	.	1,148 2	611 4	358 7
"	1916 17	.	.	847 0	589 8	454 9
"	1917 18	.	.	625 5	502 3	395 6
"	1918 19	.	.	583 4	286 6	227 3
"	1919 20	.	.	533 3	322 0	208 3
"	1920 21	.	.	580 2	421 8	489 3
"	1921 22	.	.	635 6	306 2	138 3
"	1922 23	.	.	931 0	402 5	243 8
"	1923 24	.	.	704 0	415 3	347 5
"	1924 25	.	.	845 5	548 9	407 0
"	1925 26	.	.	709 1	465 1	365 8
"	1926 27	.	.	748 4	571 0	447 4
"	1927 28	.	.	875 5	556 5	504 8
"	1928 29	.	.	838 6	554 1	506 9
"	1929 30	.	.	925 5	473 6	483 5
"	1930 31	.	.	365 0	271 6	245 7
"	1931 32	.	.	249 4	279 7	223 2

It appears from the above table that in the year under review imports of grey goods declined still further from the last year's low figure and amounted to 249 million yards only as compared with 365 million yards in the preceding year and 925 million yards in 1929 30. This is the lowest figure on record for the last 30 years. This decrease was shared both by plain grey goods and bordered grey goods, the decline in the former being somewhat less than in the latter. The imports of plain grey goods amounted to 166 million yards in 1931 32 as compared with 194 million yards in 1930 31 and 423 million yards in 1929 30, thus showing a decline of 28 million yards as compared with the preceding year and 257 million yards as compared with 1929 30. Imports of bordered grey goods fell to 83 million yards as compared with 171 million yards in the previous year and 502 million yards in 1929 30, showing a decline of 88 million yards as compared with 1930 31 and 419 million yards as compared with 1929 30. Imports of white goods increased by nearly 8 million yards in the year under review as compared with the preceding year but as compared with 1929 30 the imports showed a decline of 191 million yards or 41 per cent. Coloured goods fell to 223 million yards in 1931 32 as compared with 246 million yards in 1930 31 and 483 million yards in 1929 30, thus showing a decline of 51 per cent as compared with 1929 30. As far as values are concerned the imports of grey goods showed a further decline of nearly Rs 3 crores as compared with the preceding year and amounted to slightly under Rs 4 crores as compared with Rs 7 crores in the previous year and Rs 21 crores in 1929 30. The value of white goods declined by nearly a crore as compared with the previous year though there was an increase in the quantity imported. As against 1929 30 the fall in value amounted to nearly Rs 8 crores. Imports of coloured goods declined in value by nearly Rs 1½ crores as compared with the preceding year and by Rs 10 crores

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as compared with 1929-30. The declared value of grey goods declined from 3 as. 7 p. in 1929-30 and 3 as. in 1930-31 to 2 as. 6 p. in 1931-32. The decline in the case of white goods was from 4 as. 6 p. in 1929-30 and 3 as. 8 p. in 1930-31 to 3 as. 1 p. in 1931-32, whereas the declared value of coloured goods fell from 5 as. in 1929-30 and 4 as. 5 p. in 1930-31 to 3 as. 8 p. in 1931-32. The following table shows the declared value per yard of the three kinds of goods for a number of years :—

Cotton piecegoods	1913-14	1923-24	1934-35	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey (unbleached) . .	0 2 8	0 5 3	0 5 5	0 4 11	0 4 2	0 3 11	0 3 10	0 3 7	0 3 0	0 2 6
White (bleached) . .	0 2 11	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 6	0 4 11	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 3 8	0 3 1
Coloured, printed or dyed	0 3 5	0 8 2	0 7 10	0 6 11	0 6 2	0 5 7	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 4 5	0 3 8

The imports of coloured, printed and dyed goods from 1924-25 are set forth below :—

	1924-25		1925-26		1926-27		1927-28	
	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)
Total printed goods.	189.0	8.12	166.9	6.55	176.8	6.13	235.3	7.53
Total dyed goods	142.2	7.54	106.8	4.88	157.0	6.17	158.3	5.61
Total woven coloured goods.	75.8	4.36	92.1	4.49	113.6	4.92	111.2	4.38

	1928-29		1929-30		1930-31		1931-32	
	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)
Total printed goods.	244.4	7.41	199.9	5.77	106.5	2.61	104.9	2.08
Total dyed goods	155.6	5.62	151.0	4.92	93.1	2.69	93.0	2.29
Total woven coloured goods.	106.9	4.32	132.5	4.47	46.1	1.52	25.4	68

Imports in the year under review in all the three lines declined as compared with the preceding year, but the decline was almost negligible in the case of printed and dyed goods. As compared with 1929-30 the decline was of course of considerable dimensions. Under printed goods the quantity imported was 105 million yards as compared with 106 million yards in 1930-31 and 200 million yards in 1929-30. Imports of dyed goods amounted to 93 million yards which was almost the same figure as in 1930-31, but the decline in value was from R2,69 lakhs to R2,29 lakhs. As compared with 1929-30, however, the decline in quantity and value was 58 million yards and R2,63 lakhs respectively. Imports of woven coloured goods fell to 25 million yards as compared with 46 million yards in 1930-31 and 132 million yards in 1929-30

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The detailed figures relating to the imported piecegoods are given below in millions of yards —

Grey (unbleached)	1913 14 (pre war year)	1929 30	1930 31	1931-32
Dhutis, saris and scarves	806 1	501 1	171 0	83 6
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls etc	150 4	53 0	19 3	23 7
Longcloth and shirtings	545 4	340 1	166 3	133 8
Sheetings	2	14 7	4 1	3 7
Drills and jeans	21 3	13 4	2 4	2 9
Other sorts	10 8	3 2	1 9	1 7
TOTAL	1,534 2	925 5	365 0	249 4

White (bleached)	1913 14 (pre war year)	1929 30	1930 31	1931 32
Dhutis, saris and scarves	104 3	45 5	15 4	1 9
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls etc	307 9	219 7	135 2	155 2
Longcloth and shirtings	115 3	104 1	71 9	79 8
Nainsooks	204 7	53 1	25 9	21 5
Drills and jeans	5 7	6 6	3 8	4 1
Checks, spots and stripes	16 1	12 0	3 7	3 8
Twills	8 3	16 8	7 7	3 7
Other sorts	31 0	15 8	8 0	9 7
TOTAL	793 3	473 6	271 6	279 7

Coloured, printed or dyed	1913 14 (pre war year)	1929 30	1930 31	1931 32
Dhutis, saris and scarves	115 2	33 0	19 1	8 7
Cambrics etc	113 6	43 5	20 5	19 7
Shirtings	152 6	105 6	54 7	62 9
Prints and chintz	209 7	61 3	33 7	23 0
Drills and jeans	30 0	86 6	33 3	32 9
Checks, spots and stripes	19 7	26 2	12 5	5 1
Twills	31 4	36 6	16 0	17 8
Other sorts	159 6	90 7	55 9	53 1
TOTAL	831 8	483 5	245 7	223 2

Under greys the decreases noticed last year were further increased in the year under review. Imports under dhutis went down from 171 million yards to 83 6 million yards or a fall of 87 million yards. Compared with 1929 30, this meant a fall of 417 million yards. Similarly under longcloth and shirtings there was a decrease of about 33 million yards as compared with the preceding year, or 206 million yards as compared with 1929 30. Jaconets on the other hand showed a slight increase on the preceding year, the increase amounting to about 4 million yards. Compared with 1929 30 imports of jaconets showed a decline of 29 million yards. Under white goods most of the items showed small increases on the preceding year while against the figures of 1929 30 there were considerable decreases. Imports of jaconets showed an increase of 20 million yards on 1930 31, but compared with 1929 30 there was a fall

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of 65 million yards. Imports under longcloth and shirtings amounted to nearly 80 million yards as against 72 million yards in the previous year, but as compared with 1929-30 there was a decline of 24 million yards. On the other hand dhutis, sarees and saris as well as raincoats showed declines of 13 million yards and 4 million yards compared with the preceding year. Compared with 1929-30, there was of course a considerably larger gap in the imports. In coloured goods most of the article, except shirtings and twills, showed declines when placed against the figures of the preceding year and as compared with 1929-30 the declines were much greater. Imports under shirtings increased from 55 million yards to 63 million yards, though, compared with 1929-30, the imports showed a fall of 13 million yards. Under twills the increase was from 16 million yards to 18 million yards, though the latter figure was nearly half of what was imported in 1929-30. Imports under dhutis, prints and chintz showed declines of 10 million yards and 11 million yards respectively whereas imports under raincoats and drill and jeans were almost of the same magnitude as in the preceding year.

The percentage shares, in 1913-14 and in the past five years, of the United Kingdom and Japan, the two principal competitors for the Indian piecegoods import trade, in each of the three important classes of piecegoods are set forth below :

Percentage share of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of cotton piecegoods

	1913-14		1925-26		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31		1931-32	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
Cotton piecegoods	79	20	74	26	69	31	56	44	59	41	24	76
Grey	79	20	74	26	69	31	56	44	59	41	24	76
White	79	20	74	26	69	31	56	44	59	41	24	76
Coloured	79	20	74	26	69	31	56	44	59	41	24	76

As in the previous year, the share of Japan in the imports of grey goods increased, whereas the share of the United Kingdom decreased correspondingly. The share of Japan in grey goods has been increasing rapidly since 1928-29 when it was only 29 per cent. In 1929-30 it went up to 42.5 per cent. In 1930-31 it had risen to 60 per cent and in the year under review it reached the striking figure of over 74 per cent. This increase in the Japanese share is largely due to the attractively low prices at which the Japanese have offered their goods. On the other hand, the share of the United Kingdom has been consistently diminishing in the last five or six years, but particularly in the last four years. In 1925-26 the share of the United Kingdom under grey goods was 79 per cent. By 1928-29 it had fallen to 69 per cent. In 1929-30 it dropped to 56 per cent, but the fall in 1930-31 and in 1931-32 was of much greater magnitude than in the preceding years, the shares in those years being only 39 per cent and 24 per cent respectively. As regards white goods, Japan has been making considerable progress in the last three years. In 1929-30 Japan's share in white goods was under 3 per cent. In 1930-31 it had risen to over 10 per cent and in the year under review it had more than doubled

Imports.

itself and was over 21 per cent. On the other hand the share of the United Kingdom declined from 92 per cent in 1929 30 to 74 per cent in 1931 32. In 1932 n the United Kingdom ent in 1931 58 per cent in 1929 30. Japan's share on the other hand was 42 per cent in the year under review as compared with 30 per cent in the previous year and 32 per cent in 1929 30. The percentage shares of the principal sources in the total imports of piecegoods into India are shown below —

Percentage shares in the total quantities of piecegoods imported

	1913 14	1922 23	1923 24	1924 25	1925 26	1926 27	1927 28	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31	1931 32
United Kingdom	97.1	91.2	88.8	88.5	82.3	82.0	78.2	7.2	65.0	58.8	49
Japan	3	0.8	8.2	8.5	13.9	13.8	16.4	18.4	19.3	26.1	43
United States	3	5	5	5	10	9	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.0	2.5
Netherlands	8	8	7	6	11	11	10	10	11	1.5	9
Other countries	1.5	7	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.4	3.0	3.9	2.9	2.6	3.4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The outstanding feature of the table, as was noted in the last two years' Reviews, is the definite and continuous trend in opposite directions of the percentage figures of the United Kingdom and of Japan during the past nine years. Japan increased her share from 36.1 per cent in 1930 31 to 43.8 per cent in 1931 32. The share of the United Kingdom on the other hand further declined from 58.8 per cent to 49.4 per cent. Thus, the share of the United Kingdom was reduced from 97 per cent in 1913 14 to almost one half of that in 1931 32, whereas Japan from a position of no importance whatever increased her share enormously and is now responsible for only a little less than half the total quantity of piecegoods imported into India.

Of the total quantity of piecegoods imported, 29 per cent was received in Bengal in the year under review as compared with 39 per cent in the previous year. The share of Bombay was 22 per cent, those of Sind and Madras which amounted to 20 and 9 per cent in 1930 31 stood at 28 and 8 per cent respectively in the year under review. Similarly, there was an increase in the share of Burma to 13 per cent in the year under review as compared with 12 per cent in the preceding year.

The total quantity of fents imported into India in 1931 32 increased very considerably from $7\frac{1}{2}$ million yards in 1930 31 to $23\frac{1}{2}$ million yards in 1931 32. The figure however was smaller by nearly $13\frac{1}{2}$ million yards as compared with 1929 30. The value of the imports in the year under review amounted to R37 lakhs as compared with R16 lakhs in the previous year and R90 lakhs in 1929 30. The United Kingdom supplied $6\frac{1}{2}$ million yards or a little over one fourth of the total imports whereas the United States of America sent 16 million yards or a little over two thirds of the imports.

The quantity of sewing thread imported in the year under review was 1,871,000 lbs valued at R54 lakhs as compared with 1,941,000 lbs valued at R60 lakhs in the preceding year. As usual, the United Kingdom supplied the major portion amounting to 1,627,000 lbs valued at R47½ lakhs.

The total value of imports of hosiery declined from R88 lakhs in 1930-31 to R48 lakhs in 1931-32. As usual, Japan was the largest supplier, her share, Hosiery (R48 lakhs), however, declining from R76½ lakhs to R41½ lakhs.

The imports of haberdashery and millinery fell from R73 lakhs to R54 lakhs, a decrease of R19 lakhs. There was a decrease in consignments from all the countries. Those from the United Kingdom were valued at R13½ lakhs as compared with R18½ lakhs in the previous year. Similarly, imports from Germany were worth R11 lakhs as compared with R15½ lakhs in 1930-31. The decline in the case of Japan under this head was R3 lakhs from R13½ lakhs to R10½ lakhs.

Artificial Silk (R3,44 lakhs).—The trade under this head increased considerably in quantity as compared with either the preceding year or even with 1929-30, but the value of the trade, though more than in 1930-31, was less than that in 1929-30. This, of course, was due to the great fall in the average declared value of piecegoods which amounted to 4 as. 9 p. per yard in 1931-32 as compared with 6 as. 7 p. per yard in the preceding year and 8 as. 11p. per yard in 1929-30. Imports of artificial silk yarn in the year under review amounted to nearly 8 million lbs. valued at R82 lakhs as compared with 7.1 million lbs. valued at R81 lakhs in the preceding year and 7.4 million lbs. valued at R99 lakhs in 1929-30. The share of the United Kingdom fell to a little under a million lbs. as compared with just over a million lbs. last year and 1.4 million lbs. in 1929-30. Imports from Italy went down from 4.5 million lbs. to 3.9 million lbs., whereas imports from the Netherlands went up from three-fourths of a million to a little over a million lbs. Of the total quantity imported Italy contributed 49 per cent, the United Kingdom 12 per cent and the Netherlands 13 per cent. The share of France rose considerably from 121,000 lbs. to 727,000 lbs.

As regards piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk the out-standing feature as in the previous year was the enormous growth of the imports from Japan under this head. The total imports of these piecegoods in the year under review were 84.6 million yards valued at R2,52 lakhs as against 51.5 million yards valued at R2,12 lakhs in the previous year and 56.6 million yards valued at R3,15 lakhs in 1929-30. The share of Japan in the total imports of 84.6 million yards was 74.5 million yards or 88 per cent. Japan's share in the previous year was only 38.2 million yards and in 1929-30 it was 25 million yards. Thus Japan has trebled her imports in two years.

As has been remarked in the paragraphs about cotton piecegoods, Japan was exporting to India pure artificial silk cloth in bright colours and attractive designs and at prices as low as 4 annas to 5 as. per yard. At such rates artificial silk piecegoods were replacing the better type of printed and dyed cotton goods. It may be interesting to note that the declared value per yard of Japanese piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk mixed was 4as. 6 p. in the year under review as compared with 6 as. 4 p. in the preceding year and 8 as. 11 p. in 1929-30. As against this the declared value of the Italian imports under the same head was 4 as. 11 p. in 1931-32, 5 as. 8 p. in the preceding year and 7 as. 2 p. in 1929-30. Similarly, the declared value of the imports from the United Kingdom was 9 as. 4 p. in the year under review as compared with 8 as. 6 p. in 1930-31 and 9 as. 2 p. in 1929-30. As a result of these low and attractive prices of imports from Japan the other countries were more or less ousted from the market.

The share of Italy declined a little further from 5.6 million yards in 1930-31 to 5.2 million yards, whereas in 1929-30 Italy's share was 11.5 million yards. Similarly, the share of the United Kingdom declined from 7.2 million yards in 1929-30 to 2.4 million yards in 1930-31 and to 1.6 million yards in 1931-32. The share of Switzerland also declined to a little under 2 million yards as compared with 3.2 million yards in the previous year and 6.8 million yards in 1929-30. The shares of other countries also declined considerably.

Silk, raw and manufactured (R2.74 lakhs).—The imports of raw silk declined from 1.9 million lbs. valued at R88 lakhs in 1930-31 to 1.6 million lbs. valued at R62 lakhs in 1931-32. The predominant supplier of raw silk, as usual, was China, including Hongkong, which supplied 1.5 million lbs., that is, almost the whole of the imports into India. Imports from Japan, the only other source worth mentioning, increased from 17,000 lbs. in 1930-31 to a little under 34,000 lbs. in 1931-32. The imports of silk yarns, noils and warps increased from 1.4 million lbs. in 1930-31 to 1.7 million lbs., but there was a slight decline in value from R52 lakhs to R51 lakhs. Imports in 1929-30 were a little under 2 million lbs. valued at R72 lakhs. This year Italy was the largest supplier accounting for 622,000 lbs. valued at R19 lakhs as compared with 432,000 lbs. valued at R16 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from China declined from 396,000 lbs. valued at R13 lakhs to 343,000 lbs. valued at R9½ lakhs. The share of Switzerland went up from 129,000 lbs. valued at R5¾ lakhs in 1930-31 to 289,000 lbs. valued at R10¾ lakhs in 1931-32. The share of Japan went down from 238,000 lbs. to 116,000 lbs.

Imports of silk piecegoods increased in quantity from 16.7 million yards in 1930-31 to 19.9 million yards in 1931-32 but compared with 1929-30 the imports were still down by 3 million yards. The value of the imports in the year under review was almost the same as in the preceding year, but compared with 1929-30 there was a fall of R96 lakhs. As usual, the bulk of the supplies came from China and Japan which together sent 19.6 million yards or nearly the whole of the imports. China's share was slightly reduced, being 7.8 million yards as compared with 8.4 million yards in the preceding year. Japan's share in the year under review increased considerably on the figures of the preceding year and amounted to 11.7 million yards as against 7.8 million yards in 1930-31. Her share in 1929-30 was 13.4 million yards.

The imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials showed an increase in the year under review and amounted to 5.1 million yards as compared with 4.6 million yards in the preceding year. The increase in value was R2 lakhs from R28 lakhs to R30 lakhs. Imports in 1929-30 were a little under 3 million yards. Thus, in the two years the imports had increased by over 2 million yards. In value, however, there was a decrease, as compared with 1929-30, of over R4 lakhs due to lower prices. Japan accounted for 4.1 million yards valued at R18½ lakhs as compared with a little under 4 million yards valued at R18¾ lakhs in the preceding year and 2 million yards valued at R19½ lakhs in 1929-30. It is clear, therefore, that Japan had reduced her prices and although the quantity imported from that source was doubled, as compared with 1929-30, the total declared value was actually less. Imports from Germany and France went up from 149,000 and 20,000 yards to 170,000 and 54,000 yards respectively, whereas the share of the United Kingdom went down from 192,000 to 185,000 yards.

Wool.

Wool, raw and manufactured (R1.62 lakhs).—There was a decrease of R39 lakhs in the value of imports under this head as compared with the preceding year and of R2.66 lakhs as compared with 1929-30. The decrease in the year under review as compared with the preceding year was wholly confined to woollen manufactures. Imports of raw wool increased from 3.1 million lbs. valued at R18½ lakhs in 1930-31 to 6.7 million lbs. valued at R31 lakhs in 1931-32. The imports in 1929-30 were also 6.7 million lbs., but the value was R51½ lakhs. Australia and Persia were the two important sources of supply. Australia sent 2.9 million lbs. valued at R15 lakhs in 1931-32 as compared with 1.6 million lbs. valued at R10 lakhs in the preceding year and 2.4 million lbs. valued at R22 lakhs in 1929-30. The share of Persia was a little under 2 million lbs. valued at about R5 lakhs as compared with .9 million lbs. valued at R3 lakhs in 1930-31 and 2.4 million lbs. valued at R9 lakhs in 1929-30. The United Kingdom sent just under a million lbs. valued at R8½ lakhs as compared with .4 million lbs. valued at R5 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of worsted yarns for weaving were almost the same as in the preceding year, amounting to 568,000 lbs. as compared with 569,000 lbs. in 1930-31. The value, however, declined from R11 lakhs to R9 lakhs. Imports of knitting wool went up from 538,000 lbs. in 1930-31 to 739,000 lbs. in 1931-32, though the value showed a slight decline from R14.3 lakhs to R14.1 lakhs.

Imports of woollen piecegoods in 1931-32 declined by over 2 million yards as compared with the preceding year and by nearly 7 million yards as compared with 1929-30. Imports in the year under

Woollen piecegoods. review amounted to 5.5 million yards as compared with 7.7 million yards in the preceding year and 12.6 million yards and 16 million yards in 1929-30 and 1928-29 respectively. The decline in value was even greater. In 1928-29 the value of imports was R2.84 lakhs. In the following year it had fallen to R2.33 lakhs. In 1930-31 it reached a comparatively low figure of R1.20 lakhs, whereas in the year under review it had shrunk to R69 lakhs. Thus while imports had shrunk in quantity to nearly one-third of what they were three years ago the value had declined to nearly one-fourth. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 1.3 million yards valued at a little under R25 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 2 million yards valued at R48 lakhs in the preceding year and 3.7 million yards valued at R91 lakhs in 1929-30. Imports from Italy also declined from 2 million yards valued at R25 lakhs in 1930-31 to 1.4 million yards valued at R15 lakhs in 1931-32. Imports from France were about the same as last year, a little over 2 million yards, but the decline in value was from R24 lakhs to R16 lakhs. The shares of Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Japan went down in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. The average declared value per yard of the French supplies was 12 *ns.* 8 *p.*, of those from the United Kingdom R1-14-3 and from Italy R1-1-6.

There was a considerable decline in the number of shawls imported in the year under review, which amounted to 164,000 pieces valued at R6 lakhs as compared with 392,000 pieces valued at R14 lakhs in the preceding year and 658,000 pieces valued at R27 lakhs in 1929-30. As usual, Germany was the largest single source of supply, but the imports from that country declined from 223,000 to 114,000 pieces.

Imports.

Imports of carpets and floor rugs increased from 176,000 lbs valued at R4½ lakhs in 1930-31 to 267,000 lbs valued at R5 lakhs in 1931-32. In 1929-30 the imports, however, had been 604,000 lbs valued at R10 lakhs. Persia sent 146,000 lbs valued at R2 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 56,000 lbs valued at a lakh of rupees in the preceding year. The share of Italy further dwindled to 9,000 lbs as compared with 12,000 lbs in the preceding year and 356,000 lbs in 1929-30. The share of the United Kingdom was almost the same as that of previous year, being 76,000 lbs valued at R2 lakhs in 1931-32 as compared with 77,000 lbs valued at R2½ lakhs in 1930-31. The declared value per lb of Persian supplies was R1-6-9, of those from the United Kingdom R2-10-1, and from Italy R0-12-5. Imports under the head "blankets and rugs other than floor rugs" declined from 3.7 million lbs valued at R36½ lakhs in 1930-31 to 2.4 million lbs valued at R18¼ lakhs in 1931-32.

Metals and manufactures thereof (R9.77 lakhs).—The imports of metals and manufactures thereof declined by 251,000 tons or 38 per cent in quantity from 669,000 tons in 1930-31 to 418,000 tons in 1931-32 and by R6 crores or 39 per cent in value from R16 crores to R10 crores. Iron and steel represented R6½ crores of this total as compared with R11 crores in 1930-31 and receded to the fifth place in order of importance among India's imports, the first four being cotton manufactures, machinery and millwork, mineral oils and raw cotton. If such items as machinery and millwork, hardware, cutlery, implements and instruments and vehicles are grouped with metals and manufactures thereof under one head, the total value would aggregate R32½ crores while the value of yarn and textile fabrics, which had, prior to 1930-31, formed the most important group among India's imports, amounted to R27 crores in the year under review. In the preceding year the metals group accounted for R47 crores, while the textile head totalled R33½ crores.

Iron and steel (R6.32 lakhs).—The world's production of both pig iron and steel estimated at 56 million and 70 million tons respectively in 1931 was the lowest recorded since 1922 and showed a fall of 29 per cent in the case of pig iron and of 25 per cent in the case of steel as compared with the preceding year. The depression in the iron and steel industry was universal, but the degree to which the different producing countries were affected, varied somewhat. In the case of the United Kingdom, pig iron production fell by 40 per cent from 6.2 million tons in 1930 to 3.7 million tons in 1931 and, leaving out of account 1921 and 1926—the years of prolonged industrial dispute—was the lowest since the fifties of the last century, while steel output declined by 29 per cent from 7.3 million tons to 5.2 million tons, the lowest since the beginning of the present century, excepting again the two years referred to above. There were also similar decreases in production in the United States of America and Germany, while France, Belgium and Luxemburg showed much smaller declines compared with 1930. Moreover, unlike the United Kingdom, all the Continental countries succeeded in maintaining a comparatively high rate of exports by reducing their prices to a low level, but the suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain in September 1931 brought about a change.

In India the imports of all classes of iron and steel, including pig iron and old iron or steel, in 1931-32 were lower than in any year since the close of the

Iron and Steel.

War and amounted to 371,000 tons as compared with 614,000 tons in the preceding year, representing a fall of 40 per cent. Of these, over 206,000 tons were imported during the first half of the year, to which the United Kingdom contributed 81,000 tons or 39 per cent and the Continental countries 59 per cent. In the second half of the year the imports were very much reduced and amounted to 165,000 tons, but the share of the United Kingdom improved to 51 per cent, while there was a corresponding decline in the share of the Continental countries. The following tables show the imports of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel separately into British India from the chief sources of supply during each month from April 1931 to March 1932 :—

Pig iron.

(In tons.)

Month						United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany	Italy	
1931—										
April	.	.	.	.	.	20	..	..	..
May	.	.	.	.	.	55	..	..	..
June	.	.	.	.	.	133	..	..	..
July	.	.	.	.	.	51	..	..	..
August	.	.	.	.	.	25	49	..	..
September	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	..
October	.	.	.	.	.	5	..	..	..
November	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	..
December	.	.	.	.	.	6	..	..	..
1932—										
January	.	.	.	.	.	30	..	..	..
February	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	..
March	.	.	.	.	.	6	..	..	..
TOTAL						1931-32	331	49
						1930-31	3,082	1
						1929-30	2,697	543

Imports.

Manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig and old iron).

(In thousands of Rupees)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1931—			
April	29,23	18,46	5,95
May	28,10	20,51	4,41
June	25,60	19,97	6,09
July	25,55	16,94	4,39
August	30,42	11,57	3,25
September	28,27	14,15	3,68
October	27,31	11,72	3,60
November	23,01	9,88	2,62
December	27,42	6,88	1,64
1932—			
January	30,98	8,43	2,25
February	33,08	6,27	2,79
March	30,02	8,59	4,14
TOTAL	1931-32	1,53,37	44,81
	1930-31	2,71,03	75,37
	1929-30	4,04,16	98,70

Imports of pig iron registered a decline from 3,100 tons in 1930-31 to 400 tons in 1931-32, of which 330 tons came from the United Kingdom and 50 tons from Belgium, while those of ferro alloys, drawn chiefly from Greece and Norway, advanced from 1,200 tons to 1,400 tons. The price of pig iron, Cleveland No. 3 foundry G. M. B., remained steady at £2-18-6 per ton throughout the year, as the Cleveland iron makers persistently followed a policy of controlled prices. The price was last reduced from £3-3-6 to £2 18-6 on January 8, 1931 and there has been no variation since that date.

The aggregate imports of manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig and old iron) declined by 39 per cent in quantity from 608,000 tons in 1930-31 to 369,000 tons in the year under review and by 42 per cent in value from Rs10,86 lakhs to Rs6,31 lakhs. Galvanised sheets, the largest single item in this trade, represented 26 per cent of the total value of manufactured iron and steel imported in 1931-32 as compared with 27 per cent in 1930-31 and showed a decline from 147,000 tons valued at Rs2,89 lakhs to 84,000 tons valued at Rs1,66 lakhs. Notwithstanding Belgian competition, the United Kingdom maintained her supremacy in this trade. Imports during the first half of the year were almost equally

Iron and Steel.

divided between these countries, each supplying 22,000 tons or 46 per cent, but in the second half the United Kingdom considerably improved her position and outstripped her rival, closing the year with a total of 55,000 tons or 65 per cent, while Belgian supplies for the whole year totalled 27,000 tons or 32 per cent. In the preceding year the respective shares of these two countries were 91,000 tons (62 per cent) and 18,000 tons (33 per cent). Im-

ports of tin plates fell from 17,000 tons valued at
Tin plates,
R55 lakhs to 8,000 tons valued at R20 lakhs, of which

the United Kingdom supplied 7,000 tons to the value of R19 lakhs as against 8,000 tons valued at R25 lakhs in 1930-31. Only a small consignment amounting to 143 tons valued at R15,000 was received from the United States of America in the earlier months of the year, the imports having ceased altogether after July 1931. In 1929-30 and 1930-31 American supplies were much higher, amounting to 9,300 and 8,800 tons respectively. The arrangement made in 1928 between the British and American manufacturers whereby the combined exports of the two countries, with certain exceptions, were shared in the ratio of 70 and 30 ceased actively to operate in the early months of the year and came to an end officially in September 1931. Sheets and

plates, not galvanised or tinned recorded a decrease
Sheets and plates not galvanised,
from 39,000 tons valued at R53 lakhs to 22,000 tons valued at R29 lakhs. This decline was shared by the

United Kingdom, arrivals from which country fell from 26,000 tons (R38 lakhs) to 17,000 tons (R23 lakhs) and by Belgium, receipts from which fell from 11,000 tons (R12 lakhs) to 5,000 tons (R1 lakhs). Imports

of steel bars amounted to 73,000 tons valued at R65
Bars and channels,

lakhs as compared with 87,000 tons valued at R91 lakhs, representing a decrease of 16 per cent in quantity and 29 per cent in value. Here the United Kingdom experienced severe competition from the Continental makers who were in a position to offer their goods at abnormally low prices. No doubt as a result of the depreciation of the rupee, the prices of Continental materials stiffened, but the disparity in the relative prices was so great that it was still possible to import these products into India in competition with the British materials. Imports from the United Kingdom fell sharply from 20,000 tons to 11,000 tons or a decrease of 45 per cent. Belgium and Luxemburg together sent 54,000 tons, or 4,000 tons less than in the preceding year, while the consignments from France were almost on the same level as in the preceding year and amounted to 5,000 tons. There was a decrease from 2,800 tons to 1,400 tons in the imports from Germany. Imports of iron bars and channels also receded from 4,200 tons valued at R6½ lakhs to 1,300 tons valued at R2¼ lakhs, there being smaller importations from the United Kingdom and

Belgium. Imports of rails, chairs and fish plates
Rails, chairs and fish plates,
declined from 11,000 tons to 5,000 tons, of which the United Kingdom supplied 3,000 tons and Belgium

1,000 tons as against 4,000 and 5,000 tons respectively in 1930-31. Smaller arrivals from Belgium also accounted for a drop from 17,000 tons to 6,000 tons in the imports of sleepers and keys of iron and steel. The United Kingdom increased her supplies from 2,000 to 5,000 tons, while the receipts from

Belgium shrank from 14,000 to 350 tons. Beams,
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework,
channels, pillars, girders and bridgework showed a decline from 87,000 tons to 36,000 tons, the share of

Imports.

the United Kingdom falling from 37,000 to 14,000 tons and that of Belgium from 22,000 to 9,000 tons. France and Germany also curtailed their supplies and sent 6,000 tons each as against 18,000 and 9,000 tons respectively in 1930-31. Imports of cast pipes and fittings fell from 3,000 to 1,700 tons, of which the United Kingdom supplied 1,600 tons as compared with 2,500 tons in 1931-32. Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings also showed a decline from 38,000 tons to 24,000 tons, there being smaller importations from the United Kingdom and the Continent. The United States of America, however, increased her supplies from 1,000 tons to 3,000 tons, this being the only line in which she showed an improvement. Imports of both bolts and nuts, and hoops and strips decreased, the former falling from 9,000 tons valued at Rs 26 lakhs to 7,000 tons valued at Rs 19 lakhs and the latter from 33,000 tons valued at Rs 44 lakhs to 24,000 tons valued at Rs 28 lakhs. The two principal suppliers, the United Kingdom and Belgium, contributed to the general decline under both these heads. Among other items, nails, rivets and washers, wire nails and wire ropes showed decreases, while iron angle, tee, bolt and rod recorded an increase. Table No. 19 shows the details of the imports and the declared values of the different descriptions of iron and steel and Table No. 20 the principal sources of supply. The following table shows the chief sources of supply of iron and steel (including pig and old iron) with the percentage share of each principal country —

	United Kingdom		Germany		Belgium		France		United States		Other Countries		TOTAL
	Tons (thou sand)	Share per cent	Tons (thou sand)	Share per cent	Tons (thou sand)	Share per cent	Tons (thou sand)	Share per cent	Tons (thou sand)	Share per cent	Tons (thou sand)	Share per cent	Tons (thou sand)
1913-14	609	59.8	200	19.6	173	17.0	2	1	22	2.2	12	1.3	1,018
1920-21	498	70.0	15	2.1	69	9.7	2	3	113	15.9	15	2.0	712
1921-22	230	45.7	60	9.8	160	26.1	9	1.5	84	13.7	20	3.2	613
1922-23	359	48.1	90	12.1	229	30.7	7	1.0	38	5.1	23	3.0	746
1923-24	423	56.7	61	8.0	217	28.7	5	5	18	2.4	26	3.7	56
1924-25	439	60.5	88	10.1	273	31.4	10	1.8	17	2.0	36	4.2	863
1925-26	482	55.3	69	7.8	223	25.9	45	6.1	23	2.6	29	3.3	884
1926-27	406	48.1	79	9.3	237	30.4	33	3.9	29	3.4	41	4.9	845
1927-28	685	57.2	79	6.6	316	26.4	48	4.0	16	1.4	53	4.4	1,197
1928-29	650	55.5	70	6.0	333	28.5	54	4.6	18	1.5	45	3.9	1,170
1929-30	486	49.9	58	6.0	312	32.1	35	3.6	16	1.6	66	6.8	973
1930-31	263	43.8	44	7.2	207	33.7	29	4.7	15	2.4	50	8.2	614
1931-32	164	44.2	26	7.0	118	31.8	16	4.3	5	1.4	42	11.3	371

It will be observed that there was a substantial decrease in the volume of imports from every country without exception. The imports from the United Kingdom were even lower than the poor record of the preceding year and in fact, were the lowest since 1918-19, but her proportion in the total trade was slightly higher than in the preceding year, being 44.2 per cent as

Other Metals.

against 43·8, the lowest percentage ever recorded, in 1930-31. The shares of Belgium, Germany, France and the United States of America, however, showed decreases.

Other metals (R3,44 lakhs).—Imports of metals, other than iron and steel, declined from 55,000 tons valued at R5,03 lakhs in 1930-31 to 47,000 tons valued at R3,44 lakhs in 1931-32, there being a decrease under each description of non-ferrous metals with the exception of quicksilver, a comparatively unimportant item in this group. **Aluminium.** Aluminium imports fell from 128,300 cwts. valued at R1,01 lakhs to 39,400 cwts. valued at R30 lakhs. Wrought circles, required chiefly for the Indian hollowware industry, were much less in demand during the year under review than in the preceding year and imports shrank from 119,000 cwts. to 33,500 cwts. in quantity and from R92 lakhs to R24 lakhs in value. Of the total quantity imported in 1931-32, about 9,000 cwts. came from the United Kingdom and 4,000 cwts. from the United States of America as compared with 23,000 cwts. and 53,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. Imports from France, Germany and Switzerland also declined to 8,000, 5,000 and 4,000 cwts. respectively. Wrought sheets, imported chiefly from the United States of America and the United Kingdom, also receded from 2,000 cwts. to 1,000 cwts. and other manufactures, consisting mainly of wire and utensils, fell from 6,400 cwts. valued at R6½ lakhs to 4,600 cwts. valued at R5 lakhs. Imports of unwrought aluminium were insignificant, amounting to only 140 cwts. valued at R4,000 in 1931-32.

Brass imports fell from 380,000 cwts. to 343,000 cwts. in quantity and from R1,63 lakhs to R1,26 lakhs in value. Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing which accounted for 87 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1931-32 recorded a decrease from 308,000 cwts. valued at R1,29 lakhs to 298,000 cwts. valued at R1,06 lakhs. Germany continued to be the principal source of supply, but her consignments fell from 219,000 cwts. to 179,000 cwts. On the other hand, imports from the United Kingdom advanced from 42,000 cwts. to 72,000 cwts., while those from Japan receded to 40,000 cwts. from 46,000 cwts. in 1930-31. Imports of other brass manufactures also declined from 70,000 cwts. valued at R33 lakhs to 44,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs due to smaller receipts of rods, tubes and wire; brass sheets, however, registered an increase in quantity with a decrease in value. Imports of unwrought brass were small, being valued at R15,000 in 1931-32.

Imports of copper were well maintained during the year under review and totalled 204,000 cwts. as compared with 205,000 cwts. in the preceding year.

Copper. But lower prices accounted for a drop of R19 lakhs or 18 per cent in value from R1,04 lakhs to R85 lakhs. Imports of wrought copper, consisting chiefly of sheets, rods, etc., amounted to 195,000 cwts. in 1931-32 as against 181,000 cwts. in 1930-31. The increase, which was more apparent than real, was due to the inclusion of 21,000 cwts. of electrolytic copper rods, imported mainly from the United Kingdom, Japan and Germany into Calcutta, under this head in 1931-32. Of the total quantity of wrought copper imported in 1931-32, Germany supplied 67,000 cwts. and the United Kingdom 64,000 cwts. as compared with 55,000 cwts. and 44,000 cwts. respectively in 1930-31. Imports from France and

Imports.

the United States of America, however, fell from 40,000 cwts and 31,000 cwts to 31,000 cwts and 18,000 cwts respectively Imports of unwrought copper declined from 13,500 cwts, to 3,700 cwts of which the United Kingdom supplied 3,000 cwts and the United States of America 700 cwts as against 8,600 cwts and 1,100 cwts respectively in 1930-31

Imports of lead declined from 37,000 cwts to 30,000 cwts in quantity and from R7 lakhs to R5 lakhs in value Sheets for lining tea chests, the demand for which is being largely met from locally manufactured products, recorded a steady decline from 9,000 cwts in 1929-30 to 5,000 cwts in 1930-31 and further to 3,000 cwts in 1931-32 Imports of wrought sheets showed an increase in quantity from 11,000 cwts to 12,000 cwts with a decrease in value from R14 lakhs to R1½ lakhs, while those of lead pipes and tubes fell both in quantity and value from 9,000 cwts valued at R2 lakhs in 1930-31 to 7,000 cwts valued at R1½ lakhs in 1931-32

Despite heavy curtailment of production, the world's stocks of tin remained high and the growth of supplies caused consumers to restrict their buying to immediate requirements without leaving any large working reserve Imports of tin, consisting mainly of blocks, ingots, etc in 1931-32 were lower than in the preceding year and amounted to 45,000 cwts valued at R41½ lakhs as compared with 55,000 cwts valued at R54½ lakhs in 1930-31 Imports were, as usual, mostly from the Straits Settlements

The demand for unwrought zinc from the Indian galvanizing industry continued to be strong and imports advanced from 170,000 cwts in 1930-31 to 180,000 cwts in 1931-32 Lower prices, however, accounted for a fall of R4 lakhs from R23 lakhs to R19 lakhs in value With the exception of the United States of America, all the other principal supplying countries, namely, the United Kingdom, Germany, Australia and Japan increased their contributions Imports of wrought zinc, on the other hand, declined from 38,000 cwts to 26,000 cwts in quantity and from R7½ lakhs to R4½ lakhs in value

Imports of German silver, including nickel silver, declined from 16,300 cwts valued at R12½ lakhs to 13,600 cwts valued at R9½ lakhs To the imports in 1931-32 Italy contributed R3 lakhs Germany and Austria R2½ lakhs each and the United Kingdom R1½ lakhs

Imports of quicksilver rose from 191,000 lbs valued at R8 lakhs to 218,000 lbs valued at R9 lakhs Arrivals in 1931-32 included 161,000 lbs valued at R6½ lakhs from Italy and 48,000 lbs valued at R2 lakhs from the United Kingdom

Machinery and millwork (R11.57 lakhs).—Imports of machinery and millwork, which are recorded in value only, declined by 24 per cent from R15.13 lakhs in 1930-31 to R11.57 lakhs in 1931-32 Allowing for the change in prices, the decline was not so great as the figures seem to suggest There are, however, some branches of the trade, mostly cotton and sugar machinery, which showed a distinct advance, thereby indicating an expansion of activity in these selected industries The following table analyses the imports

Machinery.

of machinery and millwork, according to classes, during the past five years :—

	1927-28 ₹ (lakhs)	1928-29 ₹ (lakhs)	1929-30 ₹ (lakhs)	1930-31 ₹ (lakhs)	1931-32 ₹ (lakhs)
Prime-movers	2,08	3,04	4,12	2,74	1,56
Electrical	2,00	2,37	2,41	2,39	2,16
Boilers	1,09	1,15	1,09	97	56
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	41	33	36	30	19
Mining	1,51	80	61	74	66
Oil crushing and refining . . .	71	40	43	40	35
Paper mill	9	35	7	7	6
Refrigerating	12	23	20	22	10
Rice and flour mill	23	21	24	22	10
Saw mill	8	7	9	7	3
Sewing and knitting	92	89	85	59	51
Sugar machinery	9	18	9	14	30
Tea machinery	36	40	28	17	11
Cotton machinery	1,97	2,16	2,10	1,78	1,93
Jute mill machinery	94	1,30	1,44	81	32
Wool machinery	2	2	6	1	1
Typewriters, including parts and accessories.	27	32	26	25	13
Printing and lithographing presses.	18	24	23	14	15
Belting for machinery	87	83	90	64	50

There was a noticeable decrease under prime-movers, the imports of which fell from ₹2,74 lakhs in 1930-31 to ₹1,56 lakhs in 1931-32. The loss under

Imports

this head was chiefly due to smaller importations of railway locomotive engines and oil engines of the industrial type which were valued at R68 lakhs and R42 lakhs as compared with R1,30 lakhs and R69 lakhs respectively in 1930-31. Despite an increase in the demand for generating plants and other electrical equipments required largely in connection with the hydro electric schemes of the Punjab which were in progress, imports of electrical machinery receded from R2,39 lakhs to R2,16 lakhs. Of these, the United Kingdom supplied to the value of R1,50 lakhs as against R1,82 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Germany dropped from R17 lakhs to R15 lakhs while those from the United States of America advanced from R29 lakhs to R36 lakhs. It is interesting to observe that the imports into Sind alone recorded an increase from R40 lakhs to R60 lakhs, there being decreases in the case of all other provinces. Imports of textile machinery declined in value from R2,83 lakhs to R2,48 lakhs. As a result of the world economic condition and of the ban on the extension of jute mills imposed by the Calcutta Jute Mills Association there was a lack of demand for jute machinery, imports of which fell steadily from R1,44 lakhs in 1929-30 to R81 lakhs in 1930-31 and further to R32 lakhs in 1931-32. Cotton machinery, however, showed an improvement. Prices were low for the greater part of the year and some Indian cotton mills particularly in Bombay took this opportunity to carry out schemes which had been in abeyance for several years. Imports of cotton machinery rose from R1,78 lakhs to R1,93 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed R1,67 lakhs and Germany R13 lakhs as compared with R1,63 lakhs and R7 lakhs respectively in 1930-31. Imports of wool machinery were small being valued at R1½ lakhs in 1931-32 as compared with a little over R1 lakh in 1930-31. There was a marked improvement in the imports of sugar machinery which were valued at R30 lakhs in 1931-32 as compared with R14 lakhs in the preceding year. The Indian sugar industry was the subject of an enquiry by the Indian Tariff Board and the expectation that a change in Government policy was imminent led to an enormous importation of sugar machinery for factories in India. Imports of other classes of machinery showed noticeable decreases. For instance boilers declined from R97 lakhs to R56 lakhs metal working machinery (chiefly machine tools) from R30 lakhs to R19 lakhs mining machinery from R74 lakhs to R66 lakhs oil crushing and refining machinery from R40 lakhs to R35 lakhs refrigerating and rice and flour mill machinery from R22 lakhs to R10 lakhs each. The number of sewing and knitting machines, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom and Germany, declined from 52,200 to 45,300 and their value from R53 lakhs to R46 lakhs. Imports of typewriters in 1931-32 were also smaller than in the preceding year, numbering 7,300 valued at R10 lakhs as against 15,500 valued at R22 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of belting of all descriptions declined by R14 lakhs to R50 lakhs, there being decreases of R4 lakhs under cotton belting of R3 lakhs under leather belting and of R7 lakhs under beltings of other descriptions. The share of the United Kingdom in this particular trade fell from R46 lakhs or 73 per cent to R32 lakhs or 65 per cent in 1931-32. The following table shows the relative shares of

Electrical machinery

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Textile machinery

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Sugar machinery

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Belting for machinery

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Motor Vehicles.

the principal countries in the total import trade in machinery and mill-work :—

Imports of machinery and millwork, including belting for machinery and printing machinery.

—	1913-14. (pre-war year)		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31		1931-32	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United King- dom.	7.41	90	14.57	76.5	14.49	74.9	11.21	74.4	8.12	70.2
United States	27	3	2.20	11.3	1.91	9.9	1.76	11.6	1.37	11.8
Germany	46	6	1.24	6.4	1.84	9.5	1.24	8.2	1.18	10.2
Belgium	..	..	19	1.0	19	1.0	17	1.1	27	2.3
Other coun- tries	12	1	93	4.8	92	4.7	75	4.7	63	5.5
TOTAL	8.26	100	19.43	100	19.35	100	15.13	100	11.57	100

Although the United Kingdom enjoyed a supremacy in this trade, foreign competition had begun to be felt. The share of the United Kingdom dropped from 74 per cent to 70 per cent, while the combined share of Germany and Belgium (consignments from which are mostly of German origin) rose from 9.3 to 12.5 per cent. The share of the United States of America also recorded a small increase.

Motor vehicles (R2,89 lakhs).—As a consequence of the general business depression, the demand for motor cars weakened greatly, and the imports during 1931-32 were, with the exception

Motor Cars.

of 1921-22 and 1922-23, the lowest recorded in any year during the post-war period. The total imports of motor cars in 1931-32 numbered 7,220 valued at R1,48 lakhs as compared with 12,601 valued at R2,58 lakhs in 1930-31. The year falls into two distinct periods—one before and the other after, the suspension of the gold standard. The first period which practically covers the first half of the year was one of shrinking trade and increasing competition resulting in a steady decline in the participation of the United Kingdom in the trade to an unprecedentedly low level. The second half, though in no way better in respect of the total offtake, was clearly defined by a marked improvement of the British proportion to the total importation, which was brought about by the suspension of the gold standard and the linking of the rupee to the pound sterling. Of the total imports numbering 4,245 in the first half of the year, only 17 per cent or 717 cars came from the United Kingdom and 71 per cent or 3,019 from the United States of America and Canada, while in the second half out of a total of 2,975 cars, the United Kingdom supplied 1,461 or 49 per cent and the United States of America and Canada together 1,025 or 34 per cent. Taking the year as a whole, the proportion of British cars to the total trade advanced from 23 per cent in 1930-31 to 30 per cent in 1931-32, although the number of such cars imported fell from 2,885 valued at R71 lakhs to 2,178 valued at R50½ lakhs. The number of cars imported from the United States of America declined from 5,098 valued at R1,00 lakhs to 3,368 valued at R65 lakhs and of those from Canada shrank from 3,251 valued at R54 lakhs to 676 valued at R10 lakhs. The combined imports from these two countries represented 56 per cent of the total number of cars imported in 1931-32 as compared with 66 per cent in 1930-31 and 66 per cent in 1929-30. The average declared value of cars imported from

Imports

United Kingdom in 1931 32 was R2,312, from the United States of America R1,939 and from Canada R1,538 as compared with R2,462 for the British, R1,970 for the American and R1,661 for the Canadian made car in the preceding year Italy sent 510 cars and France 161 as against 917 and 261 respectively in 1930 31 Arrivals from other countries included 212 cars from Germany, 8 from Belgium 31 from the Straits Settlements and 50 from Ceylon The following table shows the imports of motor cars during each year since 1919 20 compared with those for the pre war year and the war average —

Number of motor cars imported

	United Kingdom	United States(a)	Canada	France	Italy	Other Countries	TOTAL
Year 1913 14 (pre war)	1 669	868		111	7	220	2 880
War average (1914 15 to 1918 19)	537	1,081		49	28	22	2,317
Year 1919 20	448	9 353	20	3	17	84	9 925
" 1920 21	2,541	10,120	1,938	192	218	423	15,432
" 1921-22	790	802	576	158	221	347	2,895
" 1922 23	449	1,386	1,846	61	131	450	4,223
" 1923 24	1,005	2,665	3,290	153	370	301	7,984
" 1924 25	1,682	3,106	3,906	215	235	186	9,380
" 1925 26	2,399	4,143	4,775	367	860	213	12,767
" 1926 27	2,546	4,030	4,476	607	1,416	122	13,197
" 1927 28	3,600	6,031	3,400	538	1,367	186	15,122
" 1928 29	3,645	10,145	4 366	277	967	167	19,567
" 1929 30	3 758	9,620	2,318	364	1,150	189	17,399
" 1930 31	2 885	5,098	3 250	261	917	190	12,601
" 1931 32	2 178	3 368	676	161	516	327	7,220

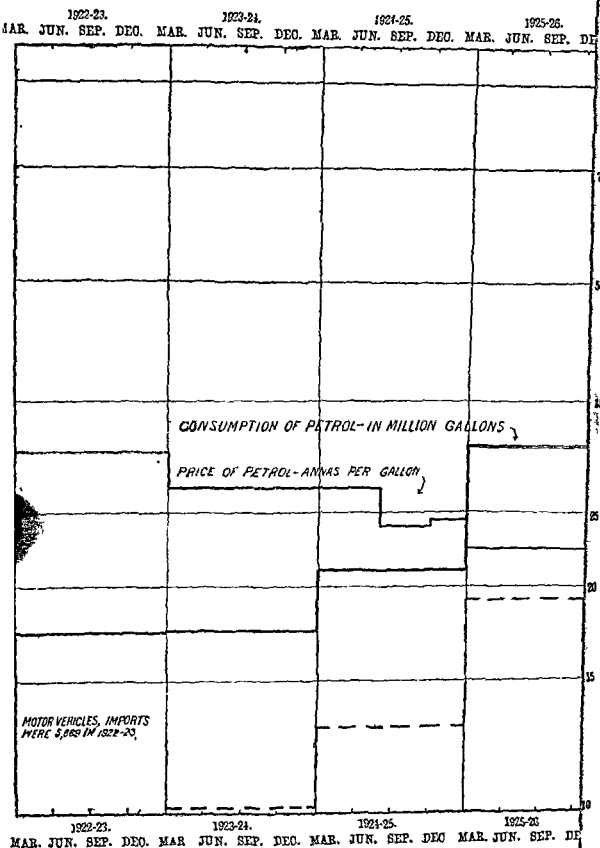
(a) The country of origin of many of the cars imported from the United States of America during the years previous to 1920 is Canada

Of the total number of cars imported during the year under review, 3,325 cars (5 208) were received in Bombay 1 801 (3,091) in Bengal, 860 (1,781) in Madras 824 (1,462) in Sind and 410 (1 059) in Burma the corresponding figures for the preceding year being given in brackets

The number of motor cycles imported declined by 38 per cent from 1,501 in 1930 31 to 926 in 1931 32 As usual there was a preponderance of British motor cycles which numbered 808 and represented 87 per cent of the total as compared with 1,395 or 93 per cent in 1930 31 Imports from the United States of America fell from 53 to 8 only, while those from Germany advanced from 10 to 66 in the year under review

The imports of motor omnibuses, vans, lorries etc in 1931 32 numbered 4,302 valued at R67 lakhs as compared with 8,913 valued at R1,42 lakhs in the preceding year Of these, 62 per cent or 2,685 represented chassis with a total value of R47 lakhs as against 67 per cent or 5,930 valued at R1,04 lakhs in 1930 31 The American vehicles, owing chiefly to their low prices, are by far the most popular in India, but their sales were greatly affected as a

Chart (on logarithmic scale) showing the imports of



Motor Vehicles.

result of the changed currency situation prevalent during the later months of the year. Imports from the United States of America fell from 6,197 valued at R89 lakhs to 3,236 valued at R12½ lakhs and those from Canada from 2,397 valued at R36 lakhs to 598 valued at R9 lakhs. The combined share of these countries in the total trade dropped from 96 per cent in 1930-31 to 89 per cent in 1931-32. This decline was, however, particularly noticeable in the second half of the year, for in the first half the American participation was as high as 95 per cent. On the other hand, the United Kingdom, having gained an advantage due to her departure from the gold standard made, a remarkable headway and increased her sales. Imports from that country, consisting largely of chassis, rose in number from 258 to 435 with a slight decline in value from R15½ lakhs to R14½ lakhs. Receipts from other countries were small. The average declared value of chassis imported from the United Kingdom in 1931-32 was R3,158 as compared with R1,454 for the American and R1,503 for the Canadian make. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were R5,077 for the British, R1,693 for the American and R1,496 for the Canadian chassis. The following table shows the number of all classes of motor vehicles registered in the different provinces of British India up to the end of March 1932 :—

Number of motor vehicles registered in British India up to 31st March 1932.

Provinces	Motor cars, including taxi-cabs	Motor cycles, including scooters and auto-wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	Total.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Bengal including Calcutta	35,061	5,039	4,515	44,615
Bombay City (a)	9,022	529	1,010	10,561
Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind). (a)	10,249	774	52	11,075
Madras City	12,072	3,113	2,011	18,096
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City)	7,603	1,708	6,412	15,723
United Provinces	12,076	2,068	5,707	19,851
Punjab	12,307	4,346	8,056	24,709
Burma (a)	12,117	1,377	7,565	21,059
Bihar and Orissa	10,657	1,134	2,596	14,687
Central Provinces	3,550	799	1,806	6,155
Sind (a)	1,952	460	541	2,953
Delhi	6,260	1,158	1,504	8,922
North-West Frontier Province	3,379	1,434	2,425	7,238
Ajmer-Merwara	636	167	210	1,013
Assam (b)	1,380	206	2,478	4,064
Total	137,226	24,612	46,898	210,726

(a) Represent numbers of motor vehicles actually running up to 31st March 1932.

(b) Relate to the year ended 31st December 1931.

The chart on the opposite page illustrates the imports of motor vehicles together with the course of prices and the estimated consumption of petrol each year from 1922-23. It will be observed that the trade in motor vehicles suffered from the difficulties of last year.

The factors which retarded the growth of the use of motor vehicles also tended to restrict the importations of rubber manufactures into India. The value of India's imports of rubber manufactures amounted to R2,21 lakhs, a decrease of 14 per cent from R2,57 lakhs recorded in 1930-31. The fall would have been much greater had there not been an increased activity in bicycle tyres and tubes. The following

Imports.

table shows the imports of each description of rubber manufactures during the last three years —

Imports of rubber manufactures

[In thousands]

	1929 30		1930 31		1931 32	
	Number	R	Number	R	Number	R
Pneumatic motor covers cycle	487	2 25 57	370	1 07 98	348	1 24 83
covers	16	1 30	9	1 02	9	1 06
Pneumatic cycle covers	1 214	20 06	1 090	18 12	1 634	24 73
motor tubes cycle	451	84 74	366	28 40	339	20 18
tubes	14	35	16	40	14	35
Pneumatic cycle tubes	1 437	13 76	1 307	11 95	1 31	13 31
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles	6	7 60	4	4 64	3	3 76

The number of imported motor covers—by far the largest item under rubber—declined by 6 per cent from 370,000 in 1930 31 to 348 000 in 1931 32. The American manufacturers by price agreement, continued to control the Indian market, for the combined imports from the United States of America and Canada represented, as in 1930 31, 53 per cent of the total number of covers imported in 1931 32. Imports from the United States of America rose in number from 141,000 to 159,000, while those from Canada slumped to 24,000 from 55,000 in 1930 31 and 117,000 in 1929 30. The number imported from the United Kingdom advanced from 81,000 to 87,000. Italy and France also increased their supplies from 28,000 and 20 000 to 30,000 and 23,000 respectively at the expense of Germany, the share of which dropped from 31,000 to 18,000. In pneumatic motor cycle covers, the imports of which stood at 9,000 as in 1930 31, the United Kingdom improved her position and sent 4 600 or 1 500 more than in the preceding year. There were also increased supplies from Canada, the United States of America and Italy, while those from France showed a decrease. Both pneumatic motor tubes and motor cycle tubes were less in demand the imports falling from 366 000 and 16,000 in 1930 31 to 339 000 and 14 000 respectively. The former is supplied mostly by the United States of America, the United Kingdom and to a less extent by France, Canada and Germany. With the exception of the United States of America consignments from which rose from 108,000 to 151,000 all the other countries curtailed their supplies. In pneumatic motor cycle tubes the share of the United Kingdom advanced from 6,200 (38 per cent) to 7,700 (54 per cent). The shares of Canada and the United States of America also increased from 2 400 and 800 to 2,800 and 1,200 respectively, while the participation of France fell from 4,500 to 1,200. Imports of pneumatic cycle covers and cycle tubes recorded substantial increases and numbered 1,634,000 and 1,731,000 as compared with 1,090 000 and 1 307,000 respectively in 1930 31. In both these lines the United Kingdom ranks as the leading supplier, notwithstanding competition from other sources. Imports of pneumatic motor covers from the United Kingdom increased in number from 630,000 in 1929 30 to 870 000 and those from Germany more than doubled, amounting to 240,000 in 1931 32 as against 102,000 in the preceding year. Imports of solid rubber tyres were also increased from 20 000 in 1929 30 to 3 000 in 1930 31, while those from Japan numbering 20 000 as against 183,000 to

Hardware.

172,000. In pneumatic cycle tubes the United Kingdom supplied by far the largest number, 878,000 or 51 per cent of the total in 1931-32 as against 537,000 or 41 per cent, while the participation of Germany and France fell from 321,000 and 244,000 to 215,000 and 237,000 respectively. An interesting feature of the trade is the large receipt of Japanese cycle tubes at exceptionally low prices. In 1929-30 and 1930-31 imports from Japan numbered only 13,000 and 57,000 respectively, while in 1931-32 these mounted up to 308,000. Solid tyres for motor vehicles are no longer in favour anywhere in the world, and the imports into India declined from 4,500 to 3,500. There were smaller consignments from the United Kingdom and the United States of America numbering 1,800 and 800 as compared with 2,300 and 1,600 in 1930-31, while those from Germany increased from 500 to 600.

Hardware (R2,61 lakhs).—The value of the total imports of hardware amounted to R2,61 lakhs in 1931-32 as compared with R3,60 lakhs in the preceding year, and was much below the pre-war figure of R3,17 lakhs. Despite low prices, the demand slackened, and this lack of demand was due to lack of purchasing power on the part of the consumers who resorted to hand-to-mouth buying. The following table compares the values of the different items included in hardware during the last five years:—

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural implements	19	14	14	9	6
Other implements and tools (except machine tools).	77	77	71	49	35
Builders' hardware	34	35	40	33	26
Domestic hardware	12	13	13	10	8
Enamelled ironware	37	42	32	24	16
Metal lamps	81	82	78	52	31
Metal lamps, parts	10	9	10	5	5
Stoves	10	9	10	6	5
Safes, etc.	3	2	2	1	..
Gas mantles	8	7	8	6	4
Other sorts	2,33	2,33	2,29	1,65	1,27

There was a decrease under each of the heads enumerated above. The value of agricultural implements, imported chiefly for use in Indian tea gardens, declined from R9 lakhs to R6 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed R5 lakhs. The imports of other implements and tools also shrank from R49 lakhs to R35 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied to the value of R17 lakhs and the United States of America R8 lakhs as compared with R24 lakhs and R11 lakhs respectively in 1930-31. Imports from Germany fell from R10 lakhs to R7 lakhs. The number of metal lamps imported declined from 3,917,000 valued at R52 lakhs to 2,459,000 valued at R31 lakhs. Imports were, as usual, mostly from Germany, which sent 1,922,000 valued at R23 lakhs as against 2,864,000 valued at R37 lakhs. The remainder came chiefly from the United States of America, Austria and the United Kingdom, all of which curtailed their supplies. The value of parts of metal lamps, imported mainly from Germany, remained practically unchanged at R5 lakhs. Imports of enamelled ironware were valued at R15 lakhs as compared with R24 lakhs in 1930-31 and R32 lakhs in 1929-30. Imports from Japan fell from R13 lakhs to R9 lakhs and those from Germany from R2½ lakhs to R1½ lakhs, while the British

Imports

supplies were valued at R1 lakh, a little less than in 1930-31. Domestic hardware (other than enamelled ironware), which is imported mainly from Germany and the United Kingdom, showed a decline from R10 lakhs to R8 lakhs. In builders' hardware there was a decrease of R8 lakhs from R33 lakhs to R25 lakhs, the imports being mainly drawn from Germany (40 per cent), the United Kingdom (32 per cent) and Sweden (20 per cent). Other articles included in this group, such as gas mantles, stoves, safes and strong boxes, which are comparatively unimportant, also showed decreases. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the trade:—

Imports of hardware

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . . .	57	33	39	36	35	36	37
Germany	18	31	31	22	33	30	29
United States	10	14	12	12	12	12	10
Japan	1	6	5	5	5	6	6
Other countries	14	13	13	15	13	16	18
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The share of the United Kingdom rose from 36 to 37 per cent, while there was a decline in German participation from 30 to 29 per cent. In this business German manufacturers reduced their output to maintain their position in the Indian market. The share of the United States of America dropped from 12 to 10 per cent, while that of Japan remained at 6 per cent, as in 1930-31.

The value of cutlery imported amounted to R21 lakhs as against R26 lakhs in 1930-31 and R41½ lakhs in 1929-30. The share of Germany declined by R3 lakhs to R13 lakhs and of the United Kingdom by R2 lakhs to R6 lakhs.

Electro plated ware, indented chiefly from the United Kingdom, showed a further decline from R4 lakhs in 1930-31 to R3 lakhs during the year under review.

Mineral oils (R9.04 lakhs)—The world's output of crude oil in 1931 was slightly lower than in the preceding year. For the second year in succession, the United States of America, the most prolific source of supply, pursued a determined policy of restricting her output, while the mid Continent production notably in Russia and Roumania was on the increase. Under the prevailing world conditions consumption of oil was on a lower scale and there was a fall in prices. Imports of all kinds of mineral oils into India declined from 242½ million gallons valued at R10.48 lakhs in 1930-31 to 216½ million gallons valued at R9.04 lakhs in 1931-32. This represented a fall of 11 per cent in quantity and of 14 per cent in value. With the exception of petrol, all the other important descriptions of mineral oils registered decreases. Of the total quantity of mineral oils imported in 1931-32, kerosene oil represented 40 per cent, fuel oils 47 per cent and lubricating oils 7 per cent as compared with

Mineral Oils.

41, 44 and 11 per cent respectively in 1930-31. The following table shows the imports of each variety of mineral oil by sea from abroad into British India :—

Imports of mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil	7,766	106,728	103,695	110,203	106,350	100,829
Kerosene—						
In bulk	52,976	90,234	99,772	101,756	88,745	77,081
In tins	15,874	4,172	4,888	4,701	10,148	8,609
TOTAL KEROSENE .	68,850	94,406	104,660	106,457	98,893	85,690
Lubricating oils	14,953	26,293	27,323	26,700	25,681	16,047
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	138	168	4,655	8,836	12,742
Paints, solutions and compositions.	1	4	23	27	18	34
Other kinds	3,416	4,869	6,036	4,726	2,711	1,289
TOTAL MINERAL OILS .	95,023	232,438	241,905	252,768	242,489	216,631

Imports of kerosene oil declined in quantity by 13 per cent from 99 million gallons in 1930-31 to 86 million gallons in 1931-32 and in value by 19 per cent from R5,34 lakhs to R4,33 lakhs, thus showing a lower average value of 8 *as.* 2 *p.* per gallon as compared with 8 *as.* 8 *p.* in 1930-31. Coastwise imports from Burma to India proper, however, advanced to 126 million gallons from 110 million gallons in 1930-31. Of the foreign supplies, imports from the United States of America and Persia remained fairly steady at 20.4 and 18.6 million gallons respectively,

	1913-14 (pre-war year) Gals. (1,000)	1930-31 Gals. (1,000)	1931-32 Gals. (1,000)
IMPORTS OF KEROSENE OIL			
United States of America.	42,311	21,200	20,362
Russia, Georgia and Azerbaijan	1,079	47,014	41,461
Persia	2,303	18,214	18,552
Borneo, Sumatra and Celebes	20,815	11,939	4,417
Straits Settlements	2,240	436	15
Other countries	2	..	883
TOTAL	68,850	98,893	85,690

while those from Russia, including Georgia and Azerbaijan, declined from 47 million gallons to 41 million gallons. Imports from Netherlands India were considerably reduced, amounting to 4 million gallons in 1931-32 as against 12 million gallons in the preceding year. The details are

shown in the margin.

Imports of fuel oils also registered a decline from 106 million gallons valued at R2,10 lakhs in 1930-31 to 101 million gallons valued at R2,04 lakhs in 1931-32. As usual, Persia was the largest supplier, furnishing in 1931-32, 69 million gallons or 68 per cent of the total quantity imported as compared with 76 million gallons or 72 per cent in the preceding year. Imports from Borneo remained practically unchanged at 24 million gallons, while consignments from the Straits Settlements fell off from 5 million gallons to 2 million gallons.

Imports of batching oils fell from 14 million gallons at R7 million gallons valued at R37 lakhs. The trade in 1931-32

Lubricating oils. divided between the United

Imports

Borneo, each supplying 3 million gallons. In the preceding year the respective shares were 9 and 5 million gallons. Imports of other lubricating oils also declined in quantity from 12 to 9 million gallons and from R1 30 lakhs to R1,11 lakhs in value. About 78 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1931-32 or 7 million gallons came from the United States of America and the remainder from the United Kingdom and Borneo.

India's requirements of petrol are largely met from her domestic production. Imports although increasing rapidly, are still comparatively small.

Petrol

About 13 million gallons of petroleum dangerous flashing below 76° F, including petrol, benzine and benzol valued at R1,05 lakhs were imported chiefly from the United States of America and to a less extent from Sumatra into British India in 1931-32 as compared with 9 million gallons valued at R73 lakhs in 1930-31 and 5 million gallons valued at R38 lakhs in 1929-30. Coastwise imports of petrol and other motor spirit from Burma into India proper amounted to 27 million gallons in 1931-32 as compared with 51 million gallons in the preceding year and 56 million gallons in 1929-30.

Sugar (R6,17 lakhs)—The sugar industry in the world passed through a puzzling time in the year under review. On the one hand production had decreased beyond all expectations. From 1924-25, with one unimportant exception the production of sugar in the world had been consistently increasing and this had led to an accumulation of stocks in all the markets. In 1931-32 this increasing production tendency was for the first time seriously checked. The output of that year was considerably less than in the previous year and was also less than the quantity of sugar consumed during the year. According to the estimate of Mikusch the world production of sugar in 1931-32 amounted to 26.5 million metric tons (raw value) as compared with 30.0 million metric tons in the preceding year. According to the same authority the consumption for the same period was 27.6 million metric tons as against a little under 27 millions in the preceding year. Thus the consumption of the year under review exceeded the production by 1.1 million tons. In view of the state of over supply that has been in existence in previous years this was a very welcome change which (in normal times) would have strengthened the market considerably. The trouble has however been that though the consumption has increased this year as compared with the previous year, the increase has not been as great as was anticipated. Added to this the depression prevailing all the world over was bound to have its repercussions on the sugar industry. Further there were special reasons for a glut in the stocks in the two important producing countries namely Cuba and Java and this depressed the sugar market also. The result has been that the prices in no way reflected the improvement in the statistical position of the industry. In spite of the disappointing price position however it may be stated that from the broader view point of the industry as a whole it is undeniable that there has been a decided improvement in underlying conditions and it is certain that this change will make itself felt when the world's economic situation begins to improve. Even apart from this the Chadbourne Restriction Scheme has at least kept the price of sugar comparatively steady during the various crises of 1931 when the prices of other staple commodities have touched unprecedentedly low levels. The International Agreement called the Chadbourne Scheme, which was signed on May 9th 1931 has been the most important event

Sugar.

of the year in the sugar trade. According to this scheme, nine of the chief sugar exporting countries of the world have agreed to dispose of their surplus stocks gradually over a period of five years and in the meanwhile to prevent the accumulation of fresh excess supplies during that period. The European signatories have been able to accomplish all that they undertook to do under the agreement but the position is different in the case of Cuba and Java. As regards Cuba, owing to the decreased consumption by the United States, stocks have increased to some extent, and this has counterbalanced the diminution in the segregated stocks under the agreement. Java also has suffered because of the lower demand from India and China. Owing to these peculiar factors the agreement may require some readjustment, a point which is receiving the attention of the experts. The condition of these two important producing countries had a depressing effect on world markets and explains why the full benefits of the Chadbourne plan were not realised during the year. On the whole, therefore, it may be said that the development in the industry in the last year gave grounds for a moderately optimistic outlook. If the International Sugar Council could persuade the countries that are at present outside the Scheme to come in and could ensure a control of production for some years, then there is no doubt that the position of the industry would improve considerably. Even the work achieved already in the short time available has been considerable and has helped the market to some extent.

Although at the beginning of the year there was a better tone in the world sugar industry, the import trade of India remained in a most unsatisfactory state almost throughout the year under review. Stocks at the ports were for most part of the year far in excess of the immediate needs of the consuming centres. Spot demand was restricted to the minimum and the size of the clearance remained abnormally low and the resultant accumulation of stocks demoralised the trade, making both the dealers and the speculators unwilling to undertake any further risks. Consequently, ruling prices were abnormally low. This uncomfortable position continued without any marked alleviation till the end of September 1931, supplying markets remaining languid under a dead-weight of stocks and the consuming centres sluggish with a disappointing off-take. In September there were feeble signs of a reaction. At this time two forces came into operation which affected the trend of sugar prices. The first of these was the suspension of the gold standard. This led to a rise of about 6 annas per cwt. in the course of one week in the Bombay market, a tendency which, however, did not continue for long because there was considerable uncertainty regarding the future course of exchange and orders were restricted to the minimum. The second factor which affected the price of sugar was the revision of the tariff. The import duty on sugar was raised in September 1931 to R9-1-0 per cwt. These two factors combined to restrict the importation of sugar to the minimum. The imports were further affected by two other factors which became particularly important in the year under review. In the first place, owing to the protection afforded by the enhanced rate of duty a great impetus was given to local production which increased the outturn both of factory sugar and *khandsari* or country sugar in India. Secondly, there were indications that in some parts of the country the demand of the consumer was shifting from foreign sugar to *gur*. The production of raw *gur* has shown a considerable increase in the last two years. In 1929-30 the production was 2,752,000 tons. In 1930-31 it had tons

Imports

Borneo, each supplying 3 million gallons. In the pre-war years shares were 9 and 5 million gallons. Imports of other oil declined in quantity from 12 to 9 million gallons and from 10 to 7 lakhs in value. About 78 per cent of the total quantity or 7 million gallons came from the United States of America and from the United Kingdom and Borneo.

India's requirements of petrol are largely met from local production. Imports, although increasing rapidly, are still small.

Petrol

About 13 million gallons of petrol, flashing below 76° F. including benzol, valued at Rs. 1,05 lakhs were imported chiefly from the United States of America and to a less extent from Sumatra into British India, as compared with 9 million gallons valued at Rs. 73 lakhs in 1929-30. Coastwise in 1931-32 as compared with 51 million gallons in 1929-30 and 56 million gallons in 1929-30.

Sugar (Rs. 6,17 lakhs) — The sugar industry in the world is in a very puzzling time in the year under review. On the one hand production has decreased beyond all expectations. From 1924-25 with the exception of the production of sugar in the world had been constant and this had led to an accumulation of stocks in all the markets. On the other hand this increasing production tendency was for the first time arrested. The output of that year was considerably less than in the previous year. It was also less than the quantity of sugar consumed during the year. According to the estimate of Mikusch the world production of sugar amounted to 26.5 million metric tons (raw value) as compared with 27.6 million metric tons in the preceding year. According to the same author the consumption for the same period was 27.6 million metric tons as compared with 27 millions in the preceding year. Thus the consumption under review exceeded the production by 1.1 million tons. In the state of over supply that has been in existence in previous years, this is a very welcome change which (in normal times) would have strengthened the market considerably. The trouble has however been that the consumption has increased this year as much as in the previous year. The increase has not been as great as was expected. The depression prevailing all the world over was a serious blow to the sugar industry. Further there were serious disturbances in the two important producing countries, Cuba and Java, which depressed the sugar market also. The result was that it reflected the improvement in the statistical position of the disappointing price position, however, from a broader view point of the industry as a whole, there has been a decided improvement in underlying conditions. This change will make itself felt when the world market improves. Even apart from this the Chamberlain Scheme at least kept the price of sugar comparatively steady in 1931 when the prices of other staple commodities were at abnormally low levels. The International Agreement Scheme, which was signed on May 9th 1931 has

Sugar.

The stagnant condition of the Indian sugar market, the causes of which have been discussed above, was clearly reflected in the course of sugar prices in India. That the prices did not decline considerably was due to the fact that the low levels already ruling did not permit of any further fall as a major portion of the stocks was held by a few strong dealers who had formed a sort of ring to maintain prices and the quotations did not decline considerably as would have otherwise been the case. The quotation on the 3rd of April 1931 for Java 25 D. S. in Calcutta was R8-15-0 per maund. By the next week there was an increase of one anna, the price being R9. There was a slight relapse in prices in the next three weeks when prices ranged about R8-15-0. After the first week of May prices rallied to some extent and by the middle of June prices had risen by 3 annas to R9-4-0. Prices remained more or less at this level throughout June and July. On the 31st of the latter month the quotation was R9-4-6. From this, throughout August and the first three weeks of September, there was a relapse and prices dropped on the 18th of September to R9-0-3. On September 25th, after the suspension of the gold standard, the price rallied to R9-2-3. At the end of September the tariff on sugar was raised and, concurrently with this, the quotation advanced to R10-6-0 on the 2nd October. The upward movement continued till the end of October when the quotation stood at R11-2-6. November witnessed, however, a slight relapse and by the end of the month prices had fallen to R10-14-0. The price rallied to R11-3-0 on the 4th of December, but again throughout the month there was a fall and by the end of the month the price had dropped to R10-14-6. Throughout January and February 1932 prices were slightly under R11. Throughout March, however, there was a relapse and prices dropped to R10-11-0 on the 25th of March.

In the Bombay market the quotation for Java white, granulated T. M. O. quality, stood at R12-9-6 per cwt. on April 2nd, 1931. Although the stock position was adverse, the favourable reports concerning the progress of the negotiations for the Chadbourne Plan created a steady under-tone and prices continued firm till the end of the month, the quotation on the 1st of May being R12-13-0. The next week witnessed a slight set-back, but there was a marked recovery following the announcement of the Brussels Convention which was signed on the 9th of the month. The upward trend continued until the quotation touched R12-14-6 on the 22nd. There was a slump once again in the course of the next two weeks but subsequently on receipt of reports stating that Java had disposed of all the balance of her old crop prices recovered and on the 12th of June the quotation was R13-3-0, near about which level it remained generally till the 14th of August. This steadiness was mainly due to the firm reports from Java where the *c.i.f.* quotations to Indian ports had advanced as a result of improved offtakes in China and Japan, freight rates from Java to those two countries having gone down in consequence of competition between Dutch and Japanese steamers. But in spite of the steadiness visible in the market the under-tone was far from encouraging on account of the heavy imports of Continental sugar at cheap rates, and prices soon began to move downwards with occasional rallies till the 11th of September on which date the quotation stood at R12-12-0. Later an upward trend was initiated by the gradual improvement in the stock position. The quotation stood at R13-3-6 on the 18th of September. In the course of the next week there was a further rise to R13-7-0 due primarily to the

Provisions.

in the season 1930-31 amounted to 155,000 tons as compared with 111,000 tons in 1929-30 and 99,000 tons in 1928-29. Exports of Indian sugar during the year under review were almost the same as in the preceding year, a little under a thousand tons. This included 134 tons of unrefined sugar. There was an increase in the exports of molasses (including palmyra and cane jaggery) from nearly 500 tons to nearly 750 tons. Of this, 91 per cent were despatched from Madras. Shipments to Ceylon accounted for a little over 650 tons.

Provisions (R3,41 lakhs).—Under this comprehensive head, which covers a large variety of articles such as canned and bottled provisions, farinaceous and patent foods, condensed milk, biscuits and cakes, confectionery, bacon and ham, cheese, jams and jellies, pickles and sauces, butter, cocoa and chocolate, isinglass, ghi, lard and vinegar, the total value of the imports recorded showed a further decline from R4,88 lakhs in 1930-31 to R3,41 lakhs during the year under review. Canned and bottled provisions representing about 33 per cent. of the total value of provisions imported in 1931-32 showed a remarkable set-back from R2,01 lakhs recorded in 1930-31 to R1,12 lakhs. Imports of vegetable product, which constitutes the most important single item in this particular group fell from 296,000 cwts. valued at R1,09 lakhs to 117,000 cwts. valued at R42 lakhs. The bulk of the imports of vegetable product came, as usual, from the Netherlands which sent 79,000 cwts. valued at R29 lakhs as compared with 232,000 cwts. valued at R85 lakhs in 1930-31. The remainder came mainly from Germany (R5 lakhs), Denmark (R4 lakhs) and Belgium (R2 lakhs). The value of tinned fish and canned fruits fell by 61 and 43 per cent. respectively and amounted to about R7 lakhs each. Farinaceous and patent foods showed a decrease from 343,000 cwts. valued at R85 lakhs to 337,000 cwts. valued at R72 lakhs, of which farinaceous foods in bulk (chiefly sago, tapioca, etc., imported from the Straits Settlements and, to a smaller extent, from Hongkong) were imported to the value of R30 lakhs and milk foods for infants and invalids, mostly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R23 lakhs. Imports of condensed

Canned and bottled provisions.

milk amounted to 186,000 cwts. valued at R57 lakhs as compared with 227,000 cwts. valued at R79 lakhs in 1930-31. Arrivals during the year included 88,000 cwts. from the Netherlands and 31,000 cwts. from Switzerland as against 126,000 cwts. and 10,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. The other sources of supply were the United Kingdom (20,000 cwts.), Italy (16,000 cwts.), Denmark (10,000 cwts.) and Norway (5,000 cwts.). Imports of biscuits and cakes amounted to 36,000 cwts. valued at R30 lakhs as compared with 48,000 cwts. valued at R40½ lakhs in 1930-31. The United Kingdom supplied 27,000 cwts. or 75 per cent. of the total quantity imported in 1931-32 as compared with 34,000 cwts. or 71 per cent. in the preceding year; the remainder came chiefly from the Straits Settlements. Imports of both confectionery, and jams and jellies, mostly from the United Kingdom, declined, the former from 22,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs to 19,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs and the latter from 13,500 cwts. valued at R6 lakhs to 9,000 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs. Imports of cocoa and chocolate, however, remained almost stationary, having amounted to 4,000 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs. Bacon and ham showed a further decrease from 13,500 cwts.

Condensed milk.

Biscuits and cakes.

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Imports.

The United Kingdom which was, as usual, the chief source of supply, sent 9,600 cwts. in 1931-32 as against 12,100 cwts. in the preceding year. Imports of cheese, mostly from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, amounted to 7,000 cwts. valued at R6 lakhs as against 10,400 cwts., valued at R10 lakhs in the preceding year. Among other articles, imports of butter, ghee and vinegar increased both in quantity and value, while pickles and sauces and isinglass showed decreases. The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of the imports of provisions, all sorts, amounted to 44 per cent., the actual value recorded having declined from R1,94 lakhs in 1930-31 to R1,51 lakhs. The imports from the Netherlands dropped from R1,27 lakhs or 26 per cent. to R57 lakhs or 17 per cent. in 1931-32 and those from the United States of America declined from R40 lakhs to R22 lakhs. Imports from the Straits Settlements, which consist mostly of farinaceous foods and, to a less extent, of goods in transit from Australia, were valued at R24½ lakhs as compared with R32 lakhs in the preceding year; direct supplies from Australia increased to R13 lakhs from R9 lakhs in 1930-31, but China lost about R5 lakhs' worth of trade, imports from that source amounting only to R10 lakhs.

Chemicals (R2,57 lakhs).—The total imports of chemicals (excluding chemical manures and medicines) in 1931-32 were valued at R2,57 lakhs, a decline of R4 lakhs in comparison with 1930-31.

Sodium compounds.

Sodium compounds accounting for 47 per cent. of the total imports of chemicals as against 45 per cent. in 1930-31 amounted to 1,515,000 cwts. valued at R1,21 lakhs as compared with 1,507,000 cwts. valued at R1,17 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of sodium carbonate amounted to 1,016,000 cwts. (R62 lakhs) as compared with 1,052,000 cwts. (R64½ lakhs), the United Kingdom, as usual, remaining the chief source of supply. The total consignments of caustic soda, drawn chiefly, as in previous years, from the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States of America, rose from 231,900 cwts. valued at R27 lakhs to 261,400 cwts. valued at R32 lakhs. Among other descriptions of sodium compounds, sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulphide and borax showed increases which were to some extent counterbalanced by decreases under sodium silicate and sodium cyanide. Imports of acids declined from 35,000 cwts. to 29,000 cwts. in quantity and from R10 lakhs to R8 lakhs in value. The bulk of this decline is accounted for by a reduction under sulphuric acid from 13,500 cwts. to 5,500 cwts. Imports of nitric acid which had expanded from 2,200 cwts. in 1929-30 to 4,400 cwts. in 1930-31 showed a further advance to 10,800 cwts. during 1931-32.

Acids.

Among other descriptions of acids, tartaric acid showed a decline of 900 cwts. and acetic acid an increase of 1,000 cwts., the actual quantities imported in 1931-32 having been 2,400 and 4,200 cwts. respectively. Under

Ammonia and ammonium salts.

ammonia and ammonium salts there was an improvement from 28,800 cwts. to 33,400 cwts. Bleaching materials showed a further increase in quantity from 122,300 cwts. to 131,400 cwts. but without any corresponding gain in value, which remained fairly steady at about R10 lakhs. Imports of alum, returned at 26,000 cwts., just maintained the low level touched in 1930-31 but aluminous sulphates showed a further decline to 48,700 cwts. from 59,200 cwts. in 1930-31. Consignments of sulphur received during the year amounted to 312,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs as against 353,000 cwts. valued at

Drugs and Medicines.

R18 lakhs in 1930-31. Supplies from Italy fell from 283,000 cwts. to 233,000 cwts. and those from Germany from 54,000 cwts. to 21,000 cwts. There was an increase from 6,500 cwts. to 7,700 cwts. under glycerine, but the value of the consignments rather declined from R2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs to R2 $\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs. Imports of calcium carbide, lead compounds, magnesium compounds and potassium compounds showed decreases in quantity in comparison with the preceding year but copperas and copper sulphates showed no appreciable variation. The following table gives the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of chemicals.

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of chemicals imported.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1914-19 (war average)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom .	74.7	70.4	57.9	55.4	59.4	57.2	54.0	54.8
Germany . . .	12.4	7	21.5	21.5	16.7	15.7	18.3	18.1
United States .	3	5.5	2.7	3.3	4.7	4.2	5.2	4.6
Italy	5.2	2.8	5.9	6.7	5.8	7.6	7.3	5.9
Kenya Colony .	..	3	1.4	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.5
Norway	5	5	1.7	2.6	1.7	2.0	1.6	8
Japan	1.5	16.7	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.3
Other countries .	5.4	3.1	7.5	7.5	7.8	8.8	9.6	12.0
TOTAL . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

As will appear from the above table, the downward trend in the percentage share of the United Kingdom received a check during the year under review. Italy showed a relatively heavy decline in her percentage share. With the exception of Japan, all other principal countries also showed decreases.

Drugs and medicines (R1,91 lakhs).—The total value of drugs and medicines imported recorded a fall of 2 per cent. from R1,94 lakhs in 1930-31 to R1,91 lakhs in 1931-32. Imports of camphor rose from 1,770,000 lbs. valued at R27 lakhs to 1,933,000 lbs. valued at R29 lakhs. Supplies from Germany amounted to 568,000 lbs. as compared with 727,000 lbs. in the preceding year. Switzerland and Italy increased their supplies from 153,700 lbs. and 355,100 lbs. to 325,300 lbs. and 479,100 lbs. respectively, while receipts of natural camphor, mostly from Japan, amounted to 451,000 lbs. as compared with 495,000 lbs. in 1930-31. Arrivals in 1931-32 also included 12,500 lbs. from Belgium, 91,300 lbs. from the Straits Settlements and 3,300 lbs. from the United Kingdom. About 111,000 lbs. of quinine salts were imported as compared with 107,000 lbs. in the preceding year. There was no importation of cinchona bark in 1931-32. The value recorded under proprietary and patent medicines increased from

Imports.

R43 lakhs to R46 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed R22 lakhs and Germany and the United States of America R8 lakhs each. Imports of codliver oil advanced from 60,800 lbs in 1930-31 to 70,900 lbs during the year under review. The United Kingdom supplied only 277 ounces of codliver oil out of a total of 856 ounces and 747 ounces of morphia out of a total of 928 ounces, the remainder coming mostly from Germany. Preparations of opium and morphia, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R70,000 as compared with R67,000 in the preceding year.

Paper and pasteboard (R2,50 lakhs).—The total imports of paper and pasteboard declined from 2,294,000 cwts valued at R2,87 lakhs to 2,191,000 cwts valued at R2,50 lakhs, of which 1,915,000 cwts (R2,24 lakhs) represented paper of all kinds as against 1,985,000 cwts (R2,60 lakhs) in the preceding year. Imports of printing paper amounted to 616,000 cwts valued at R80 lakhs as compared with 683,000 cwts valued at R99 lakhs in 1930-31.

Printing paper

Newsprinting paper declined from 431,000 cwts to 399,000 cwts in quantity and from R52½ lakhs to R44½ lakhs in value. Other kinds of printing paper also recorded a decrease from 252,000 cwts valued at R46 lakhs to 217,000 cwts valued at R35 lakhs. Norway, which, with her abundant resources of wood pulp, had been maintaining a predominant position in this line in Indian markets had, as a result of labour difficulties in her paper industry, to reduce her supplies considerably from 242,000 cwts (R30 lakhs) to 131,000 cwts (R15 lakhs), thereby yielding her place to Austria, imports from which source increased from 152,000 cwts valued at R20 lakhs in 1930-31 to 200,000 cwts valued at R23 lakhs in 1931-32. The share of the United Kingdom fell from 77,000 cwts (R16 lakhs) to 50,000 cwts (R10 lakhs). Imports from the Netherlands dropped by about 3,000 cwts to 41,000 cwts and those from Belgium by 4,000 cwts to 6,000 cwts. But Germany and Sweden were able to advance their respective quotas from 54,000 cwts and 35,000 cwts to 74,000 cwts and 56,000 cwts.

Imports of writing paper and envelopes which had declined to 157,000 cwts in 1930-31 showed a slight improvement to 159,000 cwts during the year under review, but lower prices accounted for a decline in value from R46½ lakhs to R44 lakhs.

Writing paper

As usual, the principal supplying countries were the United Kingdom (42,000 cwts), Norway (28,000 cwts) and the Netherlands (15,000 cwts). In the preceding year their respective contributions had been 55,000 cwts, 35,000 cwts and 16,000 cwts.

Imports of packing paper decreased from 231,000 cwts to 205,000 cwts in quantity and from R38½ lakhs to a little above R31 lakhs in value.

Packing paper

Sweden's position as the premier supplier remained unassailed, but imports from that country came down from 105,000 cwts valued at R17 lakhs to 91,000 cwts valued at R13½ lakhs. Imports from Germany showed a further reduction from 38,000 cwts valued at R5 lakhs to 33,000 cwts valued at R4½ lakhs. But the United Kingdom increased her contribution still further from 17,000 cwts in 1930-31 to 20,000 cwts. Imports from Austria declined from 18,000 cwts to 16,000 cwts. At the same time, Norway was unable to maintain the improvement noticed in 1930-31, her share having dropped by about 5,000 cwts to 8,000 cwts.

Liquors.

Imports of old newspapers showed a slight advance from 823,000 cwts. to 837,000 cwts. of which the United Kingdom supplied 666,000 cwts. as against 650,000 cwts. in 1930-31. The percentage share of the United Kingdom in the trade rose from 79 to 80, while that of the United States of America receded from 21 to 20.

Imports of paper manufactures declined from 21,000 cwts. valued at R12½ lakhs to 19,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs. The United Kingdom, as usual, was the principal supplier and sent consignments having an aggregate value of R5 lakhs in 1931-32. Imports of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard of all kinds fell from 308,000 cwts. valued at R27 lakhs to 276,000 cwts. valued at R26 lakhs. Of these, strawboard accounted for 197,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs.

The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total value of paper and pasteboard imported into British India.

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard.

	1918-14 (pre-war year)	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . . .	56.2	36.4	37.3	32.8	31.2	30.2
Norway	5.1	11.4	11.3	14.2	15.0	10.3
United States . . . .	.8	4.4	2.5	2.2	4.5	4.5
Sweden	3.2	9.3	7.4	10.3	10.4	11.3
Netherlands	2.5	8.4	7.6	7.0	7.0	6.4
Japan	1.0	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.9	3.9
Germany	17.3	11.7	13.2	12.0	9.7	11.0
Austria	8.3	6.5	9.2	9.1	10.3	14.3
Other countries . . .	5.6	9.5	9.2	9.6	8.0	8.1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

There was a considerable decrease in the percentage share of Norway in 1931-32. Norway's paper industry remained inactive for some months of the year, owing to the lock-out and imports from that country were in consequence very much restricted. On the other hand, Sweden, Germany and Austria who were benefited by the Norwegian labour troubles advanced their respective positions. The shares of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands showed a further decline.

In 1931 there were altogether ten paper mills in India, viz., four in Bengal, three in Bombay and one each in the United Provinces, Madras and Travancore State. The aggregate production of the Indian mills in 1931 amounted to 40,714 tons as compared with 39,800 tons in 1930, 40,800 tons in 1929 and 38,100 tons in 1928. As Indian mills normally depend to a great extent on wood fibre imported from abroad, imports of wood pulp naturally vary with the magnitude of the output of paper by the local mills. Imports of wood pulp in 1931-32 amounted to 22,100 tons valued at R36 lakhs as compared with 22,700 tons valued at R42 lakhs in 1930-31. Norway and Sweden together accounted for 11,000 tons as against 17,000 tons in 1930-31, the remainder coming chiefly from Finland, Germany and Austria.

Liquors (R2,27 lakhs).—There was a further decline in the imports of liquor, the total quantity imported having fallen by 7.2 mil

Imports.

in 1931-32 and the latter 49,000 tons or 11 per cent as compared with 87 and 13 per cent respectively in 1930-31. A fair quantity of Indian sea salt is also imported, chiefly from Bombay and Karachi for consumption in Bengal. The coastwise imports of Indian salt into Calcutta amounted to 97,500 tons in 1931-32 as compared with 48,300 tons in 1930-31. The following table shows the prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool, Rashfun (Italian East Africa), Aden and Indian salt for 1931-32, month by month, at Calcutta.—

	IMPORTED			INDIAN
	Liverpool (<i>ex golah</i>)	Rashfun Fine (<i>ex golah</i>)	Aden Fine (<i>ex golah</i>)	Bombay (<i>ex golah</i>)
1931—	R	R	R	R
April	59	40*	64	57
May	59	40*	64—45	57
June			64	56
July	65	51—52	64	52
August	65	52	67	50—51
September	65	52	67	49—50
October	65	54	66*	50
November	65	54	66*	50
December	65	54	66*	46
1932—				
January	65	54	66*	45—47
February	65	54	66*	45—47
March			66*	45

* *Ex ship price.*

Other articles.—The table below shows the important items comprised in this group —

	1913 14 (pre war year)	1926 27	1927 28	1928 29	1929 30	1930-31	1931 32
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc	1.82	4.01	4.47	4.92	5.38	4.77	3.69
Leaving and tanning substances	1.41	2.13	2.65	2.83	2.43	2.59	2.68
Prices	1.73	3.29	2.58	2.94	3.26	2.55	2.08
Glass and glassware .	1.95	2.53	2.48	2.37	2.52	1.65	1.22
Tobacco	.75	2.58	2.91	2.75	2.70	1.51	.94
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1.07	1.07	1.34	1.17	1.10	.60	.45
Cement	.66	.58	.64	.68	.64	.55	.41
Coal and coke .	.11	.36	.62	.39	.46	.35	.14

Imports of instruments and apparatus received a further set-back, the total value recorded having fallen from R4.77 lakhs in 1930-31 to R3.69 lakhs.

The value of electrical instruments and apparatus fell by R88 lakhs to R2.23 lakhs. The United Kingdom no doubt maintained her usual position as the principal source of supply of electrical apparatus for the Indian markets but the value of her total consignments showed a still further decline from the previous year's low figure of R1.74 lakhs to R1.15 lakhs. There were also decreases in the contributions of all the other principal supplying countries, notably of the United States of America and Germany, which lost respec-

Other Articles.

tively R13½ and R10 lakhs' worth of trade in comparison with the preceding year. The following statement shows the values of the different classes of electrical apparatus imported during the last three years:—

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	40	26	19
„ wires and cables	1,15	1,05	60
Telegraph and telephone instruments	5	5	5
Electric lamps and parts thereof	65	59	54
Batteries	14	13	11
Carbons, electric	3	3	3
Accumulators	26	18	9
Electric lighting accessories and fittings, including switches.	17	9	8
Meters	9	7	7
Electro-medical apparatus, including X-ray apparatus. <small>and C.P. apparatus</small>	4	3	3
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone) .	3	3	3
Unenumerated	60	60	41
TOTAL .	3,61	3,11	2,23

All other descriptions of instruments and apparatus, *e.g.*, musical, surgical, optical and scientific instruments and cinematographic films also recorded decreases. Musical instruments showed a relatively small decline, *viz.*, from R26 lakhs to R22 lakhs. Imports of surgical instruments were valued at R14 lakhs, a decline of a little more than R3 lakhs. Scientific instruments were valued at R14 lakhs as against R17 lakhs in 1930-31. Under cinematographic films, both raw and exposed films showed decreases. Imports of raw films (*i.e.*, those on which no pictures have been impressed) totalled 22·3 million feet (R9 lakhs) as compared with 28·0 million feet (R11 lakhs) in 1930-31, thus showing a return to the level touched in 1929-30. Foreign made exposed films were imported to the extent of 9·0 million feet valued at R17 lakhs as compared with 10·2 million feet valued at R19½ lakhs in 1930-31. The imports of photographic appliances, however, did not show any appreciable variation, and were valued at just above R31½ lakhs as compared with a little below R31 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of wireless apparatus, consisting mainly of products of United Kingdom origin, were valued at R9 lakhs as against R7½ lakhs in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade in instruments and apparatus in 1931-32 was valued at R1,83 lakhs (50 per cent) as compared with R2,55 lakhs (53 per cent) in 1930-31 and those of the United States of America and Germany were valued at R63 lakhs (17 per cent) and R61 lakhs (17 per cent) respectively during the year under review.

Imports of dyeing and tanning substances continued to advance, the total value amounting in 1931-32 to R2,68 lakhs, an increase of R9 lakhs in comparison with 1930-31 and of R24 lakhs in comparison with 1929-30. Coal-tar dyes, representing the bulk of the imports under this head showed an

Imports.

increase from 17.6 million lbs valued at Rs. 2,23 lakhs to 17.9 million lbs valued at Rs. 2,33 lakhs. This improvement was due almost entirely to an increase in the imports of aniline dyes, viz., from 12.8 million lbs to 13.0 million lbs in quantity and from Rs. 1,81 lakhs to Rs. 1,89 lakhs in value. Aniline dyes represented 73 per cent of the total imports of coal tar dyes as in the preceding year. Imports of alizarine dyes, on the other hand, showed a small decline of about 29,000 lbs in comparison with the imports of the previous year, which had been returned at 3.2 million lbs. But owing to higher prices the value recorded advanced from Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs. The average declared value per lb for aniline advanced from Rs. 1.67 in 1930-31 to Rs. 1.72 in the year under report and that for alizarine from Rs. 0.81 to Rs. 0.91. Supplies of aniline from the Netherlands and Belgium to 9.8 million lbs from 9.6 million lbs in the year under review. Supplies from the same sources remained practically unchanged at 2.4 million lbs. Imports of aniline and alizarine dyes from the United Kingdom showed an improvement from 821,000 lbs and 724,000 lbs to 1,315,000 lbs and 858,000 lbs respectively. Supplies of aniline dyes from the United States of America fell from 1.2 million lbs to 1.0 million lbs, while those of alizarine which had amounted to 107,000 lbs in 1930-31 dwindled into insignificance in the year under review. Among other sources of supply for aniline dyes, Switzerland showed an increase but Italy's share decreased. Imports of synthetic indigo in the year under review amounted to 8,000 cwts (Rs. 12 lakhs), of which 5,000 cwts came from Germany and about 1,000 cwts from Switzerland. The following statement shows the details of the imports of alizarine and of aniline dyes during the past three years —

	QUANTITY IN THOUSANDS OF LBS			VALUE IN LAKHS OF RUPEES		
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Imports of Alizarine Dyes—						
From United Kingdom	1,405	721	858	7	4	5
„ Germany	3,585	2,369	2,354	18	12	13
„ United States	76	107	..	1	..	..
„ Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Netherlands	213	1	..	1	..	..
„ Switzerland	49	40	..	..	..	..
„ Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	5,328	3,241	3,212	27	16	18
Imports of Aniline Dyes—						
From United Kingdom	990	821	1,315	14	12	16
„ Germany	9,171	9,494	9,590	1,02	1,28	1,37
„ United States	1,511	1,156	982	15	13	11
„ Belgium	55	59	136	1	1	2
„ Netherlands	81	23	56	1	1	1
„ Switzerland	707	487	503	19	16	14
„ Other countries	804	779	453	8	10	8
TOTAL	13,319	12,819	13,035	1,60	1,81	1,89

Tobacco.

There was a further decline in the total imports of spices, which in 1931-32 amounted to 1,270,000 cwts. valued at R2.08 lakhs as against 1,347,000 cwts.

Spices (R2.08 lakhs). valued at R2.55 lakhs in 1930-31. The bulk of the year's decline is to be attributed to a falling-off in the imports of betelnuts from 1,190,000 cwts. (R1.89 lakhs) in 1930-31 to 1,101,000 cwts. (R1.45 lakhs). Receipts from the Straits Settlements amounted to 989,000 cwts. and those from Ceylon to 98,000 cwts. as compared with 1,006,000 cwts. and 170,000 cwts. respectively in 1930-31. Imports of pepper also fell from 15,000 cwts. (R10 lakhs) to 10,000 cwts. (R6 lakhs), to which the Straits Settlements contributed 8,000 cwts. (R5 lakhs). The decline under these two heads, however, was to some extent counter-balanced by an increase in the imports of cloves from 61,000 cwts. valued at R37½ lakhs to 84,000 cwts. valued at R42½ lakhs, due mainly to larger arrivals from Kenya Colony, and Zanzibar and Pemba, which together supplied 67,000 cwts. as against 52,000 cwts. in 1930-31.

The total value of the imports of glass and glassware amounted to R1.22 lakhs as compared with R1.65 lakhs in 1930-31 and R2.52 lakhs in 1929-30.

Glass and glassware (R1.22 lakhs). All the descriptions under this head, without exception, recorded decreases. Of the principal countries participating in this trade, Czechoslovakia showed the greatest percentage decline with her supplies falling in value from R36 lakhs to R23 lakhs which was even less than one-third of what she had realised in 1929-30. Japan retained the foremost position in the trade, but the value of her supplies fell from R55 lakhs to R42 lakhs. Consignments from the United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium were valued at R13, R20½ and R12½ lakhs as compared with R16½, R23½ and R17½ lakhs respectively in 1930-31. Imports of glass bangles showed a further decline from R50 lakhs to R34½ lakhs and those of beads and false pearls from 19,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs to 15,500 cwts. valued at R9½ lakhs. The principal sources of supply for both these classes of articles are Czechoslovakia and Japan, and the falling off in the imports under these two heads constituted the main cause for the decline in the respective shares of the two countries in the total imports of glass and glassware. Imports of soda water bottles, received, as usual, chiefly from Germany and the United Kingdom, numbered 38,000 gross (R9 lakhs) as compared with 39,000 gross (R10 lakhs) in 1930-31, while bottles of all other descriptions amounted to 423,000 gross (R15 lakhs) as against 577,000 gross (R20 lakhs) in the preceding year. Glass sheet and plate imported measured 16 million square feet and were valued at R20 lakhs as compared with 20 million square feet valued at R24 lakhs in 1930-31. Of the total imports recorded under this head in 1931-32, supplies from Belgium, consisting largely of cheap window glass, were valued at R12 lakhs as against R14 lakhs in the preceding year but those from the United Kingdom, representing mostly the finer qualities of goods, remained almost unchanged at the preceding year's level of R3½ lakhs. Among other descriptions included in this category, separate mention may be made of tableware and of funnel, globes, etc., each of which recorded a decrease of about R5 lakhs.

Reference was made in the preceding year's Review to the *debacle* in the Indian tobacco industry which had displayed all the worst symptoms of depression in 1930-31. The year under review, however, gave indications that probably

Tobacco (R94 lakhs).

Imports

had already passed and there were signs of a revival in demand. Higher duties and a wave of personal economy are factors which militate against any rapid increase in consumption. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco, almost wholly meant for consumption in the local factories, amounted to 2.8 million lbs as compared with 1.6 million lbs in 1930-31, but they were still 1.8 million lbs less than the quantity received in 1929-30. Supplies from the United States of America, which accounted for 87 per cent of the total quantity imported as against 92 per cent in 1930-31, amounted to 2.5 million lbs as compared with 1.5 million lbs in the preceding year. A new feature of the trade was the receipt of 135,000 lbs from the Philippine Islands, which had hitherto shown little interest in the Indian market. There was also an increase in the consignments from the United Kingdom, which amounted to 147,000 lbs in 1931-32 as compared with 17,000 lbs in the preceding year. Foreign cigarettes, however, continued to lose in public favour and imports declined from 3.1 million lbs valued at Rs. 1,22½ lakhs to 1.4 million lbs valued at a little below Rs. 53 lakhs. In 1931-32, 1,190,000 lbs or nearly 83 per cent of the total quantity of cigarettes imported came from the United Kingdom as compared with 2,840,000

Cigarettes

lbs or 93 per cent in 1930-31. Receipts of low grade cigarettes from China, which are a new feature of the trade in this line in recent years, amounted to 204,000 lbs (Rs. 2½ lakhs) as against 160,000 lbs (Rs. 2 lakhs) in 1930-31. Consignments from the United States of America fell from 34,000 lbs in 1930-31 to 16,000 lbs. Among other descriptions of manufactured tobacco, cigars and tobacco for pipes and cigarettes recorded decreases, imports having amounted to 21,400 lbs and 129,400 lbs as against 32,500 lbs and 189,600 lbs respectively in 1930-31.

Normally the demand for precious stones and pearls is a luxury one and is highly elastic, and owing to economic pressure it is naturally contracting. The value of precious stones and pearls, unset

Precious stones and pearls
(Rs. 45 lakhs)

declined from Rs. 1,10 lakhs in 1929-30 to Rs. 60 lakhs in 1930-31 and further to Rs. 45 lakhs in 1931-32. Of these, diamonds accounted for Rs. 32 lakhs and pearls, unset for Rs. 10½ lakhs as compared with Rs. 46 and Rs. 11 lakhs respectively in 1930-31. The imports of other precious stones are comparatively small, being valued at Rs. 2 lakhs in 1931-32 as against Rs. 3 lakhs in the three preceding years. Belgium, which constitutes the principal source of supply for precious stones, had her contribution reduced from Rs. 39½ lakhs to Rs. 29 lakhs, which was even less than one-half of the value of the imports from that source in 1929-30. The Netherlands also curtailed her supplies to a little above Rs. 1 lakh, which was about a quarter of what she had realised in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom, which had been considerably reduced from Rs. 10 lakhs in 1929-30 to Rs. 2 lakhs in 1930-31, showed very little improvement in the year under review. Consignments from the Bahrein Islands, consisting mainly of pearls, were valued at Rs. 5½ lakhs as compared with Rs. 6 lakhs in 1930-31, while those from Arabia remained unchanged at Rs. 5 lakhs.

Imports of cement showed a further decline from 112,000 tons to 88,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 55 lakhs to Rs. 41 lakhs in value. The largest share in the imports went to Madras Presidency, the import requirements of which province increased from 31,200 tons in 1930-31 to 32,400 tons in 1931-32. Burma, which had in

Cement (Rs. 41 lakhs)

Coal.

previous years had the foremost place among the importing provinces, reduced her off-take from 47,600 tons to 30,000 tons during 1931-32. The bulk of the consignments during the year came, as usual, from the United Kingdom, supplies from which source amounted to 45,000 tons (R25½ lakhs) as against 63,000 tons (R36 lakhs) in 1930-31. There was also a falling off in the contribution of Japan, which had steadily been on the increase in recent years, from 37,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs to 29,000 tons valued at R9½ lakhs. Among other countries, Germany and Belgium showed noticeable decreases. The following table gives the details for the past three years:—

	QUANTITY.			VALUE.		
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	81,600	63,200	45,200	47	36	25
Germany	5,100	3,100	1,300	2	1	1
Belgium	3,500	1,900	800	1	1	..
Italy	3,300	1,200	1,400	1	..	1
Japan	18,700	36,800	29,000	7	13	9
Other countries	9,000	5,800	10,100	6	4	5
TOTAL	121,300	112,000	87,800	64	55	41

Imports of foreign coal declined by 64 per cent in quantity from 156,000 tons in 1930-31 to 56,000 tons in 1931-32 and by 61 per cent in value from R28

lakhs to R11½ lakhs. Bombay, as is to be expected from her geographical position, was the largest consumer of imported coal, but as a result of her increasing interest in Bengal coal, her takings dropped heavily from 104,000 tons to 28,000 tons. Sind and Madras also curtailed their requirements, the former from 32,000 tons in 1930-31 to 13,000 tons in 1931-32 and the latter from 14,000 tons to 8,000 tons. Burma received 5,000 tons as against 6,000 tons in the preceding year. The following table shows the sources of the imports of foreign coal during the past five years:—

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	52,000	39,000	19,000	23,000	24,000
Natal	155,000	105,000	197,000	121,000	23,000
Japan	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Portuguese East Africa	35,000	21,000	..	5,000	..
Australia	9,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	4,000

As will be seen from the above table, the imports from Natal were considerably reduced with the result that the United Kingdom had the largest share in the total importations of the year.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India —

Exports

(in thousands of Rupee)

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1931-32
Opium raw	91 60 00	93 74 92	27 17 58	13 68 47	11 18 81	19
Jute manufactures	53 63 43	56 90 42	81 03 69	31 69 44	21 9 10	14 66
Cotton raw and waste	44 10 53	60 59 19	65 60 33	43 05 55	73 8 10	15 20
Cotton manufactures	8 6 23	7 70 4	7 18 07	5 31 84	4 91 63	3 09
Grain, pulse and flour	43 93 03	33 07 43	14 79 16	9 88 19	20 37 18	13 07
Tea	33 49 45	20 60 41	26 00 01	73 5 93	19 43 74	12 47
Seeds	76 69 30	22 63 62	70 40 70	17 46 18	14 69 63	9 36
Metals and ores	8 57 08	8 81 03	10 33 06	7 91 04	5 47 10	3 51
Rubber	9 19 36	9 41 32	8 10 14	6 39 11	5 35 20	3 43
Hides and skins raw	8 60 04	9 65 93	7 98 57	5 13 03	3 75 71	2 34
Wool raw and manufactures	4 33 39	5 00 71	5 53 54	3 29 20	3 35 3	2 16
Paraffin wax	3 42 40	7 45 54	7 17 69	2 81 83	2 31 74	1 49
Oil cakes	3 14 19	3 84 19	3 11 92	9 08 00	9 00 68	1 99
Ice	6 09 8	8 61 06	6 96 73	7 13 71	1 83 94	1 19
Coffee	3 31 92	1 09 15	1 45 47	1 91 86	94 50	01
Fruits and vegetables	1 08 43	96 13	93 62	79 5	90 32	8
Spices	3 39 06	1 68 80	1 80 30	1 19 19	5 25	06
Leysing and tanning substances	1 60 70	1 18 03	1 11 5	1 06 23	8 94	08
Drugs	1 90 09	1 5 42	1 43 10	1 22 07	90 03	56
Tobacco	1 06 13	1 29 47	1 01 43	1 03 65	83 43	55
Food and timber	1 65 73	1 78 88	1 80 07	1 41 4	78 47	50
Beer	1 13 75	1 00 37	1 04 08	89 68	75 58	43
Souls, bran and pollards	1 30 74	1 44 03	1 19 63	6 70	76 14	43
Glass	70 98	60 63	73 33	47 14	67 23	37
Coal and coke	70 43	71 83	73 06	40 35	54 91	30
Fish (excluding canned fish)	87 13	78 24	73 81	68 33	51 14	30
Boats for manufacturing purposes	62 41	6 82	75 97	71 25	45 14	29
Rubber raw	2 57 09	1 99 85	1 74 88	1 29 76	44 53	28
Provisions and oilman's stores	61 31	61 44	60 40	49 93	39 55	25
Mica	9 81	90 47	1 03 08	67 59	79 76	20
Manures	65 00	80 81	49 68	61 39	32 39	25
Hemp raw	80 83	87 53	68 33	39 30	26 90	17
Drugs and medicines	34 63	41 61	48 45	20 92	73 10	15
Fibre for brushes and brooms	70 63	25 03	29 15	25 51	70 43	13
Animals living	49 87	39 90	36 50	26 00	14 09	10
Bristles	16 18	15 04	14 26	10 08	21 6	07
Saltpetre	13 13	9 00	8 87	7 52	10 58	07
Apparel	23 83	17 03	34 53	16 12	10 33	07
Cordage and rope	18 53	16 03	14 11	10 43	8 64	05
Building and engineering materials other than iron steel or wood	14 84	15 15	14 09	10 30	7 47	05
Candles	13 55	9 33	10 91	6 46	4 05	03
Tallow, stearine and wax	11 15	7 97	7 95	7 38	7 79	03
Silk raw and manufactures	42 69	33 17	8 31	10 06	3 34	02
Sugar	7 81	5 48	8 68	2 81	1 92	01
Household goods, etc.	9 18	7 96	8 3	3 54	1 36	01
All other articles	6 16 15	4 67 83	4 54 43	3 71 7	2 94 35	1 89
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	3 19 15 35	3 30 12 70	3 10 60 53	2 20 49 06	1 55 88 86	100

Jute and jute manufactures (Rs 31 lakhs).—The total area under jute in 1931 was 1 862 000 acres as compared with 3 492 000 acres in 1930. The yield of the 1931 crop was estimated to be 5 6 million bales as against 11 3 million bales estimated for the preceding year. The crop of 1930 had been one of the largest on record and it synchronised with the earlier part of the world trade depression which by restricting consumers' demand led to a

serious fall in prices. The low level of prices in 1930-31 led to a piling up of stocks and the pressure of this affected the plantings of the year 1931. Further, the vigorous propaganda for the restriction of jute acreage carried on both by official and non-official organisations also tended to restrict the area under cultivation. Add to this the unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time in certain jute-growing tracts and heavy floods in others which diminished the outturn considerably. These various factors combined to reduce the season's crop to less than half the previous year's outturn. As a matter of fact, the 1931 crop was the smallest recorded since 1923. It was expected that the short crop would improve the statistical position of the trade, but actually it seems to have created very little impression on the markets for jute. This was due, in the first place, to the heavy stocks outstanding from the previous year and, secondly, to the small demand from other trades owing to the depression reducing considerably the demand for jute manufactures. The suspension of the gold standard by the United Kingdom helped prices for a time, but subsequently the effect of this stimulus faded out as the demand for jute manufactures showed no signs of improvement. On the whole, therefore, prices were on a very low level throughout the year under review, except for the two months following the suspension of the gold standard. The year opened with the quotation for "Firsts" in Calcutta at Rs. 28 per bale of 400 lbs. The prospects of reduced sowings kept prices increasing till R31-8-0 was reached on the 28th April. In the absence of any considerable demand from the mills, however, prices began to decline again till by the end of May the quotation had dropped to R30-0-0. Reports relating to the failure of the Indian Jute Mills Association to curtail the working hours drastically led to an upward movement in the market in the last week of May and the first week of June and prices rose to R32 on the 9th June, but news of favourable weather conditions brought about a decline in the quotations and in the succeeding three weeks of June prices declined considerably, the quotation on the 30th June being R28-12-0. In the first week of July, the first Jute Forecast was published and the low acreage figures led to a spurt in prices which rose to R30-12-0 on the 7th July for the new crop. As the mills, however, refused to enter the market there was a relapse to R28-8-0 on the 14th July. In the next week there was a slight increase of four annas but from then onwards till the 11th of August the quotation stood at R27-12-0. Reports of floods in the up-country districts at this time helped the market and prices rose till, on the 8th of September, the quotation was R31-8-0. It remained almost at this level till the third week of September. The suspension of the gold standard and the consequent depreciation of the sterling encouraged free buying both by the Calcutta mills and the overseas markets and prices consequently rose rapidly to R38 on the 29th September. There was a relapse to R36 on the 6th October, but from that time onwards till the middle of November there was an almost continuous increase in the quotations which reached R44-8-0 on the 17th November. The small crop coupled with the suspension of the gold standard largely explains this increase. There was a reaction in the third week of November initiating a downward tendency which continued, with slight ups and downs, to the middle of February when the rates had fallen back to R32, a drop of nearly R12 from the middle of November. Subsequently, however, there was a slight increase and the quotation touched R34-8-0 on the 15th March. Again, however, it slipped back to R33.

Exports

on the 29th of March. It will thus be seen that, except for a couple of months, prices throughout the year were on a very low level and they were disastrous to the producers.

The London prices per ton, c & f for "First marks" stood at £15 7 6 on the 2nd April. The quotation then moved upward in sympathy with dearer advices from Calcutta till it touched £16 15 0 on the 24th of the month. Conflicting reports about the fate of the scheme for a further curtailment of working hours in the Indian mills caused a slump in the rate to £16 5 0 on the 1st May, but the quotation remained within 5s of this rate till the 3rd of July. On the 10th July the rates slumped heavily to £15 17 6 and the sagging tendency continued till the end of July when the rate quoted was £15 2 6. Subsequently in the course of the next two weeks the rates gained 10s owing to reports of floods in Bengal and prices rose still further in sympathy with the firmer symptoms displayed in the Calcutta markets, the quotation on the 11th September being £17 2 6. There was a relapse in the following week to £16 10 0, but the abandonment of the gold standard by the United Kingdom in the third week led to an abrupt recovery to £19 5 0 on the 25th September. Rates fell to £18 5 0 on the 2nd October, but in sympathy with the price movement in Calcutta the rates continued to rise thereafter and the quotation recorded on the 13th November was £23 0 0. Concurrently with the declining tendency in the Calcutta market prices slumped and the quotation on the 12th February was £18 0 0. Subsequently there was a firmer tone in the market in sympathy with the hardening tendency in Calcutta, the rates moving between £18 and £19 during the remaining weeks of the year.

Arrivals of raw jute in Calcutta and the neighbouring mill areas during the fiscal year 1931-32 amounted to 7.3 million bales as compared with 9.5 million bales in the preceding year. Exports abroad from Calcutta of raw jute during the same period were 3.1 million bales. Arrivals during the period from the 1st July 1931 to the 30th June 1932 were 6.7 million bales as against 9.9 million bales during the corresponding period of 1930-31.

It was stated in the last year's Review that the depression in 1930-31 was one of the worst for the industry, but the year 1931-32 was even worse. The causes of this depression are the same as were explained in the last year's Review, the only difference being one of degree. The greatly reduced world demand for jute and jute manufactures and the overproduction in the industry itself both aggravated the critical state of the industry during the year under review. The position of general world trade in raw materials showed no improvement and thus the demand for jute manufactures, mostly used as containers for such materials, could not be expected to improve. These factors largely set off the effects of the short crop coupled with the limited restriction of output imposed by the Indian Jute Mills Association. The chief cause of the depression in the Indian jute mill industry has been the creation and utilization of a surplus productive capacity in the local industry, which under the initial stimulus of the heavy war time demand, had grown beyond the normal requirements of peace time and had proved to be far in excess of the consumers' demand in a period of depression such as the one through which the world is now passing. Reference was made in last year's Review to the endeavours made by the Indian Jute Mills Association in the matter of restricting output by curtailing the hours of work in the mills. From March 1931, the mills under the membership of the Association started working 40

Exports.

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The London prices per ton, *c.i.f.*, for "First marks" stood at £15-7-6 on the 2nd April. The quotation then moved upward in sympathy with dearer advices from Calcutta till it touched £16-15-0 on the 24th of the month. Conflicting reports about the fate of the scheme for a further curtailment of working hours in the Indian mills caused a slump in the rate to £16-5-0 on the 1st May, but the quotation remained within 5s. of this rate till the 3rd of July. On the 10th July the rates slumped heavily to £15-17-6 and the sagging tendency continued till the end of July when the rate quoted was £15-2-6. Subsequently in the course of the next two weeks the rates gained 10s. owing to reports of floods in Bengal and prices rose still further in sympathy with the firmer symptoms displayed in the Calcutta markets, the quotation on the 11th September being £17-2-6. There was a relapse in the following week to £16-10-0, but the abandonment of the gold standard by the United Kingdom in the third week led to an abrupt recovery to £19-5-0 on the 25th September. Rates fell to £18-5-0 on the 2nd October, but in sympathy with the price movement in Calcutta the rates continued to rise thereafter and the quotation recorded on the 13th November was £23-0-0. Concurrently with the declining tendency in the Calcutta market prices slumped and the quotation on the 12th February was £18-0-0. Subsequently there was a firmer tone in the market in sympathy with the hardening tendency in Calcutta, the rates moving between £18 and £19 during the remaining weeks of the year.

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Germany amounted to 733,000 bales valued at R2,44 lakhs as compared with 946,000 bales valued at R3,50 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom had gone up considerably from 604,000 bales valued at R2,23 lakhs in 1930-31 to 862,000 bales valued at R3,11 lakhs in 1931-32. Exports to France amounted to 291,000 bales valued at R99 lakhs as compared with 498,000 bales valued at R1,85 lakhs in the preceding year. The takings of the United States of America amounted to 274,000 bales valued at R91 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 297,000 bales valued at R1,04 lakhs in 1930-31. The share of Belgium also declined to 257,000 bales valued at R84 lakhs in 1931-32 as compared with 268,000 bales valued at R99 lakhs in 1930-31. On the other hand, the shares of Spain, Italy, China, Japan, the Argentine Republic and Brazil showed slight increases. Exports to other countries generally showed declines.

The total exports of gunny bags decreased in number from 434 millions to 389 millions, the pre-war (1913-14) exports being 369 millions. The value

of the exports declined from R14 $\frac{2}{3}$ crores to a little
Gunny bags. under R11 crores. Sacking gunny bags decreased

in number from 353 millions to 305 millions, the decline in value being from R12 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores to R9 $\frac{1}{3}$ crores. Hessian gunny bags showed a slight increase from 81 millions to 84 millions. The value, however, declined from R2,05 lakhs to R1,58 lakhs. Of the total exports of gunny bags, the United Kingdom took 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions as against 40 millions in the preceding year. Australia, as usual, remained the best market for gunny bags, her share, however, declining from 88 millions to 68 millions. Exports to Java declined from 42 millions to 30 millions, but exports to the Straits Settlements increased from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The share of Chile dwindled to 2 millions in the year under review as compared with 19 millions in the preceding year. Cuba took only 15 millions in 1931-32 as compared with 24 millions in 1930-31. The share of China went up, however, from 20 millions to 28 millions and of Hawaii from 17 millions to 21 millions. Most of the other countries showed declines.

Exports of gunny cloth decreased from 1,271 million yards in 1930-31 to 1,021 million yards in 1931-32, the decline in value being from R17 crores

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Gunny cloth. 1,239 million yards valued at R16 $\frac{1}{4}$ crores in 1930-31

to 996 million yards valued at R10 crores in 1931-32. Sacking gunny cloth declined to 25 million yards valued at R39 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the year under review as compared with 32 million yards valued at R60 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the preceding year. Of the total exports, the largest share went as usual, to the United States of America which took 692 million yards valued at R6,57 lakhs as compared with 854 million yards valued at R10,66 lakhs in the preceding year. The Argentine Republic further reduced her takings to 105 million yards valued at R1,19 lakhs as compared with 209 million yards valued at R3,16 lakhs in 1930-31. Exports to Canada also showed a decline from 73 million yards to 63 million yards, but the United Kingdom increased her share from 40 million yards to 62 million yards. Consignments to Australia and the Philippine Islands also showed slight increases from 18 and 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ million to 20 and 16 million yards, though the value of the consignments was less owing to the fall in prices. The share of most of the other countries showed declines, except Egypt's. The following table shows the prices of

Exports

- (b) that outside mills will work 54 hours a week with a full complement of machinery,
- (c) that the Agarpara Mill will be permitted to increase its loomage by 64,
- (d) that during the period of the agreement there should be no increase in productive machinery in any other mill, and
- (e) that the Premchand Jute Mills and the Sree Hanuman Jute Mills which will continue to be members of the Association, will be given the privilege of working with their full complement of machinery for 54 hours per week during the currency of the agreement and that the Jute Mills Association will be at liberty to consider the claims of certain other mills within the Association to similar treatment subject to the condition that the privilege of working 54 hours a week will not be accorded to more than 1 per cent of the total number of looms of the mills within the Association including the Premchand and the Sree Hanuman Jute Mills

The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during the year amounted to 1,250 000 tons or 136 000 tons less than in the preceding year. The total value declined from nearly Rs45 crores in 1930 31 to a little over Rs33 crores in 1931 32 a drop of over Rs11½ crores. Raw jute accounted for 34 per cent of the value and jute manufactures 66 per cent as compared with 29 and 71 per cent respectively in the preceding year. The following statement compares the quantities exported during 1913 14 and each of the past three years —

	1913 14	1929 30	1930 31	1931 32
Jute (in thousand tons)	768	807	620	587
Bags (in millions)	369	522	434	389
Cloth (in million yards)	1 061	1,651	1 271	1 021

The quantity of raw jute exported was 5 per cent less than in the preceding year and 24 per cent than in the pre war year 1913 14. Exports of gunny bags declined in number from 434 millions to 389 millions and of gunny cloth from 1,271 million yards to 1 021 million yards. The production, Indian mill consumption and exports of raw jute for the last eighteen years are given in Table No 29 and detailed figures of exports of manufactures are given in Tables Nos 30 A and 30 B.

The total exports of raw jute declined from 3 470 000 bales valued at a little under Rs13 crores to 3,285 000 bales valued at a little over Rs11 crores. Germany had yielded her position as the largest customer to the United Kingdom. Exports to

Raw jute

Jute.

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The total exports of gunny bags decreased in number from 434 millions to 389 millions, the pre-war (1913-14) exports being 369 millions. The value of the exports declined from R14 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores to a little under R11 crores. Sacking gunny bags decreased in number from 353 millions to 305 millions, the decline in value being from R12 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores to R9 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores. Hessian gunny bags showed a slight increase from 81 millions to 84 millions. The value, however, declined from R2,05 lakhs to R1,58 lakhs. Of the total exports of gunny bags, the United Kingdom took 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions as against 40 millions in the preceding year. Australia, as usual, remained the best market for gunny bags, her share, however, declining from 88 millions to 68 millions. Exports to Java declined from 42 millions to 30 millions, but exports to the Straits Settlements increased from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The share of Chile dwindled to 2 millions in the year under review as compared with 19 millions in the preceding year. Cuba took only 15 millions in 1931-32 as compared with 24 millions in 1930-31. The share of China went up, however, from 20 millions to 28 millions and of Hawaii from 17 millions to 21 millions. Most of the other countries showed declines.

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Exports.

a typical grade of bags and of two of the more important grades of hessians.—

Date.	B Twills		Hessians, 40" × 8 oz		Hessians, 40" × 10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
1931—	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A.	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A
April 1. . .	27 0	27 12	8 15	{ 9 0 to 9 2 9 1 }	11 6	{ 11 8 to 11 12 11 5 }
" 29 . . .	26 4	27 0	9 0	{ 9 3 8 9 to 8 12 7 15 }	11 4	{ 11 8 to 10 14 11 1 10 2 }
May 27 . . .	24 14	25 8	8 9	{ 7 15 8 1 7 9 to 7 11 7 9 }	10 14	{ 10 4 9 15 to 10 2 9 11 9 12 }
June 24. . .	22 0	22 10	7 14	{ 9 2 to 9 4 9 0 9 1 9 4 to 9 3 9 4 }	10 0	{ 11 5 to 11 6 11 8 11 9 12 2 to 12 4 12 0 12 2 }
July 22 . . .	21 8	21 12	7 8		9 14	
August 26 . .	22 14	23 4	7 8		9 10	
September 30 .	26 8	26 12	9 1		11 4	
October 28 . .	27 8	27 4	8 15		11 6	
November 25 .	28 10	28 8	9 4		12 2	
December 23 .	31 0	28 12	9 3		12 0	
1932—						
January 27 . .	28 10	28 4	8 11	{ 8 12 to 8 13 8 11 to 8 13 8 10 to 8 12 }	11 11	{ 11 11 to 11 12 11 10 to 11 12 11 9 to 11 12 }
February 24 .	28 6	28 6	8 11		11 9	
March 23 . .	28 0	27 14	8 9		11 8	

Cotton (R23,45 lakhs)*.—The Indian cotton crop of the season 1931-32 was estimated at 4,064,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 5,224,000 bales in the preceding year. The American crop of 1931 was estimated at 17,096,000 bales of 500 lbs gross weight (equivalent to 21,370,000 bales of 400 lbs each) as compared with 13,932,000 bales of 500 lbs for 1930. The outturn of Egyptian cotton for 1931-32 was 1,536,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 2,001,000 bales in 1930-31.

The prices of American cotton in the year under review touched even a lower level than that in the previous year. In fact, the level of prices touched in Liverpool was the lowest since 1894. In New York the official spot

* Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee for assistance in connection with this paragraph

quotation for Middling American touched 5·50 cents per lb. on the 5th October. The actual price paid to growers must have been even lower. As a matter of fact, some of the rates quoted in the primary markets were believed to have represented the lowest quotations ever given for cotton. The second half of the year, however, saw a slight improvement from this condition of deep depression, but, on the whole, the year may be said to be most disappointing from the point of view of prices. Prices were more or less continually on the decline from the opening of the financial year to the beginning of October, except for a rally at the end of June. In October there was a sudden improvement in prices owing to the hopes engendered by the suspension of the gold standard and the optimistic outlook in the Lancashire cotton industry. But this rise was very short-lived and by the end of the month prices began falling and continued doing so till the beginning of December. From then for about three months prices steadily rose but the end of the year again saw a relapse. The causes of these various movements may be briefly discussed.

The fall in the first six months of the financial year was chiefly due to the following reasons. In the first place, there was a large carry-over from the previous season's crop which acted as a deadweight on the market. Further, the curtailment in the acreage proved to be insufficient to meet the mal-adjustment between supply and demand and the situation was aggravated by reports of very favourable weather conditions which were confirmed by larger and larger estimates of outturn published by the Bureau. Lastly, there appeared to be very little chance of an increase in the consumption of American cotton in the world. All these factors made the position of cotton fundamentally weak and almost throughout the period a bearish sentiment prevailed in the American cotton market. The rally at the end of June was due to a spell of speculative buying and the announcement of the Hoover Moratorium was chiefly responsible for this. Similarly, the rise in October, as has been remarked above, was due to the optimistic outlook resulting from the suspension of the gold standard in England and certain other countries. The steady rise for about three months from the first week of December has been attributed to the growth of a holding movement in the Southern zone of the United States of America, encouraged as it was by the expectancy of a general reduction in acreage in the coming season under stress of unremunerative prices. The rise was also due, to some extent, to the optimism inspired by the proposals for the formation of a new credit corporation and for the provision of facilities for the financing of cotton. The scheme raised a definite expectation that about 7 million bales would be taken off the market. These factors explain the steady rise between December 1931 and March 1932. Towards the end of February 1932, however, there was a relapse from this steady increase and prices continued their downward march till the end of the financial year.

Coming to a detailed analysis of the price quotations, it must first be noted that the quotations of the Liverpool market can be considered to be normal only up to the end of September, *i.e.*, till the suspension of the gold standard in England. After that, prices in Liverpool were determined by two considerations. Firstly, there were the movements in the cotton prices in New York, but more important were the changes in the sterling-dollar rate of exchange. A change in this rate was reflected in the prices quoted in the

Exports.

a typical grade of bags and of two of the more important grades of Hessians :—

Date.	B. Twills.		Hessians, 40" × 8 oz.		Hessians, 40" × 10½ oz.	
	Near.	Forward.	Near.	Forward.	Near.	Forward.
1931—	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
April 1. . . .	27 0	27 12	8 15	{ 9 0 to 9 2 9 1	11 6	{ 11 8 to 11 12 11 5
.. 29	26 4	27 0	9 0	{ to 9 3 8 9	11 4	{ to 11 8 10 14
May 27	24 14	25 8	8 9	{ to 8 12 7 15	10 14	{ to 11 1 10 2
June 24. . . .	22 0	22 10	7 14	{ to 8 1 7 9	10 0	{ to 10 4 9 15
July 22	21 8	21 12	7 8	{ to 7 11 7 9	9 14	{ to 10 2 9 11
August 26 . . .	22 14	23 4	7 8	{ to 7 11 9 2	9 10	{ to 9 12 11 5
September 30 .	26 8	26 12	9 1	{ to 9 4 9 0	11 4	{ to 11 6 11 8
October 28 . . .	27 8	27 4	8 15	{ to 9 1 9 4	11 8	{ to 11 9 12 2
November 25 . .	28 10	28 8	9 4	{ to 9 6 9 3	12 2	{ to 12 4 12 0
December 23 . .	31 0	28 12	9 3	{ to 9 4	12 0	{ to 12 2
1932—						
January 27 . . .	28 10	28 4	8 11	{ 8 12 to 8 13 8 11	11 11	{ 11 11 to 11 12 11 10
February 24 . .	28 6	28 6	8 11	{ to 8 13 8 10	11 9	{ to 11 12 11 9
March 23	28 0	27 14	8 9	{ to 8 12	11 8	{ to 11 12

Cotton (R23,45 lakhs)*—The Indian cotton crop of the season 1931-32 was estimated at 4,064,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 5,224,000 bales in the preceding year. The American crop of 1931 was estimated at 17,096,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross weight (equivalent to 21,370,000 bales of 400 lbs. each) as compared with 13,932,000 bales of 500 lbs. for 1930. The outturn of Egyptian cotton for 1931-32 was 1,536,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 2,001,000 bales in 1930-31.

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Cotton.

Indian prices did not fall to the same extent as American prices. The reason for this state of affairs was to be found in the extra-ordinarily strong statistical position of Indian cotton during the year. In the first place, the crop of the year 1931-32 amounted barely to a little over 4 million bales which was the lowest crop since 1921-22. Further, it may be noted that this low crop followed on the heels of two comparatively short crops of 1930-31 and 1929-30. Owing to these three short crops the stock position had considerably eased and the stocks at the end of the cotton year 1930-31 were considerably less than in the preceding year. Apart from this factor of low supply, the demand for Indian cotton was considerably higher in the year under review. The mills in India were producing cloth at a very heavy rate and as the Indian mills are dependent on Indian cotton the demand from the industry was strong. The consumption of Indian cotton has been of large magnitude in the last three years in spite of the low crops. This demand factor also improved the position of Indian cotton in the world market. Moreover, the import duty on foreign cotton may have helped Indian cotton to some extent. All these factors raised the parity of Indian cotton as compared with American cotton. This is well brought out in the statement below which compares the prices at Liverpool of Middling American and Fine Broach and gives the percentage parity of Broach as compared with the American cotton :—

Prices of Indian and American cotton at Liverpool with parities (per cent. of Indian on American).

—	PRICE PER LB.		PARITIES (per cent of Indian on American).	—	PRICE PER LB.		PARITIES (per cent of Indian on American).
	Middling American.	Fine Broach.			Middling American.	Fine Broach.	
	d.	d.			d.	d.	
1931—				1931—			
April 3 .	5.76	4.55	79.0	October 2	4.31	3.86	89.6
„ 10 .	5.59	4.45	79.6	„ 9	4.56	4.06	89.0
„ 17 .	5.55	4.52	81.4	„ 16	4.77	4.28	89.7
„ 24 .	5.62	4.53	80.6	„ 23	4.97	4.39	88.3
May 1 .	5.46	4.38	80.2	„ 30	4.99	4.61	92.4
„ 8 .	5.39	4.41	81.8	November 6	5.03	4.76	94.6
„ 15 .	5.26	4.28	81.4	„ 13	5.06	4.88	96.4
„ 22 .	5.12	4.12	80.5	„ 20	4.89	4.51	92.2
„ 28 .	4.80	3.91	81.5	„ 27	4.90	4.51	92.0
June 5 .	4.78	4.10	85.8	December 4	5.14	4.77	92.8
„ 12 .	4.75	3.99	84.0	„ 11	5.21	4.97	95.4
„ 19 .	4.75	3.96	83.4	„ 18	5.20	4.84	93.1
„ 26 .	5.43	4.56	84.0	„ 24	5.30	5.01	94.5
July 3 .	5.48	4.56	83.2	„ 31	5.39	5.18	96.1
„ 10 .	5.05	4.30	85.1	1932—			
„ 17 .	5.17	4.29	83.0	January 8	5.33	5.22	97.9
„ 24 .	4.98	4.29	86.1	„ 15	5.41	5.40	99.8
„ 31 .	4.62	4.09	88.5	„ 22	5.52	5.52	100.0
August 7 .	4.29	3.63	84.6	„ 29	5.50	5.58	101.5
„ 14 .	3.80	3.30	86.8	February 5	5.58	5.51	98.7
„ 21 .	3.70	3.15	85.1	„ 12	5.59	5.41	96.8
„ 28 .	3.83	3.29	85.9	„ 19	5.95	5.80	97.5
September 4	3.71	3.11	83.8	„ 26	5.79	5.64	97.4
„ 11	3.70	3.08	83.2	March 4	5.73	5.48	95.6
„ 18	3.74	3.21	85.8	„ 11	5.51	5.23	94.9
„ 25	5.19	4.31	83.0	„ 18	5.51	5.19	94.2
				„ 25	5.15	4.94	95.9
				April 1	4.81	4.53	94.2

Exports.

Liverpool market. The general trend of the prices, however, was more or less the same both in the Liverpool and the New York markets, the difference in the latter half of the year being only in magnitude. Bearing these facts in mind, the price quotations in the Liverpool market may be briefly studied. The quotation for American Middling at Liverpool on the 2nd of April 1931 stood at 5.76 d. per lb. From then onwards till the third week of June prices were more or less continually on the decline and on the 19th of June the quotation stood at 4.75d. Next week the quotation spurted up to 5.43d. and at the beginning of July it went up to 5.48d. This rise was due, to a great extent, to the announcement of the Hoover Moratorium at this time which led to a spell of speculative buying, but subsequent developments showed that it was not based on any real improvement in the visible conditions of supply and demand. The first Bureau report issued on the 8th of July indicated a total acreage of 41.3 million acres, a reduction of 10 per cent on the revised figure for the preceding year. This report was distinctly bearish as the ten per cent reduction was not considered sufficient to meet the situation. The under-tone of the market became weak once again and on the 10th of July prices relapsed to 5.05d. From that time prices were continually on the decline. On the 21st of August the quotation had dropped to 3.70d. which was only 10 points higher than the lowest quotation of the year, recorded on the preceding day. This decline was due to reports about the prevalence of exceptionally favourable weather conditions throughout the period. The Bureau report published on the 8th of August placed the prospective crop at 15.6 million bales which was substantially in excess of the trade estimates current at the time. This explains, to a great extent, the depressed condition of the market. From August 21st to September 18th prices remained about the same level, the quotation on that date being 3.74d. The Bureau report published on the 8th of September exceeded the previous estimate by 0.1 million bales, strengthening the bears. On September 25th there was an abrupt rise to 5.19d. as a result of the reaction produced by the suspension of the gold standard in England. The excitement, however, subsided, to some extent, in the course of a week and prices dropped by 88 points on the 2nd of October to 4.31d. In spite of this, the under-tone of the market remained good in a general way, the suspension of the gold standard having created a healthier outlook by giving an impetus to the textile industry of Lancashire. From the 1st of December prices in America began rising steadily and this had the effect of increasing the quotation in the Liverpool market also. Throughout December 1931 and January and February 1932 prices in the Liverpool market were continually on the increase and on the 19th of February the quotation reached was 5.95d. Part of this rise was in sympathy with the price of American cotton in America, but part of it was due to the depreciation of the sterling. The causes for the upward movement from December 1931 to March 1932 have been explained above. In the last month of the year prices relapsed to a certain extent and the quotation at the end of the year was 5.15d.

The outstanding feature regarding Indian cotton during the year under review was the high level of prices for Indian staple cotton in the world market relatively to those of the American cotton and the consequent rise in parity. As noted above, prices of American cotton declined considerably in the year under review. Indian cotton, however, was offering throughout the year a definite resistance to the price tendencies in the American market. As a result,

Cotton.

the 2nd October, namely R157, was R11 in advance of the quotation recorded in the week preceding the suspension. From this time onwards till the 6th November there was a progressive advance which pulled up prices to R190 on the latter date. This abnormal development in the price position was initiated by reports indicative of unseasonable weather conditions which were understood to have affected not only the quality but also the quantity of the crops in some districts, notably in the 'Oomrah' and 'Bengal' districts. The second All-India Cotton Forecast issued on the 19th October indicated a reduction of 4 per cent in acreage only, while the trade, in view of the bad weather reports, was expecting a heavy drop in the outturn of the crop. Subsequently, as the rains interfered with picking in some districts, crop movement was delayed; consequently, arrivals of new cotton both in Bombay as well as in the interior were small. These circumstances naturally reacted on the price position. In November the quotation remained steady at R190 for the two opening weeks and although during the next two weeks there was a relapse to a lower level, it was more than made good by the 4th of December when the price quoted was R194. This remarkable advance was due in part to the comparative paucity of ready stocks of desirable varieties and also to an apprehension that there would be a scarcity of tenderable cotton. There was a slight relapse to R191 in the middle of December owing to the depreciation of the *yen* consequent on the imposition of the embargo on gold exports in Japan. From the 23rd December the upward trend came again into evidence and the quotation touched R200 on the 30th of the month. With a nominal set-back in the first week of January 1932 the quotation reached R214 on the 15th of January. These high prices were made possible by the exceptional tightness in the supply situation. At certain stages there were suggestions indicating the existence of a cornering of the available supplies of the 'Oomrahs' and 'Bengal' varieties and the paucity of supplies compelled those who had to cover against their commitments to pay fabulous prices for their immediate requirements. But later, when the 'Oomrah' and 'Bengal' contracts had been liquidated at top prices, the situation showed signs of easing. On the 22nd January the quotation dropped to R211 and thence to R207 on the 29th. But this relapse was followed by another rise which drove prices to R220 on the 5th of February and thence through successive advances the quotation touched R238, the highest for the year, on the 19th February. These advances were, to a large extent, due to a bullish sentiment encouraged by successive reductions in the trade estimates of the season's crop which produced some sort of a definite crop scare. From the 26th February, however, a downward movement started and the basis of Broach cotton showed a definite sign of weakening, the movement gaining in strength as reports of the Broach crop moving in the primary markets became available to the Bombay market. The quotation for Broach on the 24th March stood at R200 and in the course of the next week it dropped by another R13. The weekly prices of Broach M. G. Fully Good at Bombay are displayed in Chart No. 9 prefixed to this Review.

The increased demand from the Indian mill industry for home cotton coupled with an extraordinarily short crop left a smaller quantity of raw cotton available for export to foreign countries in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. The increase in parity, as has been explained above, also discouraged exports to some extent, as foreign consumers tried, as far as

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From this table it will be seen that the parity stood at 79 per cent on the 3rd of April. From that date till the end of July the parity almost consistently rose till on the 31st of July it reached 88.5. In August and September there was a slight relapse but with some ups and downs the parity was round about 85 in these months. The suspension of the gold standard at the end of September led to a rise in parity which stood at 89.6 per cent on the 2nd of October. From that date onwards till the end of January the parity was more or less consistently improving and on the 29th of January 1932 it reached the record figure of 101.5 per cent. This meant that the Indian cotton was at a premium as compared with the American cotton. February and March, however, saw a slight relapse from this position, but the magnitude of the fall was inconsiderable. The parity at the end of the year had declined to 95.9 per cent on the 25th of March. Thus it will be seen that almost throughout the year the parity was more or less increasing. The reason for this movement has already been explained in the earlier paragraph.

Coming to a detailed analysis, the price of Broach M. G. Fully Good at Bombay stood at R198 per candy of 784 lbs. on the 2nd of April 1931 which was lower than the opening quotation of the preceding year by R74. During subsequent weeks prices moved downward more or less consistently with the general course of American cotton prices, the quotation for the 28th of May being R169-12-0. There was a brief rally to R172 on the 5th June, but this rise could not be maintained in the face of reports from the United States of America and the price relapsed to R168-12-0 on the 19th June. Nevertheless, the trend of prices at Bombay was, on the whole, steadier than that for American cotton at Liverpool. In the next week Bombay prices moved in sympathy with the rise in American cotton prices consequent on the announcement of the Hoover Moratorium, but, as in the case of American cotton, the whole of this improvement could not be maintained. July started at a lower level with the quotation for Broach at R181 recorded on the 3rd of the month. With the publication of the United States acreage figures on the 8th of the month Bombay prices receded still further to R178 on the 10th, but the quotation resisted any further decline till the 24th despite the unsettled tone of overseas markets. The opposition began to weaken, however, as soon as ideas regarding the crop prospects in the United States began to take a definite shape. On the 31st of July prices had already dropped by R7 to R171 in consequence of the bearish advices from the United States regarding the new crop. On the 7th of August they fell off by R13-8-0 to R157-8-0 in anticipation of the Bureau report and finally, after the issue of the report the quotation broke to R141-8-0 on the 14th. In course of the next week there was a further recession to R136. On the 19th of August was issued the first All-India Cotton Forecast indicating a reduction of 6 per cent in acreage. The full effect of this report, which was distinctly bullish, was felt in the course of the next week when, taking advantage of a rise in New York, Bombay prices advanced by R18 to R154 on the 28th August. During subsequent weeks prices moved erratically, the fluctuations being confined within a very narrow range. On the 18th September the quotation stood at R146, but in the next week, consequent on the suspension of the gold standard, prices spurted to R169. As in the case of American cotton at Liverpool, much of this increase had to be surrendered in the course of the next week, but even then the price quoted on

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Exports from Bombay amounted to 64 per cent of the total quantity of raw cotton exported from India, those from Karachi were 30 per cent and from Madras 3 per cent as compared with 68, 26 and 3 per cent respectively in 1930-31.

Imports of raw cotton into India during 1931-32 increased considerably as compared with the preceding year. As remarked in the previous year's Review, this continuous increase in the last two years was probably due to the policy of the Indian mills to spin finer yarn in order to replace imports of yarns of higher counts and of finer cloth from abroad. Imports of raw cotton into India amounted to 79,000 tons valued at R7,03 lakhs as compared with 58,000 tons valued at R6,39 lakhs in 1930-31. This increase was due to larger imports from Kenya Colony and the United States of America, whereas imports of Egyptian cotton showed a decline. Imports from Kenya Colony rose from 23,000 tons valued as R2,88 lakhs in 1930-31 to 32,000 tons valued at R3,17 lakhs in 1931-32. Similarly, the arrivals from the United States of America increased from 10,000 tons valued at R83 lakhs to 29,000 tons valued at R2,24 lakhs. On the other hand, consignments from Egypt declined from 21,000 tons valued at R2,17 lakhs to 15,000 tons valued at R1,31 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in the trade dwindled to 500 tons as compared with 2,500 tons in the preceding year. The quantity of African cotton re-exported from Bombay during the last five years is shown in the following statement :—

	From Bombay				
	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
To Japan	1,120	1,120	4,480	..	..
„ United Kingdom . .	8,960	1,120	3,360	225	152
„ Other countries . .	1,680	560	..	310	638
TOTAL	11,760	2,800	7,840	530	790

It will be seen that re-exports of African cotton from India amounted to only 790 bales in the year under review as compared with 7,840 bales two years ago. This shows that under this article there has been no marked revival in the re-export trade which had dwindled to 530 bales in the preceding year.

During the cotton season 1931-32, 1,994,000 bales of Indian cotton were received in Bombay up to the end of July 1932 as against 3,357,000 bales in the corresponding period of the previous season. The estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on the 31st August 1931 was 565,000 bales as compared with 697,000 bales on the 31st August 1930. Stocks on 31st March 1932 were 635,000 bales as compared with 923,000 bales on the corresponding date of the preceding year.

Exports.

possible, to substitute American cotton for Indian cotton. Thus, according to the trade returns of Japan, imports of American cotton into Japan increased from 200,000 tons in 1930-31 to 155,000 tons in 1931-32, whereas the total imports of Indian cotton declined from 246,000 tons to 208,000 tons in the same period. The Continental countries also took less of Indian cotton for similar reasons. Exports of Indian cotton in 1931-32 amounted to 2,369,000 bales as compared with 3,926,000 bales in 1930-31. This is the lowest figure of export in the post-war period, except for 1920-21. The value of the exports amounted to Rs 15 lakhs as compared with Rs 16,33 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan, as usual, was India's biggest customer, but her share amounted to only 1,080,000 bales valued at Rs 11 crores as compared with 1,686,000 bales valued at Rs 21 crores in the preceding year. China the next biggest customer, took 137,100 bales valued at Rs 52 lakhs as compared with 605,500 bales valued at Rs 7,41 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 164,100 bales valued at Rs 54 lakhs as compared with 280,800 bales valued at Rs 90 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to Italy dwindled from 361,900 bales valued at Rs 77 lakhs in 1930-31 to 183,500 bales valued at Rs 62 lakhs in 1931-32. Exports to Belgium, France and Spain declined from 217,500, 231,700 and 106,100 bales to 120,800, 80,600 and 15,200 bales respectively. The following statement gives the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last five years together with the pre-war average.

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs

	Pre war average 1929-34	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
April . .	303,600	226,100	323,600	356,300	424,700	307,300
May . .	248,800	200,000	372,800	404,900	341,700	283,400
June . .	218,000	240,300	301,900	352,200	244,500	260,600
July . .	190,100	180,400	285,200	318,700	258,900	212,300
August . .	110,300	201,600	216,000	231,300	250,700	259,000
September . .	75,300	152,800	191,200	211,400	296,800	111,200
October . .	66,800	68,300	254,000	170,100	223,700	111,300
November . .	101,400	93,500	175,700	207,200	226,900	130,900
December . .	158,200	193,700	272,300	297,600	357,000	191,400
January . .	319,800	400,600	400,200	452,700	438,900	168,000
February . .	318,300	323,500	356,300	493,500	433,300	159,700
March . .	293,800	384,800	559,500	508,500	438,900	168,200
TOTAL . .	2,407,300	2,686,200	3,711,700	4,070,400	3,926,300	2,369,000

Cotton Manufactures.

Doubtless, this state of affairs is, to some extent, due to the low purchasing power of the consumer, who could be tempted to buy piecegoods only if they were sufficiently cheap, and this prevented an increase in the margin for the mill industry. Secondly, though the imports from Japan were smaller in quantity, yet the keenness of the competition was considerable and Japan cut down prices to very low levels. These two factors were responsible to some extent for the disappointed hopes of the year in the cotton mill industry in India. It must, however, be remarked that in spite of these depressing factors, the cotton mill industry was probably in a much better relative position than other industries and it had not been reduced to the terrible plight of agriculture. Further, it may be noted that all mills did not suffer losses; some of them had a distinctly good year, although the level of profits was probably less than was anticipated. But the very fact that, for some months of the year, many mills were working two shifts is sufficient evidence to prove the comparatively healthy condition of the industry. The Tariff Board has recently been instructed to enquire into the conditions of the industry and is at present examining the whole position.

The production of yarn in the mills in India in 1931-32 amounted to 966 million lbs. and constituted a new record, beating the previous record figure by 99 million lbs. The details of production by counts are given below in millions of lbs. :—

Counts	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Nos. 1-10 . . .	131	96	115	106	79	106	113	117
„ 11-20 . . .	362	349	401	339	303	388	400	445
„ 21-30 . . .	167	214	248	263	213	272	260	294
„ 31-40 . . .	20	20	28	34	37	46	61	71
Above 40 . . .	3	6	11	11	10	15	27	34
Wastes . . .	..	2	4	6	6	7	6	5

The production of counts 1-10 increased by 4 million lbs. as compared with the preceding year and that of 11-20 by 45 million lbs. The production of counts 21-30 went up from 260 million lbs. in 1930-31 to 294 million lbs. in 1931-32. The production of counts 31-40 increased by 10 million lbs. to 71 million lbs. and that of counts above 40 by 7 million lbs. to 34 million lbs. Exports of yarn amounted to 22 million lbs. as compared with 23½ million lbs. in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 1½ million lbs. The average exports in the five years ending 1913-14 were 193 million lbs., while the average of the war period was 130 million lbs. and of the post-war quinquennium 82 million lbs. The value of yarn exported declined from R1,58 lakhs in 1930-31 to R1,28 lakhs, a decline of R30 lakhs. Exports to Iraq, Syria and Persia showed increases, whereas those to Greece, European Turkey, Aden and Dependencies, Siam, China and Egypt showed declines. Tables Nos. 32-A and 32-B give further details of the exports of Indian yarn.

The production of cotton piecegoods in Indian mills in 1931-32 increased by 17 per cent as compared with the preceding year and constituted a new

Exports.

According to the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the mill consumption of Indian cotton during the past four fiscal years was as follows.—

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.

(In bales of 400 lbs)

	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31	1931 32
Bombay Island	384,432	682,409	672,249	660,632
Ahmedabad	309,386	315,549	317,229	326,710
Bombay Presidency	839,400	1,222,745	1,174,668	1,187,254
Madras	100,812	210,817	213,243	235,929
United Provinces	171,891	214,374	230,834	249,673
Central Provinces and Berar	119,500	123,349	120,818	116,181
Bengal	78,188	93,057	96,135	96,453
Punjab and Delhi	48,613	6,247	69,146	82,060
Rest of British India	20,701	23,638	26,058	29,302
TOTAL BRITISH INDIA	1,495,308	1,051,157	1,036,900	1,096,852
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	268,493(a)	296,975(a)	329,410(a)	344,855(a)
TOTAL INDIA	1,763,801	2,248,132	2,266,310	2,341,707

(a) Part calculated from yarn production, rest actual raw cotton consumption reported

Cotton manufactures (R4,82 lakhs).—The conditions in the Indian cotton mill industry in the year under review were somewhat unusual. As has been noted in Chapter II, there were a number of factors which were distinctly favourable to the industry in that they should have reduced the force of competition from imported piecegoods of foreign origin. In the first place, there was the sentiment created by the political movement within the country against the use of foreign piecegoods and secondly, there were two revenue increases in the import tariff on cotton piecegoods during the year, these additional duties being superimposed on the protective import duties. The result is that the cotton mill industry receives a measure of protection against competition from abroad greater than it was intended to give it in March 1930. Added to these factors, the raw material of the industry was on the whole relatively cheap and altogether it was only reasonable to expect that the cotton mill industry would have made considerable headway towards prosperity during the year. As a matter of fact, the figures of production in the Indian cotton mills do so that considerable progress has been effected in this particular direction. Production in the local cotton mills advanced remarkably during the year under review, the output under both yarn and piecegoods having created new records. As against these favourable conditions however, there must be placed the general upsetting of markets by the boycott and political agitation and the total result appears to be that the industry made little financial progress in 1931-32. Mill shares on the stock exchange showed considerable declines in the year under review and the general condition of the mill industry from the financial point of view did not show much sign of improvement.

Cotton Manufactures.

Doubtless, this state of affairs is, to some extent, due [to the low purchasing power of the consumer, who could be tempted to buy piecegoods only if they were sufficiently cheap, and this prevented an increase in the margin for the mill industry. Secondly, though the imports from Japan were smaller in quantity, yet the keenness of the competition was considerable and Japan cut down prices to very low levels. These two factors were responsible to some extent for the disappointed hopes of the year in the cotton mill industry in India. It must, however, be remarked that in spite of these depressing factors, the cotton mill industry was probably in a much better relative position than other industries and it had not been reduced to the terrible plight of agriculture. Further, it may be noted that all mills did not suffer losses; some of them had a distinctly good year, although the level of profits was probably less than was anticipated. But the very fact that, for some months of the year, many mills were working two shifts is sufficient evidence to prove the comparatively healthy condition of the industry. The Tariff Board has recently been instructed to enquire into the conditions of the industry and is at present examining the whole position.

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Nos. 1—10 . . .	131	96	115	106	79	106	113	117
„ 11—20 . . .	362	349	401	339	303	388	400	445
„ 21—30 . . .	167	214	248	263	213	272	260	294
„ 31—40 . . .	20	20	28	34	37	46	61	71
Above 40 . . .	3	6	11	11	10	15	27	34
Wastes	2	4	6	6	7	6	5

The production of counts 1-10 increased by 4 million lbs. as compared with the preceding year and that of 11-20 by 45 million lbs. The production of counts 21-30 went up from 260 million lbs. in 1930-31 to 294 million lbs. in 1931-32. The production of counts 31-40 increased by 10 million lbs. to 71 million lbs. and that of counts above 40 by 7 million lbs. to 34 million lbs. Exports of yarn amounted to 22 million lbs. as compared with 23½ million lbs. in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 1½ million lbs. The average exports in the five years ending 1913-14 were 193 million lbs., while the average of the war period was 130 million lbs. and of the post-war quinquennium 82 million lbs. The value of yarn exported declined from R1,58 lakhs in 1930-31 to R1,28 lakhs, a decline of R30 lakhs. Exports to Iraq, Syria and Persia showed increases, whereas those to Greece, European Turkey, Aden and Dependencies, Siam, China and Egypt showed declines. Tables Nos. 32-A and 32-B give further details of the exports of Indian yarn.

The production of cotton piecegoods in Indian mills in 1931-32 increased by 17 per cent as compared with the preceding year and constituted a new

Cotton Manufactures.

Exports.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings	2.2	2.5	3.9	4.1
Chadars and dhuties	7.6	4.0	2.1	2.3
T. cloth and domestics	21.6	2.0	1.3	.6
Drills and jeans . . . . .	.6	.3	.1	.1
Other sorts	12.2	7.4	2.8	1.7
TOTAL	44.2	16.2	10.2	8.8
Coloured piecegoods	45.0	117.2	87.5	95.8
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	89.2	133.4	97.7	104.6

The exports of Indian piecegoods slightly increased from 98 million yards to 103 million yards, though the value showed a decline of RS lakhs to R3,24 lakhs. The largest single customer for Indian piece-

goods was Persia which took 20 million yards valued at R18 lakhs as compared with 13 million yards valued at R31 lakhs in the previous year. The revival of the trade with Persia is a welcome feature of the year under review. The share of Ceylon, though smaller in quantity than Persia's, was higher in value, her takings amounting to 17.1 million yards valued at R70 lakhs as compared with 17.6 million yards valued at R73 lakhs in the previous year. Exports to Iraq also showed an increase, as in the case of Persia, and amounted to nearly 13 million yards valued at R37 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 9 million yards valued at R29 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to the Straits Settlements declined further to 9 million yards valued at R18 lakhs as compared with 11 million yards valued at R62 lakhs. On the other hand, the takings of Arabia, the Bahrein Islands and Tanganyika Territory showed increases from 4.8, 2.4 and 10.1 million yards to 6.2, 4.5 and 10.7 million yards respectively. The shares of the other countries showed declines.

The total value of piecegoods exported in 1931-32 declined from R3,32 lakhs to R3,24 lakhs. Grey goods accounted for R23 lakhs, coloured goods for R3,00 lakhs and white goods for R1 lakh.

The following tables show the average declared values per yard of the different classes of imported and exported piecegoods in 1913-14 and the last six years :—

Imported piecegoods.

	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey	0 2 8	0 4 2	0 3 11	0 3 10	0 3 7	0 3 0	0 2 6
White	0 2 11	0 4 11	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 3 8	0 3 1
Coloured	0 3 5	0 6 2	0 5 7	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 4 5	0 2 8

Exports.

Indian piecegoods exported

	1913 14	1926 27	1927 28	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31	1931 32
	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P
Grey .	0 2 7	0 4 10	0 4 9	0 4 10	0 4 8	0 4 4	0 4 4
White	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 6 4	0 5 10	0 5 11	0 0 4	0 5 0
Coloured	0 5 0	0 0 1	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 0	0 5 7	0 5 0

As in the previous year, the declared values of exported piecegoods were higher than those of imported piecegoods and this indicates the principal cause of the retrogression of the Indian piecegoods trade in overseas markets in recent years. It may be noted that the declared value of Indian piecegoods exported decreased in the case of white and coloured goods, but remained the same in the case of grey goods. The decline in the case of white goods exported was 7 pies per yard as in the case of imported white goods. Under coloured goods, the decline amounted to only 7 pies in the case of exported goods as compared with 9 pies in the case of imported coloured goods. The declared value of coloured piecegoods for 1931-32 was the lowest recorded in the post-war period and was the same as in 1913-14.

In the following table a rough estimate is made of the quantity of mill made cloth which was available for consumption in India during the year 1913-14 and the last five years. Owing to the existence of numerous markets and scattered demands it is impossible in this table to take stocks into calculation.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1927 28	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31	1931-32
	Million yards	Million yards	Mill on yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Indian mill production	1,164 3	2 356 6	1,893 3	2,419 0	2,561 1	2,989 9
Imported goods	3,197 1	1,973 4	1,936 8	1,919 3	890 0	775 6
TOTAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS	4,361 4	4,330 0	3 830 1	4 338 3	3 451 1	3,765 5
Exported, Indian	89 2	168 6	149 2	133 4	97 7	104 6
.. Foreign	62 1	33 8	24 2	22 2	17 4	15 7
TOTAL EXPORTS	151 3	202 4	173 4	155 6	115 1	120 3
BALANCE AVAILABLE	4,210 1	4,127 6	3 656 7	4 182 7	3 336 0	3,645 2

Foodgrains and flour (R20,37 lakhs).—Exports under this head equalled exactly in quantity those of last year, though owing to lower prices there was a considerable decrease in the total value. The total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported amounted to 2,614,000 tons in both the years. The value, however, declined from R29,88 lakhs in 1930-31 to R20,37 lakhs in 1931-32. Exports of rice increased from 2,279,000 tons to 2,372,000 tons. On the other hand, consignments of wheat declined from 197,000 tons to 20,000 tons. Shipments of wheat flour also declined from 47,000 tons to 43,000 tons. Shipments of pulse showed an increase of 11,000 tons to 93,000 tons. Exports of barley, and jowar and bajra amounted to 27,000 and 59,000 tons as compared with 1,000 and 7,000 tons respectively in the preceding year.

Foodgrains.

There were practically no exports of maize. It will thus be seen that the exports of foodgrains and flour, other than wheat increased by 177,000 tons, whereas exports of wheat showed a decrease of the same amount. The detailed exports during the past four years, compared with the average exports under each head in the pre-war quinquennium, are given below :—

—	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	2,308	1,765	2,298	2,254	2,301
„ in the husk	42	51	28	25	70
Wheat	1,308	115	13	197	20
„ flour	55	54	51	47	43
Pulse	291	114	97	82	93
Barley	227	138	6	1	27
Jowar and bajra	41	42	15	7	59
Maize	} 49 {	17	..	..	..
Other sorts		4	2	1	1
TOTAL . Tons (000)	4,411	2,300	2,519	2,614	2,614
VALUE R(lakhs)	45,81	33,69	34,79	29,88	20,37

Rice accounted for 90·7 per cent of the total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported as compared with 87 per cent in the preceding year. Wheat and wheat flour contributed 2·1 per cent as against 9·3 per cent, barley 1·0 per cent as against 0·01 per cent and pulse 3·6 per cent as against 3 per cent in 1930-31.

The statement below compares the total production of rice in India and Burma during the past six years and the pre-war year with the total exports
Rice (R18,14 lakhs). during the same periods :—

Total outturn of rice in India and Burma and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

—	PRODUCTION	EXPORTS	
	Cleaned rice	Rice	Paddy
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14	28,819	2,420	30
1926-27	29,680	2,035	23
1927-28	28,234	2,152	34
1928-29	32,145	1,765	51
1929-30	31,132	2,298	28
1930-31	32,198	2,254	25
1931-32	32,847*	2,301	70

* Subject to revision.

Exports

The production of cleaned rice in 1931-32 was 619 000 tons more than in 1930-31. Exports of rice and paddy showed an increase of 93 000 tons as compared with the preceding year. Of the important rice growing provinces, Burma alone possesses a large exportable surplus. The total exports of Burma in 1931-32 were 2 131,000 tons as compared with 1,996 000 tons in the preceding year and her share of the total foreign exports of rice from India was 90 per cent in 1931-32 as compared with 88 per cent in 1930-31. Bengal contributed 5 per cent and Malaya 3 per cent as against 5 per cent each in the preceding year. Exports from India including Burma forms 7 per cent of the total estimated production which is the same as in the preceding year.

Prices of rice during the year 1931-32 reached a disastrously low level as compared even with those of the preceding year which was itself a year of low prices. The average declared value for rice not in the husk exported during the year amounted to R77 8 7 per ton as against R111 8 11 in the preceding year, thus showing a decline of nearly R37 or 32 per cent. This remarkable decline in the average declared value indicates clearly the great slump in rice prices which occurred during the year under review. It may be interesting to note that except for the last three months of the year 1931-32 prices of rice were at all stages lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year. This low level of prices in the rice trade was of course mainly due to the general depression which affected the prices of all agricultural commodities very severely. But in addition the rice trade had its own peculiar features affecting prices at different times during the year. These causes may be studied in some detail.

From the standpoint of prices the year under review may be divided into two periods—the first period starting from the beginning of the financial year up to the end of June and the second period from July to the end of the financial year. During the first period prices were falling at a rapid rate whereas in the second period the general level of prices was higher. The second period itself may be divided into two parts (i) from July till about the middle of December and (ii) from December to nearly the end of the financial year. In the first part i.e. from July to December there were reports as to crop failures which led to speculative buying and selling and the prices though generally on the increase had considerable ups and downs, owing to the uncertainty created by the different reports. On the other hand by December the lower crops in many of the producing countries had become a certainty and the second part of this period therefore witnessed a very considerable and consistent rise in rice prices. The two main periods may be considered separately. In the first period i.e. up to July 1931 prices of rice in the Rangoon market declined from R195 per 100 baskets of 7½ lbs each at the beginning of April to R155 on the 17th of June. The latter was the lowest price recorded during the year. This fall in prices was due to the same causes which had been at work during the latter half of 1930-31. Briefly stated the causes of the decline were chiefly the excess of supply and the absence of any big demand. The exportable surplus of Burma out of the 1930 crop was a record one and to make things worse this large exportable surplus coincided with bumper crops in Siam, Indo-China and Japan. The demand from China in the middle of the year 1930 which had supported Burma prices at that time broke in the latter half of the year and this led to an almost continuous fall in the prices.

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of rice. The demand from other countries was also considerably less, especially in view of the good wheat crops of 1930. All these factors left a large exportable surplus to be shipped from Burma which at the beginning of April 1931 was estimated by the trade at just over 2 million tons as compared with 1.5 million tons at the corresponding date of the previous year. These large visible supplies considerably depressed the prices of Burma rice at the beginning of the year. The position was considerably aggravated by similar large exportable surpluses of Siam and Indo-China, which, according to trade estimates, had at that time an excess of supply of about 1.3 million tons in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year. All these factors depressed the price of rice from April to June. From July onwards, however, *i.e.*, in the second period, a different set of causes came into operation and these explain the comparatively high rice prices during that period. In the first place, by the end of July the available exportable surplus in Burma had been reduced to a considerable extent and amounted to barely one million tons. This desirable position was achieved by the lowering of Burma prices in comparison with those of Siam and Indo-China and the consequent extension of the sales of Burma rice. The reduction in the visible supplies led to the expectation that the carry-over at the beginning of the 1931-32 crop season would be of considerably smaller dimensions than at the corresponding date of the preceding year. Secondly, from July onwards there were reports of unfavourable weather conditions in parts of Burma and this, coupled with the disturbed political condition in the interior, was expected to lead to a reduction in acreage of from 10 to 25 per cent. It was found, however, that this estimate was considerably exaggerated, but by the time the acreage figures were published the trade had come to expect a lower crop owing to generally unfavourable weather conditions. A third factor which helped prices to rise at this time was the report of floods in Central China and the consequent loss of crop in that region. This report led to the expectation of a considerable demand from that country for Indian rice, as it was believed that the crop in that region had been destroyed. Ultimately, it was found that these reports also were exaggerated, but still it cannot be denied that the floods in China brought a large number of orders and helped the rice market considerably. The fourth reason which stimulated the rice market was the report of drought and damage to the rice crop in Siam. It was expected that 20 per cent of the total acreage planted in the seven inner circles in that country had been damaged considerably. This report, coupled with the report of a lower Japanese crop, helped prices to rise. The Japanese crop was expected to be lower by 10 per cent. Actually, it proved to have been reduced by about 18 per cent. Similar reports of short crops were received from Korea, Java, Italy, Egypt and the United States of America and all these reports helped to raise prices. By December these reports had been more or less confirmed. Further, the unfavourable weather conditions in Burma, especially in the latter part of the season, led to a lower crop and the exportable surplus was reduced, at first, to 2.6 million tons and, later, to 2.4 million tons as compared with 3.2 million tons in the preceding year. The trade also estimated a 20 per cent reduction in the combined exportable surplus of Burma, Siam and Indo-China. These factors increased rice prices considerably by reducing the available supplies. Further, during the latter part of the financial year there was an increase in wheat prices which led to a substitution of rice for wheat in certain localities.

Exports

The rise in wheat prices had a sympathetic effect on the price of rice, the increase in wheat prices involving a larger demand for rice and during the year under review more rice was exported than in the preceding year. All these factors explain the increase in rice prices during the second period of the year under review. The table below gives the area and yield under rice in some of the Asiatic countries for 1930 and 1931.

	Area (1 000 acres)		Yield (1 000 tons)	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Japan	7 932	7 978	9 724	11 973
Formosa	1 665	1 518	1 019	1 034
Siam	4 449	4 621	2 277	2 500
Korea	3 967	3 970	2 832	3 476
Java and Malaya	8 679	8,812	5 019	5,296

Coming to a detailed description of the movement of prices it may be noted that the year 1931-32 opened with a quotation of R195 per 100 baskets of 75 lbs each in the Rangoon market a price which was R165 less as compared with the corresponding quotation of the preceding year. In the course of the next few weeks there was a succession of rapid breaks which brought down prices to R157 8 0 on the 6th of May. The collapse was primarily due to heavy selling in a dull market by millers most of whom were anxious to reduce their stock before the break of the rains. From that date till the 20th of May there was some rally and prices rose to R177 8 0 on the latter date. This was due to a feeble revival of demand from shippers to Europe and to some extent to demand from India proper. This revival however proved to be a passing phase and as millers and speculators had to sell their stocks the quotation gradually fell to R155 by the 17th of June the lowest quotation of the year. In the course of the next week prices recovered to R165 and from then onwards there was a continued improvement until the second week of August. Till the middle of July the rise was comparatively feeble the quotation on the 15th July being R175, that is a gain of R10 in three weeks. From that date however prices shot up quickly and by the 12th of August the quotation had reached R202-8 0 an increase of over R77. This rise as has already been explained was due to reports of floods in Central China encouraging speculators to buy on a large scale in anticipation of requirements from that country.

As a matter of fact however it was not until September that China came out as a buyer of any significance and the wave of speculative buying died down in the course of the next few weeks and prices began to decline. By the 23rd of September prices had fallen to R202-8 0. Owing to the suspension of the gold standard prices rose during the next week and by the 30th of September the price recorded was R230. Prices were roundabout R225 in the first three weeks of October, but in the last week of October there was a further fall to R212 8 0. During the next two weeks prices were stimulated by heavy buying from China, the rates rising to R235 by the 11th of November, but by the 18th of November prices had slipped back to R207 8 0. For about a month after that prices were roundabout R210. By the end of December the new crop came into the market more or less definitely and the definite reports of short crops in Japan and other countries created circumstances favourable to a rise in prices. From R205 on the 22nd of December prices went on increasing and the rate of increase was accelerated in February 1932 and

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in the first half of March. On the 9th of March the quotation stood at R290, thus showing an increase of R85 as compared with the end of December. In the last three weeks of the year prices receded to some extent, owing to heavy selling by millers. The closing quotation of the year was R250 which was in advance of the opening quotation of the year by R55.

Exports of rice, not in the husk showed an increase of nearly 50,000 tons in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. The quantity exported amounted to 2,301,000 tons in 1931-32 as compared with 2,254,000 tons in 1930-31. This increase in exports was made possible by a large demand from China, which, though slightly less than that of the previous year, was far in excess of the normal demand from that country. The demand from Europe also showed a considerable increase in the year under review and Egypt also considerably augmented her share. On the other hand, India's regular large customers, namely, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Sumatra, reduced their takings to some extent. The main increases and decreases in the export trade with the various foreign countries are given in the table below:—

Exports of rice, not in the husk to foreign countries.

	(IN THOUSANDS OF TONS)		
	1930-31	1931-32	Difference (increase + decrease—)
United Kingdom	58	117	+59
Poland	41	52	+11
Netherlands	100	123	+23
Germany	162	231	+69
Belgium	46	49	+3
Italy and Fiume	19	22	+3
Rest of Europe	29	15	—14
Arabia	50	42	—8
Ceylon	444	410	—34
Straits Settlements and Sumatra	395	332	—63
Java and Malay	124	123	—1
Japan	1	..	—1
Korea	4	..	—4
Formosa . . . . .	..	..	..
China	467	417	—50
Rest of Asia	42	36	—6
Egypt	22	112	+90
Mauritius and Dependencies	50	51	+1
Rest of Africa	68	63	—5
Cuba	92	70	—22
West Indies	16	21	+5
United States of America	3	1	—2
Australia	2	5	+3
New Zealand	2	5	+3

It will be seen that the exports to China amounted to 417,000 tons which, though 50,000 tons less than the preceding year, were nearly 160,000 tons more than in 1929-30. The shares of European countries, especially of the United Kingdom and Germany, showed increases. The United Kingdom took 117,000 tons as compared with 58,000 tons in the preceding year, whereas Germany took 231,000 tons as compared with 162,000 tons. The share of Egypt also went up from 22,000 tons to 112,000 tons. On the other hand, big decreases were noticeable in the shares of Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements and

Exports

the United States which indicated a large winter crop in that country. The expectation of a large crop increased the nervousness of the market regarding the ultimate disposal of the Farm Board's gigantic holdings and the quotation gradually came down to 21s 6d by the 19th June. The announcement of the Hoover Moratorium raised prices slightly to 22s 3d on the 26th June and reports of heavy crop damage in Canada increased prices still further in the next week. On the 10th of July, however, the quotation slumped to 21s 7½d and this downward tendency continued till the 7th August when the quotation touched 18s 10½d. This was due to the extensive sales of wheat by Russia at low prices followed by heavy offers of Danubian wheat at very cheap rates. The other important cause of the slump was the apprehension of a heavy liquidation by the Farm Board which had officially announced its intention to sell abroad 35 million bushels from its holdings by the end of July. From the 14th of August for a period of two weeks prices improved slightly as a result of a moderate increase in buying in several directions in Europe, the quotation on the 21st August being 20s 4½d. Prices again slipped back, however, and continued to decline till the third week of September when the quotation stood at 19s. The suspension of the gold standard in England at this time led to a sudden rise in prices which touched 25s on the 25th of September. As in the case of other commodities this rise was speculative and during the next week there was a relapse to 22s. By this time the favourable circumstances referred to above came into operation in the market and from the 2nd of October prices were on the increase till on the 6th November the quotation stood at 31s. This rise was chiefly due to the realisation of the improvement in the statistical position of the trade and also to the sudden cessation of the Russian offers about the end of October. After the 6th November, however, the crop indications and weather reports became bearish and the quotation began to drop and reached 27s 6d on the 27th November. Prices recovered to 29s next week but again declined owing to a selling pressure from the Argentine the quotation on the 18th December being 27s. The course of prices remained uncertain in January 1932 being roundabout 27s. In February, owing to an increased demand from the Continent, prices rose considerably and on the 26th of February the quotation recorded was 31s 1½d the highest during the year. Prices however slipped back in March and the quotation at the end of the year was 28s. In the following table the prices of No 3 Manitoba and of Karachi choice white wheat as far as available are compared —

Prices of wheat c & f Liverpool and London

		No 3 Manitoba per 480 lbs		Karachi choice white per 480 lbs	
		s	d	s	d
1931—April	3	22	3	No quotation	
May	1	24	0	25	0
June	7	22	4½	22	0
July	3	22	4½	22	6
August	7	18	10½	No quotation	
September	4	19	1½		
October	2	29	0		
November	6	31	0	32	0
December	4	29	0	No quotation	
1932—January	8	28	6		
February	7	28	0		
March	4	30	9		

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Prices in the Karachi market per candy of 656 lb., stood at Rs19-10 at the beginning of April. From then till the middle of July price showed a downward tendency, the quotation of the latter date being Rs15. Between that date and the 11th August price rose to Rs18-10 but next week the quotation had relapsed to Rs17-8. For four weeks after that the quotation was Rs17 or slightly above. On the 27th of September however it had dropped down to Rs16-6. As a result of the suspension of the gold standard price began rising and by November 3rd the quotation recorded was Rs22-15. There was a slight setback to Rs21-10 on the 11th of November, but throughout the next six weeks prices were generally on the increase and on the 22nd December the price recorded was Rs26-6. For the next four weeks prices were round about Rs25 to Rs26. By the end of January however prices began to show a declining tendency. The quotation on the 19th of January was Rs25-6. In the following week it fell by a rupee and at the beginning of February it had receded to Rs24-6. At this level it remained till the third week of February and there was only a slight decrease of 1 anna in the last week of the month. March however witnessed a further considerable decline, the quotation on the 29th March being Rs20-15. Thus, in a period of a little over two months prices had declined by Rs4-5.

The total area under wheat in India during 1929-31 was 32 million acres, which meant an increase of 6½ million acres as compared with 1929-30. The outturn of 1929-31 was 9.3 million tons as compared with 10.5 million tons in the preceding year. The following table shows the balance of wheat available for consumption in India for a number of years :-

Year	Production of previous crop year	Net import (+) or net exports (-) during the year	Balance available for consumption during the year
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	9,174,000*	-1,381,000	8,043,000
War average (1914-15 to 1918-19)	9,455,000†	-877,000	8,578,000
1920-21	10,122,000	-321,000	9,798,000
1921-22	6,706,000	+269,000	6,975,000
1922-23	9,820,000	-260,000	9,561,000
1923-24	9,974,000	-707,000	9,267,000
1924-25	9,660,000	-1,219,000	8,441,000
1925-26	8,866,000	-272,000	8,594,000
1926-27	8,696,000	-220,000	8,476,000
1927-28	8,973,000	-317,000	8,656,000
1928-29	7,791,000	+370,000	8,161,000
1929-30	8,591,000	+268,000	8,859,000
1930-31	10,469,000	-31,000	10,438,000
1931-32	9,395,000	+28,600	9,333,000

* Production for 1908-09 to 1912-13.

† " " 1913-14 to 1917-18.

It will be seen that the balance available for consumption decreased in 1931-32 as compared with the preceding year by over a million tons. This probably meant a reduction in the stocks held in India. Owing to this factor

Exports.

and owing probably to an increased consumption of wheat in India itself, the exports of wheat dwindled to a very low figure in the year under review. In the following table production and exports during the past five years and the pre-war year 1913-14 are set forth.

Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

	Production	Exports
	Tons (000)	Tons (100)
1913-14	8,367	1,202
1927-28	7,791	390
1928-29	8,591	115
1929-30	10,469	13
1930-31	9,505	197
1931-32	9,026*	20

* Subject to revision.

Exports of wheat during the year amounted to 20,000 tons valued at R15 lakhs as compared with 197,000 tons valued at R1,95 lakhs in the preceding year. It will thus be seen that the exports in the year under review had declined very considerably and were almost of the same magnitude as in the year 1929-30. The decrease in exports was probably due to the lower crop in India and to a larger consumption of home-grown wheat. The largest share of these exports was, as usual, taken by the United Kingdom, the quantity amounting to nearly 17,000 tons. Arabia took slightly under 2,000 tons. Exports to other countries were of negligible amounts.

The imports of wheat into India during the year under review amounted to 111,000 tons valued at R73 lakhs as compared with 232,000 tons valued at R2.15 lakhs in the preceding year and 357,000 tons valued at R4.98 lakhs in 1929-30. The imports had thus considerably declined as compared with the preceding two years. This result was due to the imposition of an import duty on wheat in March 1931; and the quantities which entered India during the year were in fulfilment of contracts made prior to the introduction of the bill to levy an import duty, as these contracted quantities were exempted from the new duty. As in the previous year, the bulk of the supplies imported were received from Australia which sent 110,000 tons in the year under review or 99 per cent. of the total imports as compared with 209,000 tons or 90 per cent. in the preceding year. Foreign supplies were received mainly in Bengal, Bombay and Burma, their respective shares being 80,000 tons, 28,000 tons and 3,000 tons.

Shipments of wheat flour declined from 47,000 tons valued at R80 lakhs in 1930-31 to 43,000 tons valued at R58 lakhs in 1931-32. As usual, the

Wheat flour (R56 lakhs). largest single market for wheat flour was Arabia which took 14,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 13,000 tons in the preceding year. The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan largely increased her takings from under 100 tons to a little over 5,000 tons. On the other hand, the share of Egypt, and Mauritius and Dependencies declined from 6,000 and 4,000 tons to 800 and 1,000 tons respectively. Exports

Tea.

to most of the other countries did not show any great variations as compared with the preceding year.

The quantity of other foodgrains exported increased very considerably in the year under review and amounted to 180,000 tons as compared with 91,000 tons in the preceding year and 121,000 tons in 1929-30. The value of the consignments was Other foodgrains (R1,50 lakhs).

R1,50 lakhs as compared with R1,17 lakhs in the preceding year and R2,00 lakhs in 1929-30. Exports of barley increased from 1,000 tons valued at R1 lakh to 27,000 tons valued at R16 lakhs in 1931-32. Most of the exports went to the United Kingdom which took nearly 22,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs as against 900 tons valued at under R 1 lakh in the preceding year. Belgium also took 3,000 tons. Exports of jowár and bájra also, as in the case of barley, showed a very considerable increase. The total exports under this head amounted to 58,500 tons valued at R42½ lakhs as compared with 6,500 tons valued at R8 lakhs in 1930-31 and 15,000 tons valued at R25 lakhs in 1929-30. Shipments of beans also showed an increase, though not of the same magnitude as in the case of barley and jowár and bájra. Exports under this head amounted to 34,000 tons valued at R18 lakhs in comparison with 22,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs in the preceding year and 32,000 tons valued at R44 lakhs in 1929-30. Exports of gram showed some increase from 12,000 tons to 16,000 tons, but the value declined by nearly R1 lakh to R17 lakhs. Shipments of lentils declined to 6,600 tons from 10,800 tons in the preceding year. Exports of pulse, other sorts, also showed a slight decline from 38,000 tons valued at R54 lakhs in 1930-31 to 36,000 tons valued at R44 lakhs in 1931-32.

Tea (R19,44 lakhs).—The tea trade experienced extremely bad conditions during the year under review. There was a catastrophic slump in the tea prices, as will be seen from the fact that the average price of tea per lb. realised at the Calcutta auction sales during 1931-32 was 6 *as.* 5 *p.* as compared with 9 *as.* 4 *p.* in 1930-31. Prices in the London market were also abnormally low and on occasions tea had to be withdrawn from sale without a bid owing to the disappointing nature of the demand. The prices realised were in many cases less than the cost of production and it was expected that many concerns would find it most difficult to carry on production during the following season unless some immediate relief were forthcoming. The main cause of this slump in tea prices is that outturn from the main tea producing countries is still in excess of consumption and stocks in the chief centre of distribution, the United Kingdom, are still too large. The abandonment of the general restriction scheme announced in January 1931 aggravated the situation. Many concerns carried out a voluntary and independent restriction of their production, but their efforts in this line were frustrated by an increase in production in Java and Sumatra. At the beginning of the season the position of the trade was not so depressed. Stocks in the London market at the end of March 1931 (as indicated by the returns issued by the London tea warehouses covering approximately 90 per cent of the total) were about 10 million lbs. lower than those reported on the same date of the preceding year. Further, the restriction scheme in operation during 1930 in the main producing countries had led to a considerable reduction in the supplies of tea available during the early months of 1931-32. A late start in plucking and adverse climatic conditions in India, though unfavourable for q, k, output

Exports

ended at the beginning of the year and by the end of July the figures disclosed a decline of $3\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs as compared with the preceding year. Many gardens also carried on a form of restriction by finer plucking only and the hot and dry weather during August also led to a decline in production. At this time the total decline in production amounted to $6\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. Consumption was also being well maintained and the outlook was much brighter as was reflected in the market where more confidence was shown and every thing pointed to a rise in prices. This state of affairs, however, was greatly changed in the following months. From the middle of September until late in November many districts experienced unprecedentedly heavy rains which following a warm period produced enormous floods particularly in Assam, Cachar and Sylhet districts. From that time onwards it appeared inevitable that outturn would increase and the figures rose rapidly. In spite of this however the total increase in the production of the year 1931 was small. The abnormally heavy fall in prices therefore can only be explained on the assumption that there was a general over production of the lower grade teas. According to the available market reports there was during the year an absolute scarcity of good to fine teas and the demand judged by all available indices remained exceptionally keen for quality teas. The principal world markets were swamped by the ever increasing influx of cheap teas grown particularly in Java and Sumatra. The London market was flooded with foreign grown tea which intensified the demand for the revival of the tariff preference in favour of Empire grown teas on import into the United Kingdom. The outlook for the year 1932-33 does not however, seem to be entirely dark. The abnormally low prices of 1931-32 are sure to lead to a curtailment of production even without a general restriction scheme. Already it is reported that large areas of old tea are being abandoned and even complete estates are being shut down and even in Netherlands India there has been a revival of interest in restriction schemes. Apart from this however, the imposition of an import duty of 4d per lb on foreign teas and of only 2d on Empire grown teas is bound to help the imports of Empire grown teas in England and this is a hopeful feature for the tea industry in India. Further the suspension of the gold standard by the United Kingdom and the retention of the link between the rupee and sterling impose an additional handicap on the Dutch teas. It would appear that all these factors are likely to improve the conditions of the tea trade in the coming season. The year under review however, as has been remarked above has been one of the worst on record.

Coming to the production of tea in India the total outturn for the season 1931-32 amounted to 391 million lbs as compared with 391 million lbs in the preceding season. As has been remarked above however at the beginning of the year there were little signs that production during the season under review would exceed that of the preceding season. There was a late start in plucking and weather conditions at the beginning of the season were unfavourable to a large outturn. By the end of July the production was $3\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs short as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding season. A continuance of the unfavourable weather and finer pluckings in August and September led to a further fall in production of $4\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs as compared with the preceding year. But the heavy rains beginning from the middle of September and continuing till November produced enormous

Tea.

mous flushes, particularly in Assam and gave a remarkable stimulus to the total production of tea. As the cold weather came late, production made further headway and the season's total showed an increase of 3 million lbs. in comparison with the total production of 1930. Adverse climatic conditions led to the year under review being a most disappointing one as regards quality. Except in a few cases, the early and second flush teas were much below average, though towards the end of the second flush season and during the early part of the rains teas from the Assam districts improved considerably. The autumn crop was poor in quality owing to heavy rains late in the year and the teas were, as a rule, devoid of the richness and colour usually associated with the autumn quality.

The total production of tea in India in 1931 was estimated, as remarked above, at 391 million lbs. as compared with 391 million lbs. in 1930, 433 million lbs. in 1929 and 404 million lbs. in 1928. As usual, Assam contributed the largest share, namely 243 million lbs. or 62 per cent of the total output and Southern India 57 million lbs. or 14 per cent. Production in Assam increased by 10 million lbs., whereas production in the rest of Northern India decreased by about 9 million lbs. The total area under tea in 1931 was 807,100 acres as against 802,900 acres in 1930. The progress of the industry in recent years can be seen from the figures given below :—

Acreage.

—	1906	1915	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931*
	Acrea	Acrea	Acrea	Acrea	Acrea	Acrea	Acrea	Acrea
Assam	339,200	352,800	420,100	421,000	427,200	429,500	432,900	431,000
Rest of Northern India . .	153,500	181,300	212,700	214,200	226,900	222,900	227,200	227,200
Southern India	37,600	68,000	106,300	117,800	127,800	135,600	112,800	145,900
TOTAL	530,700	602,100	739,100	756,000	775,900	788,000	802,900	807,100

Production.

—	1906 ^{1/2}	1915	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931*
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Assam	162,468	215,752	241,982	235,888	246,018	258,941	233,416	243,242
Rest of Northern India . .	61,216	91,695	99,801	101,923	100,864	115,628	102,769	94,251
Southern India	11,281	31,610	51,147	53,109	57,271	58,273	54,896	56,647
TOTAL	210,965	372,057	392,933	390,920	404,153	432,842	391,081	394,140

* Subject to revision.

Exports.

The variations in exports are shown in the table below —

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

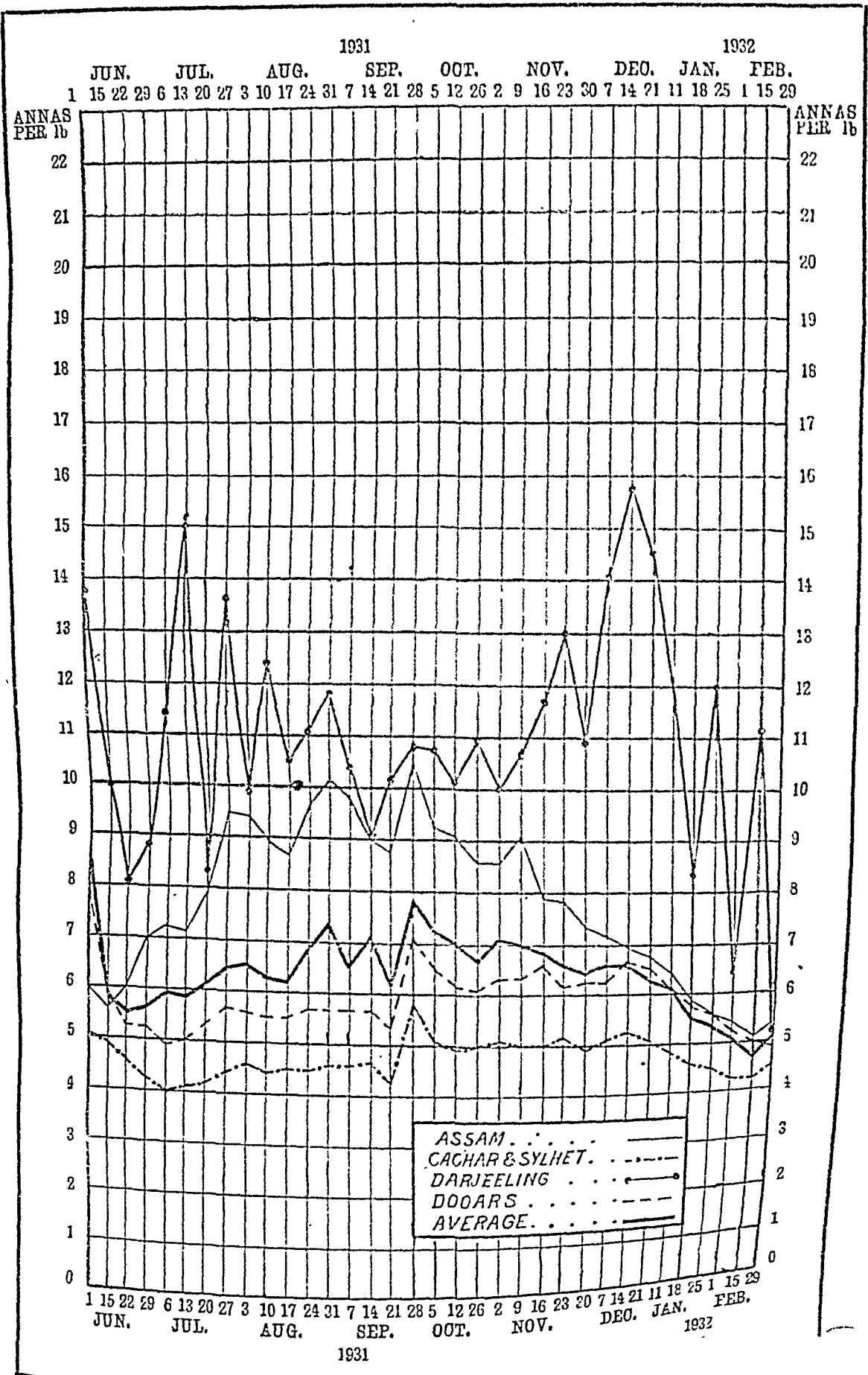
—	1906-07	1913-16	1920-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	lbs (1 000)	lbs. (1 000)	lbs. (1 000)	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)	lbs (1 000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chit a Gong)	217 971	201 403	201 957	315 109	300 515	329 363	307 147	295 224
From Southern India (Madras ports)	13 900	25 640	49 005	45 741	49 321	49 671	43 575	45 901
From Bombay Sind and Rangoon	1 743	11 227	13 72	761	426	600	517	827
TOTAL	233 614	238,470	264 684	361 611	350 262	379 634	356 239	341 952

In 1931-32 87 per cent of the total quantity of tea produced in India was exported overseas

The auction sales of tea at Calcutta commenced on the 1st of June 1931 and altogether there were 31 sales during the season the same number as for the preceding season. The number of packages of tea sold during the 1931-32 season (excluding dust second hand and damaged teas) amounted to 716 000 as compared with 755 000 sold in 1930-31. The average price of tea per lb for the season, as already stated, was 6 as 5 p per lb as against 9 as 1 p realised in the preceding year's sales. The number of packages of dusts sold during 1931-32 was 215 000 as compared with 172 000 in 1930-31 and the average price was 5 as 2 p as against 6 as 9 p in the preceding year.

The average weekly prices per lb realised at the Calcutta auction sales during the season are graphed in Chart No 9 and also in the chart on the opposite page where the district weekly averages are exhibited along with the general average. As was mentioned in the preceding year's Review, tea prices had experienced a catastrophic slump towards the end of the 1930-31 tea season, the average price realised at the last auction of the year on the 23rd February 1931 having been 5 as 10 p. In the first sale of the year under review held on the 1st of June the average price realised was 8 as 6 p. Although this was a substantial advance on the preceding year's closing average, the advance was due primarily to the predominance of better grades in the invoices offered for sale. As demand for any except grades above the average standard was abnormally weak the average price sagged to 5 as 10 p at the next auction of the season held on the 15th June. The average remained within 4 pies of this rate till the third week of July, but subsequently with the appearance of better qualities, particularly good second flush invoices, prices tended to rise, namely, from 6 as 1 p realised in the third week of July to 6 as 6 p recorded on the 3rd-4th August. Quality now commenced to deteriorate and a decline in prices set in, the quotation dropping to 6 as 2 p. by the middle of the month. The low outturn figures available at this time coupled with the reports of floods in Assam and the Dooars led to a recovery in prices and on the 1st of September the quotation was 7 as 4 p. This was followed by an erratic movement of the average rate which returned to 6 as.

Chart showing the weekly district average prices of tea realised at the auction sales in Calcutta.



Tea.

2 p. by the 22nd of the month. The suspension of the gold standard in England led to a sharp rise to 7 as. 10 p. at the end of September, but there was an immediate relapse to 7 as. 3 p. in the first week of October. From then prices gradually slipped back to 6 as. 8 p. at the end of October. November opened firm at 7 as. 1 p., but throughout the subsequent weeks of the month the rate sagged till the average touched 6 as. 5 p. by the 1st of December. For the two subsequent weeks the average remained steady at 6 as. 7 p. and from this time onward the qualities offered became uninteresting, representing mainly offerings of an end-of-the-season character and prices, therefore, declined steadily till 4 as. 8 p. was reached by the middle of February 1932. There was a slight rally at the end of February when the quotation touched 5 as. 1 p. Stocks of Indian tea at London, as indicated by the return of the London tea warehouses, were 139 million lbs. on the 31st of March 1932 as compared with 157 million lbs. on the same date in 1931.

The total shipments of tea during the year showed a decrease of 4 per cent in quantity and 17 per cent in value. Only 608,000 lbs. of green tea were exported during the year, the balance of 341 million lbs. consisted of black tea. Exports to the United Kingdom totalled 291 million lbs. valued at R17 crores as compared with 299 million lbs. valued at R20 crores in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom was 85 per cent of India's total exports as compared with 84 per cent in the preceding year. Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom were 50 million lbs. in 1931-32 as in the preceding year. Stocks in London amounted to 139 million lbs. at the end of the year as compared with 157 million lbs. in the preceding year. Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom to the Irish Free State amounted to 17.8 million lbs. in 1931-32 as compared with 18.6 million lbs. in 1930-31. Re-exports to Russia amounted to 3.8 million lbs. in the year under review as compared with 4.9 million lbs. in the preceding year. Direct shipments to Russia showed a considerable decline from 6.2 million lbs. in 1930-31 to 3.5 million lbs. in 1931-32. Thus, the total exports of Indian tea to Russia decreased from 11.1 million lbs. in 1930-31 to 7.3 million lbs. in 1931-32. From the London market other European countries took Indian tea to the extent of 10.8 million lbs. as compared with 10.5 million lbs. in 1930-31. Re-exports from the United Kingdom to the United States of America increased from 7.2 million lbs. in 1930-31 to 7.9 million lbs. in 1931-32. Direct shipments to the United States of America were almost the same as in the preceding year, being 10.0 million lbs. as against 9.9 million lbs. Thus the total exports to the United States of America increased from 17.1 million lbs. to 17.9 million lbs. Re-exports from the United Kingdom to Canada and Newfoundland increased from 6.4 million lbs. in 1930-31 to 6.9 million lbs. in 1931-32. Direct shipments to Canada also showed an increase from 10.2 million lbs. to 14.1 million lbs. Exports to China receded from 1.7 million lbs. to 1.2 million lbs. Exports to Australia showed a considerable fall from 4.5 million lbs. to 2.5 million lbs. and to Egypt from 3.6 million lbs. to 3.3 million lbs. Exports to Persia declined by more than 50 per cent from 4.3 million lbs. to 2 million lbs.

The share of Calcutta in the export trade was 64 per cent, of Chittagong 23 per cent and of Madras 13 per cent. Shipments from Chittagong amounted to 78 million lbs. Exports from Madras totalled 46 million lbs. The coast-wise exports from Bengal increased from 12.6 million lbs. to 17.7 million lbs.

Exports

The following table shows in millions of lbs the exports of tea from the principal producing centres during the past five years —

(In millions of lbs.)

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Northern India	321	310	326	309	296
Southern India . .	46	46	54	48	47
Ceylon	227	236	251	241	247
Java	127	131	137	135	145
Sumatra	18	19	23	23	27
China	116	123	126	91	66
Japan	23	24	24	20	25
Formosa	23	20	18	10	*
TOTAL	901	912	959	886	893†

* Not available

† Including the figure for Formosa

Imports of tea into the principal consuming countries from India, Ceylon, China, Japan and Java, as far as information is available, are shown in Table No 61. A reference to the table will show that the percentage of Indian tea included in the total imports of tea into the United Kingdom during 1931 stood at 51.7 as compared with 53.6 in 1930. The actual quantity of Indian tea imported decreased from 290 million lbs to 277 million lbs. Imports of Ceylon tea into the United Kingdom advanced from 152 million lbs to 159 million lbs and those of Java tea from 84.6 million lbs to 85.9 million lbs. In the case of the United States of America the quantity of Indian tea imported rose from 16.6 million lbs to 17.4 million lbs, the percentage share of India having improved correspondingly from 19.5 to 20.1. On the other hand the demand for Indian tea in Canada was comparatively weak, the quantity imported having fallen from 33.8 million lbs (66.6 per cent) to 20 million lbs (60.2 per cent). In Australia there was a decrease of about 2 million lbs in the imports of Indian tea which brought down the percentage share of India from 9.6 to 6.1. The decline may be attributed to the keenness of competition from Java tea imports of which advanced by 4 million lbs.

Imports of foreign tea by sea into British India slightly increased from 6.6 million lbs in 1930-31 to 7 million lbs in 1931-32. The value however showed a decline from Rs 46 lakhs to Rs 41 lakhs. Of the imports 3.1 million lbs consisted of green tea and the rest was black tea. Java supplied 1.1 million lbs and Ceylon 2.3 million lbs of black tea. China supplied 154,000 lbs of black tea. Imports from China of green tea were almost the same in quantity, being 2.7 million lbs. There was however a slight decline in value from Rs 19 to Rs 18 lakhs.

The quantity of tea waste exported for the manufacture of caffeine declined very considerably from 6.5 million lbs valued at Rs 6½ lakhs to 2.7 million lbs valued at Rs 1½ lakhs in 1931-32. Of this the United States of America took 2.2 million lbs and the United Kingdom 0.5 million lbs.

Oilseeds..

Oilseeds (R14.59 lakhs.)—The total exports of Indian oilseeds declined from 1,037,000 tons valued at R17.86 lakhs in 1930-31 to 988,000 tons valued at R14.59 lakhs in 1931-32 and showed a decrease of 5 per cent in quantity and of 18 per cent in value. World supplies were abundant and generally in excess of requirements. The Indian trade had, therefore, to withstand competition of excessive production of oil producing materials

	Pre-war average.	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
		(Thousands of tons.)		
Linseed	379	248	257	120
Rapeseed	273	44	33	51
Groundnuts	212	714	601	672
Castor	114	106	91	104
Cotton	240	58	41	12
Sesamum	119	11	1	12
Copra	31			
Others	85	14	13	14
TOTAL	1,453	1,195	1,037	988

in other countries. It will be seen from the table on the margin that while exports of linseed and cotton seed were much smaller than in the preceding year, there were increases under groundnuts, rapeseed, sesamum and castor seed.

The Indian linseed crop of 1930-31 was somewhat smaller than in the preceding year, being estimated at 377,000 tons compared with 380,000 tons in 1929-30. On the other hand, Argentina, the chief linseed-growing country, had a good crop, estimated at 1,757,000 tons in 1930-31, or 41 per cent higher than the preceding year's crop of 1,250,000 tons. Increased production was also reported from the United States of America and Canada. The plentifulness of supply from these sources and the comparative cheapness of the product curbed the demand for Indian linseed in markets abroad. Total exports of Indian linseed declined from 257,000 tons in 1930-31 to 120,000 tons in 1931-32. Purchases by the United Kingdom were considerably reduced and amounted to 14,000 tons as against 58,000 tons in 1930-31. Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands together took 11,000 tons, or 36,000 tons less than in the preceding year, while France required 44,000 tons or 19,000 tons more than in 1930-31. Exports to Italy and Spain declined from 33,000 tons and 9,000 tons to 15,000 tons and 4,000 tons respectively. Among nearer markets, Japan, which in 1930-31 had restricted her purchases to 3,000 tons, increased her requirements to 6,000 tons, while Australia took 10,000 tons or 1,000 tons less than in the preceding year. The trade in Indian linseed was, as usual, divided between Bengal and Bombay in the proportion of 63 and 37 per cent as compared with 60 and 40 per cent in 1930-31. Table No. 61 shows the relative importance of the sources from which linseed is imported into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia.

The price of linseed, small grains, which opened at about R4-9 per maund at Calcutta remained fairly steady during the month of April, but gradually fell with a slight recovery in July, until R3-11 was touched in September. When Great Britain went off the gold standard a stimulus was given to the trade and the price, following a similar improvement in London, rose to R4-8 in November. The improvement was not, however, maintained and by the end of the year, when the market was influenced by the promise of another big crop in Argentina, the price sank to R4 per maund.

The production of groundnuts in India in 1930-31 was one of the heaviest on record and exceeded 3 million tons, being 18 per cent higher than the previous season's crop of 2.7 million tons. The crop of 1931-32 is, according to the latest report, estimated

Groundnuts (R10.14 lakhs).

Exports.

at 2,697,000 tons Exports of groundnuts, which constituted the largest individual item of all oilseeds, amounted to 672,000 tons in 1931-32 as compared with 601,000 tons in the preceding year. As usual, a large proportion went to France, which increased her takings from 172,000 tons to 223,000 tons. The Netherlands and Germany came next in importance. The former reduced her purchases from 167,000 tons to 147,000 tons, while the latter slightly raised her requirements from 120,000 tons to 122,000 tons. Exports to Italy and the United Kingdom advanced from 77,000 tons and 47,000 tons to 80,000 tons and 78,000 tons respectively. About 71 per cent of the total quantity exported in 1931-32 went from the Madras Presidency as compared with 76 per cent in 1930-31, the remainder having been shipped almost entirely from Bombay.

The price of groundnuts (machine de-oiled) at Madras was generally low in the first quarter of the year. From Rs30 per catty of 500 lbs on April 2, it touched the lowest point of the year, Rs24.8 on the 5th June. From July onward there was an improvement in prices, greatly accentuated by the suspension of gold standard and the movements in exchange. On October 9th Rs32 was recorded and Rs31.6 on November 13. In December there was a tendency towards a reaction in value and the price fell to Rs28.4 on the 15th December. Prices rose steadily thereafter and the highest quotation Rs42.8 was reached by March 18.

The production of rape and mustard seeds in 1930-31 was estimated at 988,000 tons being 10 per cent less than in the preceding season, while the crop of 1931-32 was reported to have yielded 1,023,000 tons or 35,000 tons more than that of 1930-31.

Exports of rape seed amounted to 54,000 tons in 1931-32 as compared with 33,000 tons in 1930-31 and 11,000 tons in 1929-30. The United Kingdom increased her takings from 10,000 tons in 1930-31 to 14,100 tons in the year under review. France, which had required 10,600 tons in 1930-31 reduced her purchases to 5,600 tons. Italy showed a much greater interest and took 18,000 tons as against 1,700 tons in 1930-31. There were also increased shipments to the Netherlands and Germany which amounted to 8,800 tons and 4,000 tons as compared with 3,800 tons and 2,300 tons respectively in 1930-31. Over 52,700 tons or 98 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1931-32 went from Karachi and only 900 tons from Bombay as compared with 32,000 tons and 800 tons respectively in the preceding year.

India produces about half a million tons of sesamum annually a large proportion of which is used for local consumption. Exports, which had declined to only 1,000 tons in 1930-31, rose to 12,000 tons in 1931-32 and were destined chiefly to the United States of America (5,000 tons), Italy (3,000 tons), and Germany and the Netherlands (1,000 tons each).

Indian cotton seed was in limited demand, the principal customer being the United Kingdom. A greater proportion of the requirements of the United Kingdom was however, derived from Egypt at comparatively low prices. About 12,000 tons of Indian cotton seed were exported during 1931-32 as compared with 41,000 tons in 1930-31, the United Kingdom taking 10,700 tons as against 40,500 tons in the preceding year. The remainder went mainly to Ceylon.

Hides and Skins.

Exports of castor seed advanced from 91,000 tons in 1930-31 to 104,000 tons in 1931-32. Of the principal customers, the United Kingdom and France increased their purchases from 20,000 tons and 16,000 tons to 23,000 tons and 20,000 tons respectively, while the United States of America reduced her takings from 39,000 tons to 35,000 tons. Exports to Italy rose from 6,000 tons to 12,000 tons, while Belgium took 4,000 tons or 1,000 tons less than in the preceding year.

Hides and skins (R8,92 lakhs).—The trade under this head was even smaller than in the preceding year, the total value falling from R11,74 lakhs to R8,92 lakhs or a decline of 24 per cent. The reasons for this decline are the same as in the preceding year, namely, the trade depression which led to a reduction in the demand, especially in the demand for raw hides and skins. The average declared value for raw hides and skins declined from R0-8-8 to R0-7-9 per lb., whereas in the case of tanned hides and skins the decline was from R1-9-3 to R1-7-10 per lb. Shipments of raw hides and skins during the year amounted to 33,600 tons valued at R3,66 lakhs as compared with 45,300 tons valued at R5,47 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of raw hides declined from 22,800 tons valued at R1,78 lakhs in 1930-31 to 16,600 tons valued at R91 lakhs in 1931-32 and this represented 49 per cent in quantity of the total exports of raw hides and skins as against 50 per cent in the preceding year. Exports of raw skins declined both in number and weight as compared with the preceding year and amounted to 49 per cent of the total tonnage of raw hides and skins exported as compared with 40 per cent in 1930-31. Exports of raw skins amounted to 16,500 tons valued at R2,74 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 18,300 tons valued at R3,63 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins decreased from 17,700 tons valued at R6,27 lakhs in 1930-31 to 15,800 tons valued at R5,26 lakhs in 1931-32. Exports of tanned hides declined from 11,500 tons valued at R2,60 lakhs in 1930-31 to 10,300 tons valued at R2,13 lakhs in 1931-32. There was also a decline in tanned skins from 6,200 tons to 5,500 tons, the decline in value being from R3,68 lakhs to R3,14 lakhs.

In the following table the quantities and values of raw hides and skins of various descriptions exported in 1913-14 and in each of the last three years are set forth:—

	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Raw cow hides	37,200	19,700	17,800	13,000	5,91	2,19	1,41	76
„ buffalo hides	17,300	4,600	4,200	2,700	2,20	41	30	13
„ other hides	1,300	1,000	800	400	19	11	7	2
„ goat skins	22,700	20,600	17,400	15,000	3,13	4,43	3,36	2,58
„ sheep skins	1,600	900	700	500	26	13	9	6
„ other skins . . . .	..	500	200	300	..	62	17	10
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, RAW (excluding cuttings)	80,100	47,300	41,100	33,100	11,69	7,89	5,40	3,65

Exports

Exports of raw hides continued to decline as in the preceding year. Germany took 4,500 tons valued at R32 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 7,200 tons valued at R44 lakhs in the preceding year, thus showing a decline of 20 per cent in quantity and 49 per cent in value. The United Kingdom took 1,000 tons valued at R7½ lakhs as compared with 1,000 tons valued at R7½ lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America dwindled almost to nothing and amounted to 52 tons valued at R13 lakhs as compared with 270 tons valued at R1½ lakhs in 1930-31. The demand from Italy also went down from 1,500 tons valued at R33 lakhs to 3,100 tons valued at R15 lakhs in 1931-32.

Exports of raw cow hides decreased from 17,500 tons valued at R1,11 lakhs in 1930-31 to 19,000 tons valued at R76 lakhs in 1931-32. Germany took 1,700 tons valued at a little over R27 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 5,500 tons valued at R51 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom amounted to 700 tons in 1931-32 as compared with 1,110 tons in the preceding year. Shipments to Italy declined from 4,300 tons valued at R31½ lakhs to 3,000 tons valued at R15 lakhs. Spain also reduced her demand from 1,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs to 1,200 tons valued at R7½ lakhs. Exports to rest of other countries showed declines, except in the case of Norway and European Turkey which took 550 tons and 490 tons in the year under review as compared with 570 tons and 100 tons respectively in the preceding year. Exports of cow hides were, as usual, chiefly from Bengal which accounted for 67 per cent of the total shipments while Burma's share was 22 per cent, the respective shares of these provinces in the preceding year being 68 and 17 per cent. Karachi had 9 per cent and Bombay 2 per cent during the year under review.

Exports of buffalo hides declined from 4,200 tons valued at R30 lakhs in 1930-31 to 2,700 tons valued at R13 lakhs in 1931-32. Germany took 670 tons valued at R5 lakhs as compared with 1,200 tons valued at R11 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom's share had dwindled to 250 tons as compared with 410 tons in the preceding year. Bulgaria and Greece also reduced their purchases from 620 tons and 550 tons to 510 tons and 110 tons respectively. The shares of other countries also showed declines.

As usual, the United States of America took the major portion of the exports of goat skins, her share amounting to 11,600 tons valued at R1,77 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 11,700 tons valued at R2,56 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom increased her takings considerably from 1,000 tons valued at R27 lakhs in 1930-31 to 2,410 tons valued at R33½ lakhs in 1931-32. Most of the other countries, however, reduced their demands for goat skins except Germany which took 120 tons as compared with 70 tons in the preceding year. Exports of sheep skins decreased from 700 tons valued at R9 lakhs in 1930-31 to 500 tons valued at R6 lakhs in 1931-32. The different maritime provinces shared in the exports of raw skins as follows—Bengal 52 per cent (39 per cent), Bombay 12 per cent (28 per cent), Sind 28 per cent (27 per cent) and Madras 8 per cent (6 per cent). Preceding year's percentages are given in brackets.

Hides and Skins.

The detailed figures of the exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins are given below :—

	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Tanned cow hides . . .	7,900	12,000	9,900	8,900	1,47	2,80	2,22	1,83
„ buffalo hides . . .	800	1,100	700	600	11	22	13	11
„ other hides . . .	..	1,200	900	800	..	41	25	19
„ goat skins . . .	3,700	3,200	3,100	2,600	1,61	2,25	1,78	1,63
„ sheep skins . . .	2,500	3,400	3,000	2,800	96	2,05	1,77	1,36
„ other skins . . .	300	100	100	100	7	32	12	14
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, TANNED	15,200	21,000	17,700	15,800	4,22	8,05	6,27	5,26

Shipments of tanned cow hides declined from 9,900 tons valued at R2,22 lakhs in 1930-31 to 8,900 tons valued at R1,83 lakhs in 1931-32. Exports of tanned buffalo hides also showed a slight decline from 700 tons valued at R13 lakhs to 600 tons valued at R11 lakhs. Shipments of tanned hides were, as usual, mostly to the United Kingdom which took 8,690 tons of cow hides valued at R1,80 lakhs, 550 tons of buffalo hides valued at R9 lakhs and 760 tons of calf skins valued at R19 lakhs or a total of 10,000 tons valued at R2,08 lakhs as against 11,080 tons valued at R2,51 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of the United States of America dwindled to one ton of cow hides valued at R1,500 as compared with 50 tons valued at R1 lakh in 1930-31.

Of the total exports of 5,500 tons of tanned skins, Madras shipped 91 per cent. Exports of tanned goat skins to the United Kingdom totalled 2,500 tons which were about 500 tons less than in the preceding year, the decline in value being about R14 lakhs to R1,57 lakhs. The share of the United States of America declined to a little under 60 tons as compared with 80 tons in the preceding year. Of the exports of sheep skins, the United Kingdom received 2,180 tons valued at R1,07 lakhs as against 2,360 tons valued at R1,41 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of Japan was almost the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, about 500 tons. The share of the Straits Settlements showed a slight decline and the share of the United States of America dwindled down to the low figure of 5 tons. Of the total quantity of tanned skins exported, the United Kingdom took 87 per cent and Japan 9 per cent as compared with 87 per cent and 8 per cent respectively in the preceding year.

Raw wool (R2,77 lakhs).—The trade in raw wool showed an improvement, the exports rising from 30 million lbs. to 41 million lbs. in quantity and from R2,51 lakhs to R2,77 lakhs in value. Of the total quantity shipped, the United Kingdom took 35 million lbs. or 85 per cent as compared with 27 million lbs. or 90 per cent in the preceding year, while the remainder went mainly to the United States of America. Besides Indian wool, a fairly large quantity of foreign wool of Tibetan and Central Asian origin, imported across the frontier, is re-exported from India. The following table shows the

Exports.

Comparative figures for raw wool exports and re-exports by sea and imports by land.

	Imports by land	Re-exports by sea	Re-exports by sea (Indian merchant ships)
	(In thousand cwt.)	(In thousand cwt.)	(In thousand cwt.)
1913-14	231	91	437
1914-15	135	123	288
1915-16	165	122	472
1916-17	179	94	327
1917-18	141	121	471
1918-19	141 (a)	103	357
1919-20	214 (a)	113	400
1920-21	234 (a)	113	448
1921-22	230 (a)	107	504
1922-23	157 (a)	73	420
1923-24	76 (a)	45	272
1924-25	61 (a)	81	363

(a) Had been trade at sea as a 'parent to land' frontier routes.

Re-exports of raw wool also increased from 5 million lbs. valued at Rs281 lakhs in 1920-21 to 9 million lbs. valued at Rs77 lakhs in 1924-25. The United Kingdom and the United States of America were, as usual, the principal customers, the share of the former having risen from 2.6 million lbs. to 3.6 million lbs. and of the latter from 2.4 million lbs. to 5.4 million lbs. About 57 per cent of the exports of Indian raw wool passed through Karachi and 41 per cent through Bombay, while the re-export trade was divided between Karachi and Bombay in the proportion of 57 and 42 per cent respectively, the remainder being shipped from Bombay. The following table shows the quantities of raw wool imported into the United Kingdom from India and other countries —

Imports of sheep's and lamb's wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair).

	(In million pounds)									
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Wool from	295	274	272	273	304	238	273	270	257	200
from India and	181	141	179	173	184	173	182	104	175	120
from Africa	113	112	127	160	148	157	163	167	158	131
from other countries	11	21	66	39	72	73	68	61	60	49
Total	519	507	465	472	524	468	504	498	495	380
Wool, including other countries	51	77	70	77	81	82	77	81	75	85
Wool from India and other countries	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	7	6	4

Exports.

or 67 per cent in the preceding year. The United States of America required only 1,000 cwts., practically half of what she had taken in 1930-31. Exports to Germany and France were also on a smaller scale and amounted to 2,000 cwts. and 1,000 cwts. respectively.

Exports of stick lac which had fallen to 1,700 cwts. in 1930-31 advanced to 12,400 cwts. in the year under review. About 3,700 cwts. were sent to Germany and 8,300 cwts. to Belgium as compared with 1,800 cwts. and 1,400 cwts. respectively in 1930-31. The remainder went to the United Kingdom and France. The following table shows the exports of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore during the past four years—

Exports in cwts., of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore.

	1924	1929	1930	1931
To United States of America	10,447	11,210	2,578	1,812
Germany	12,510	19,068	4,176	1,730
United Kingdom	1,414	3,600	2,420	123
India	12,023	70,400	37,611	11,277
Total (all countries)	41,872	103,971	42,322	15,912

Shipments of seed lac amounted to 105,000 cwts. valued at R37½ lakhs in 1931-32 as compared with 106,000 cwts. valued at R57½ lakhs in the preceding year. As usual the United States of America was the principal customer, but she reduced her takings from 82,000 cwts. to 77,000 cwts. while purchases by the United Kingdom amounted to 10,000 cwts., almost the same as in 1930-31. Shipments in 1931-32 also included 11,000 cwts. to Belgium and 5,000 cwts. to Germany, these two countries having taken 8,000 cwts. and 4,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. Exports of other kinds of lac, representing mostly refuse lac, declined from 46,000 cwts. to 31,000 cwts., of which Germany took 17,000 cwts. and Belgium 13,500 cwts. as compared with 28,000 cwts. and 14,000 cwts. respectively in 1930-31.

Oils (R57 lakhs).—The total exports of oils were valued at R57 lakhs in 1931-32 as compared with R17 lakhs in 1930-31. As usual, the trade was practically confined to essential and non-essential vegetable oils animal and mineral oils forming a very small proportion of the total trade. Shipments of vegetable oils advanced from 1,110,000 gallons valued at R24 lakhs to 1,900,000 gallons valued at R30 lakhs in 1931-32. Exports of castor oil more than doubled in quantity, shipments during the year amounting to 982,000 gallons valued at R15 lakhs as compared with 477,000 gallons valued at R9 lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of the consignments went, as usual, to the United Kingdom, which increased her purchases from 309,000 gallons to 685,000 gallons. Germany and Belgium also raised their requirements from 14,000 gallons and 19,000 gallons to 131,000 gallons and 23,000 gallons respectively. A notable feature was the shipment of 12,000 gallons to Italy which had no share in this trade during the preceding four years. Other countries, parti-

Other Articles.

cularly the Union of South Africa, Australia, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, took less than in the preceding year. Despatches of coconut oil declined from 51,000 gallons in 1930-31 to 36,000 gallons in 1931-32, of which the United Kingdom

Coconut oil.

and the Netherlands took 11,000 gallons and 13,000 gallons as compared with 13,000 gallons and 21,000 gallons respectively in 1930-31. Exports of groundnut oil advanced from 166,000 gallons in 1930-31 to 455,000 gallons in 1931-32. Of the total ship-

Groundnut oil.

ments, the United Kingdom took 280,000 gallons or 62 per cent and Mauritius and Dependencies 42,000 gallons or 9 per cent, while the remainder went mainly to the Netherlands (39,000 gallons), Germany (25,000 gallons), Belgium (19,000 gallons) and Arabia (12,000 gallons). Mustard or rape seed oil showed an improvement from 207,000 gallons in 1930-31 to 250,000 gallons, the bulk of the shipments having gone to Mauritius (165,000 gallons), Fiji Islands (40,000 gallons) and Natal (15,000 gallons). Shipments of sesamum oil fell from 136,000 gallons to 96,000 gallons, the principal destinations being Aden and Dependencies (26,000 gallons), Mauritius and Dependencies (15,000 gallons) and Arabia (45,000 gallons). Despatches of linseed oil were nearly

Linseed oil.

half of those in the preceding year and totalled 38,000 gallons as against 77,000 gallons. The Straits Settlements required 13,000 gallons and the Philippine Islands and Guam 16,000 gallons. Of essential oils, the exports of sandalwood oil advanced from 78,000 lbs. to 114,000 lbs. in quantity and from

Sandalwood oil.

R13 lakhs to R18 lakhs in value. With the exception of France, all the importing countries took more than in the preceding year. The United Kingdom which had taken 10,000 lbs. in 1930-31 required 41,000 lbs. in 1931-32. Japan increased her demands from 18,000 lbs. to 38,000 lbs., while France reduced her purchases from 41,000 lbs. to 24,000 lbs. Exports of lemongrass oil also rose from 39,000 gallons to 51,000 gallons, the principal consumers being the United Kingdom and France (11,000 gallons each) and the United States of America (14,000 gallons).

Other Articles.—The following is a summary of the more important of the remaining articles of export:—

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Metals and ores—						
Pig lead . . .	9	2,15	2,15	2,45	2,17	1,73
Pig iron . . .	42	1,79	2,11	2,59	1,70	1,23
Manganese ore . .	1,21	1,95	1,97	2,29	1,39	57
Others . . .	47	3,08	2,68	3,01	2,68	1,94
Paraffin wax . . .	67	2,42	2,46	3,18	2,82	2,32
Oilcakes . . .	1,38	3,14	3,84	3,12	2,05	2,01
Coffee . . .	1,54	2,32	1,69	1,45	1,92	95

Exports

	1912 14 (per war year)	1927 28	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31	1931 32
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Rubber	91	2,40	1,52	1,96	1,27	87
Opium	2 42	1 92	1,27	1,42	1,22	6"
Dye stuffs	1 54	1,51	1,18	1,12	1,04	87
Tobacco	43	1,06	1,22	1,06	1,04	93
Cotton manufactures	62	1 12	1,05	1,04	93	75
Foodstuffs and products	77	1,27	1 43	1,19	77	73
Teakwood	79	1,42	1,17	1,49	1,17	67
Coal and coke	62	76	72	72	49	53
Rubber	79	2 24	2,00	1,79	1,30	45
Waxes	43	93	90	1,03	68	39
Minerals	(a) 11	66	60	50	61	34
Hemp, raw	1,02	81	83	63	32	27
Saltpetre	31	12	10	9	8	11

(a) Includes crushed bones which are chiefly required for industrial purposes

Metals and Ores (RS 47 lakhs)—The total exports of ores, consisting chiefly of manganese ore fell from 5,20,000 tons valued at RS 42 lakhs in 1930-31 to 2,35,000 tons valued at RS 17 lakhs in 1931-32. The reduction in the output of world metallurgical industries seriously affected the demand for manganese. Exports from India were the lowest since 1905-06 and amounted to 212,000 tons compared with 486,000 tons in 1930-31 and the record shipments of 816,000 tons in 1929-30. To every market without exception there was a substantial decline in exports. France, usually the largest purchaser, reduced her takings from 188,000 tons to 80,000 tons and was followed by the United Kingdom which took only 51,000 tons as against 111,000 tons in 1930-31. Exports to Belgium similarly fell from 78,000 tons to 35,000 tons and those to the United States of America from 19,000 tons to 28,000 tons. There were also smaller shipments to Germany and the Netherlands amounting to 1,800 tons and 2,500 tons as compared with 15,300 tons and 11,500 tons respectively in 1930-31. The export trade in manganese ore was practically confined to Bengal and Bombay, the former accounting for 70 per cent and the latter for 30 per cent as compared with 19 and 50 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Shipments of ferruginous manganese ore mostly to Belgium and France, declined from 5,000 tons to 3,000 tons. There were no exports of ferro manganese during 1930-31 and 1931-32.

Metals and Ores.

Exports of pig iron further declined by 20 per cent in quantity from 439,000 tons in 1930-31 to 351,000 tons in 1931-32 and by 28 per cent in value from R1,70 lakhs to R1,23 lakhs. Both the United Kingdom and the United States of America considerably reduced their purchases from 99,000 tons and 108,000 tons to 69,000 tons and 51,000 tons respectively, while Japan raised her requirements from 161,000 tons to 188,000 tons. Among other countries, Germany took 13,000 tons, or 2,000 tons more than in the preceding year, while China and Hong-kong together required 15,000 tons, or 5,000 tons less than in 1930-31. The following table shows the production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three years :—

In thousand tons.

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Production of pig iron . . .	1,376	1,140	1,070
„ „ steel (ingots) . . .	581	625	602
„ „ finished steel . . .	412	434	450

Owing to unsettled condition in China which takes the lead in the supply of tungsten, exports of wolfram from British India were somewhat stimulated and amounted to 4,400 tons valued at R62½ lakhs in 1931-32 as compared with 3,800 tons valued at R58 lakhs in 1930-31. Shipments were, as usual, entirely from Burma and were chiefly destined to the United Kingdom and to a less extent, to Germany, both of which increased their purchases from 3,200 tons and 400 tons to 3,400 tons and 700 tons respectively.

Exports of chromite or chrome iron ore declined from 21,000 tons valued at R7 lakhs to 8,000 tons valued at R3 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Germany raised their respective requirements from 2,500 tons and 3,500 tons to 3,800 tons and 3,600 tons, while France reduced her purchases from 1,400 tons to 400 tons. The United States of America and Norway, which had required 7,000 tons and 4,000 tons respectively in 1930-31, took nothing at all in 1931-32.

Shipments of pig lead fell from 1,499,000 cwts. valued at R2,17 lakhs to 1,295,000 cwts. valued at R1,73 lakhs. The United Kingdom absorbed 813,000 cwts. or 63 per cent of the total quantity exported in 1931-32 as against 1,145,000 cwts. or 76 per cent in the preceding year. Japan and China required larger quantities, their respective takings being 286,000 cwts. and 29,000 cwts, while purchases by Ceylon, Germany and Belgium fell to 44,000 cwts., 32,000 cwts. and 22,000 cwts. from 57,000 cwts., 59,000 cwts. and 28,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year.

Exports of paraffin wax declined from 58,000 tons valued at R2,82 lakhs in 1930-31 to 52,000 tons valued at R2,32 lakhs in 1931-32. This represented a fall of 10 per cent in quantity and of 18 per cent in value as compared with 1930-31. The United Kingdom, the largest purchaser of this article, con-

Exports.

siderably increased her requirements from 10,000 tons in 1930 31 to 17,000 tons. The Netherlands and Italy also increased their respective shares from 2,900 tons and 2,000 tons to 3,200 tons and 2,900 tons in the year under review, but shipments to Belgium, Spain, the Union of South Africa, Chile and Australia recorded small decreases and amounted to 2,500 tons, 500 tons, 2,700 tons, 2,100 tons and 300 tons respectively. China, Japan and Portuguese East Africa also curtailed their respective takings from 7,200 tons, 5,500 tons and 5,900 tons to 5,000 tons, 1,000 tons and 3,600 tons. Exports to Germany and the United States of America remained almost stationary and amounted to 3,000 tons and 6,000 tons respectively. As usual, the trade was practically confined to Bengal and Burma, the latter contributing two thirds of the total quantity shipped.

Shipments of oilcakes advanced in quantity from 254,000 tons to 291,000 tons, but the value recorded a decline from R2,08 lakhs to R2,01 lakhs.

Oilcakes
(R2 01 lakhs)

Groundnut cake, which accounted for 63 per cent of the total quantity of oilcakes exported, showed an increase in quantity from 182,000 tons to 184,000 tons with a decline in value from R1,42 lakhs to R1,23 lakhs. Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands showed greater interest, their respective purchases advancing from 36,000 tons, 8,000 tons and 18,000 tons to 52,000 tons, 12,000 tons and 27,000 tons, while there was a reduction in the shipments to the United Kingdom and Ceylon which fell from 94,000 tons and 22,000 tons to 69,000 tons and 20,000 tons respectively. Exports of cotton cake contracted from 8,000 tons to 3,000 tons in quantity and from R6 lakhs to R1½ lakhs in value. Of the total exports the United Kingdom and Germany took 700 tons and 500 tons as compared with 1,000 tons and 3,000 tons respectively a year ago. Exports of linseed cake nearly doubled in comparison with those of the preceding year and amounted in 1931 32 to 47,000 tons valued at R38 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom took 34,000 tons (18,000 tons) and the Netherlands 8,000 tons (4,000 tons), the figures for 1930 31 being given in brackets. Shipments of rape and sesamum cake improved in quantity from 31,000 tons to 50,000 tons and in value from R27 lakhs to R34 lakhs. Ceylon and Japan, usually the two principal customers, divided the entire trade between themselves, having taken 12,000 tons and 38,000 tons respectively. The demand for coconut cake dropped by 1,000 tons to 3,000 tons in quantity and by R1 lakh to R2 lakhs in value, Germany and Belgium continuing to be the principal destinations. Despatches of castor cake, entirely to Ceylon amounted to nearly 2,000 tons as against 1,000 tons in 1930-31.

The total reported production of cured coffee in India during the season 1930 31 was 33 million lbs as compared with 39 million lbs reported in the preceding season. The quality of the season's crop was reported to have been poor, partly as a result of the heavy crop raised in the preceding season and partly on account of unfavourable weather conditions during ripening and picking. The foreign demand for Indian coffee was, therefore, restricted and the exports declined in quantity from 293,000 cwts in 1930 31 to 156,000 cwts in 1931 32 and in value from R1,92 lakhs to R94½ lakhs. The local consumption of Indian coffee, which has been expanding particularly, since the prohibition of imports of coffee other than roasted or ground, has now reached considerable proportions.

Coffee (R94½ lakhs)

Opium.

portions and the exports in themselves no longer give any complete indication of the position in regard to Indian coffee. The United Kingdom and France, which constitute the principal foreign markets for Indian coffee both reduced their respective off-takes very considerably and required 44,000 cwts. and 43,000 cwts. as against 78,000 cwts. and 108,000 cwts. a year ago, while Norway slightly raised her purchases by 600 cwts. to 15,900 cwts. Shipments to other European countries also declined. Germany took 16,000 cwts. (22,000 cwts.), the Netherlands 9,000 cwts. (18,000 cwts.), Belgium 6,000 cwts. (11,000 cwts.), Italy 6,000 cwts. (10,000 cwts.). The figures in brackets represent the exports in the previous year. Shipments to Iraq, the Bahrein Islands, Arabia and Australia also recorded decreases.

The total exports of spices in 1931-32 amounted to 321,000 cwts. valued at R87 lakhs as compared with 342,000 cwts. valued at R1,27 lakhs in 1930-31 and 347,000 cwts. valued at R1,96 lakhs in 1929-30.

Spices (R87 lakhs). Chillies and pepper represented 51 and 29 per cent respectively of this total and the balance was made up chiefly of ginger, betelnuts and cardamoms. Exports of chillies fell from 172,000 cwts. to 163,000 cwts. in quantity and from R34 lakhs to R23 lakhs in value. Ceylon and the Straits Settlements reduced their respective purchases from 153,000 cwts. and 10,000 cwts. to 147,000 cwts. and 9,000 cwts. Exports of pepper fell by 7,000 cwts. or 7 per cent to 91,000 cwts. in quantity and by R15 lakhs or 29 per cent to R37 lakhs in value. Italy regained her old position as the largest single purchaser of Indian pepper and took 32,000 cwts. or 3,000 cwts. more than in the preceding year. The United States of America required 25,000 cwts. as against 19,000 cwts. a year ago, while the United Kingdom curtailed her requirements from 14,000 cwts. to 10,000 cwts. Ginger was in better demand and the shipments rose from 50,000 cwts. to 55,000 cwts., but the value fell from R16 lakhs to R13 lakhs. Exports of cardamoms and betelnuts recorded decreases.

The policy of the Government of India in regard to the exports of opium is governed by international agreements. It was announced in June, 1926

Opium (R87 lakhs). that the exports of opium for other than medical and scientific purposes would be reduced by gradual stages until they ceased altogether at the end of 1935. In consequence, exports of opium from British India have displayed a progressive decline since 1926-27. In 1931-32 exports amounted to 3,583 chests as compared with 4,791 chests in the preceding year and represented about 40 per cent of those in 1926-27. Of these 2,173 chests were recorded under the head of private merchandise compared with 3,051 chests in 1930-31 and were destined to Indo-China, Siam and Java, all of which had their allotments reduced from 1,321 chests, 1,044 chests and 643 chests to 1,101 chests, 869 chests and 203 chests respectively. The remainder was actually shipped through Government agency and was recorded under the head of Government stores. Exports on Government account to Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and other East Indian Governments recorded a reduction from 1,670 chests to 1,410 chests. Exports of opium to any non-Asiatic country, other than the United Kingdom, prohibited altogether, and those to the United Kingdom are strictly controlled by Government and are intended only for medical purposes. In 1931-32 there were no such exports to the United Kingdom, while in 1930-31 despatches of medicinal opium to that country had amounted to 70

Exports.

The exports of dyeing and tanning substances declined in quantity from 1,463,000 cwts in 1930 31 to 1,407,000 cwts and in value from R1,08 lakhs to R87 lakhs. Myrobalans accounted for 90 per cent of the total quantity of dyeing and tanning materials exported in 1931-32 as compared with 89 per cent in the previous year.

Exports decreased in quantity from 1,304,000 cwts to 1,271,000 cwts and in value from R78 lakhs to R66 lakhs. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the largest purchaser, taking 691,000 cwts as against 637,000 cwts in 1930 31. Next in importance came the United States of America, but her requirements were reduced to 203,000 cwts from 266,000 cwts. Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium cut down their needs to 100,000 cwts, 50,000 cwts and 38,000 cwts respectively, while there was an increase in the shipments to France which amounted to 109,000 cwts. Exports of myrobalan extracts steadily declined from 26,000 cwts valued at R3 lakhs in 1929 30 to 10,000 cwts valued at R1 lakh in 1930 31 and to 4,000 cwts valued at R42,000 in 1931-32.

Shipments of cutch and gambier dropped from 48,000 cwts to 35,000 cwts in quantity and from R9 lakhs to R4 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom curtailed her demands from 30,000 cwts to 18,000 cwts, while purchases by France remained practically unchanged at 4,000 cwts.

The cultivation of natural indigo has been on the decline for many years past. The total yield of dye in 1931 32 was estimated at 11,000 cwts on an acreage of 51,000 as compared with 13,700 cwts on an area of 61,000 acres in the previous year. The exports also declined from 9³/₄ cwts to 799 cwts. Greece continued to take an increasing interest in this commodity and required 452 cwts as against 360 cwts a year ago. The next best purchaser was the United Kingdom which required 182 cwts as compared with 135 cwts in the preceding year. The remainder went chiefly to Iraq, Persia and Egypt all of which took much less than in 1930 31.

Among other substances used in dyeing and tanning, exports of turmeric declined in quantity from 76,000 cwts to 68,000 cwts and from R14 lakhs to R11 lakhs in value, while demands for barks for tanning improved by 2,000 cwts to 4,600 cwts.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco declined by 9 per cent in quantity from 28 million lbs in 1930 31 to 25.4 million lbs in 1931-32 and by 17 per cent in value from R97 lakhs to R81 lakhs. In the United Kingdom, notwithstanding a reduced consumptive demand, Indian tobacco gained public favour with

the increasing popularity of Empire grown tobacco and the shipments advanced from 10 million lbs to 11 million lbs. There were, however, decreases in the exports to Aden, the Straits Settlements and the Netherlands which fell by 1 million lbs each to 4¹/₂ and 1 million lbs respectively. An interesting development of the trade is the rapid increase in purchases by China which absorbed 3 million lbs in 1931-32 as compared with 1 million lbs in the preceding year, while Japanese requirements slightly declined to 3.7 million lbs.

Coal.

Exports of coir manufactures (other than rope) from British India showed a small increase in quantity from 25,900 tons in 1930-31 to 26,400 tons in 1931-32, but lower prices accounted for a decline in value from R88 lakhs to R75½ lakhs. The United Kingdom and France took 6,000 tons and 4,000 tons as against 5,000 tons and 3,000 tons respectively in 1930-31. Purchases by Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy showed very little variation and amounted to 4,600 tons, 4,300 tons, 4,200 tons and 1,500 tons respectively, while the United States of America reduced her requirements from 600 tons to 300 tons. These figures are exclusive of the shipments from the ports in Travancore whence also a fairly large quantity of manufactured coir, consisting chiefly of yarn, mats and matting, is exported to foreign countries.

Larger shipments of rice bran at cheaper prices, amounting to 273,000 tons valued at R70 lakhs in 1931-32 as against 252,000 tons valued at R69 lakhs in the preceding year, accounted for an increase in the total exports of fodder, bran and pollards from 262,000 tons to 282,000 tons with a decrease in value from R77 lakhs to R75 lakhs. As usual, the United Kingdom is the principal customer for rice bran, taking 184,000 tons as against 166,000 tons in 1930-31. Exports to Germany also advanced from 12,000 tons to 43,000 tons, while those to the Straits Settlements and Hongkong fell from 36,000 tons and 17,000 tons to 17,000 tons and 1,000 tons respectively. Shipments of other sorts of bran and pollards, chiefly to Ceylon, recorded a decrease from 9,000 tons to 7,000 tons in quantity and from R7 lakhs to R4 lakhs in value.

Demands for teakwood were very much restricted and the price tended to fall throughout the year. Shipments, which had declined from 52,000 cubic tons valued at R1.48 lakhs in 1929-30 to 40,000 cubic tons valued at R1.17 lakhs in 1930-31, showed a further drop to 22,000 cubic tons valued at R57 lakhs in 1931-32. About 13,000 cubic tons of teak were exported to the United Kingdom and 1,700 cubic tons to the United States of America as compared with 22,000 cubic tons and 3,500 cubic tons respectively in 1930-31. Exports to the Union of South Africa, Ceylon and the Netherlands also declined to 1,900 cubic tons, 1,400 cubic tons and 900 cubic tons respectively during the year under review.

There was an improvement in the exports of Indian coal which amounted to 515,000 tons in 1931-32 as compared with 428,000 tons in 1930-31. Ceylon continued to be the best market for Indian coal, although exports to that country were on the decline owing to competition from South Africa. Shipments to Ceylon totalled 273,000 tons as compared with 296,000 tons in 1930-31 and 341,000 tons in 1929-30. On the other hand, Hongkong considerably increased her takings during the year which amounted to 162,000 tons as compared with 56,000 tons in the preceding year. The Philippine Islands took 37,000 tons, or 4,000 tons more than in the preceding year, while the Straits Settlements required 23,000 tons, or 2,000 tons less than in 1930-31. Shipments in 1931-32 also included 12,000 tons to the United Kingdom and 5,000 tons to Japan. These figures are exclusive of 593,000 tons of Indian coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade which were distributed as follows:—

Exports

411,000 tons, Bombay 149,000 tons, Karachi 8,000 tons, Madras 4,000 tons and Burma 21,000 tons

The production of coal in India during 1931 was estimated at 21·7 million tons as compared with 23·8 million tons in the preceding year. The price of Desherghur coal at Calcutta was Rs 12 per ton into wagon up to the middle of May. Thereafter till the second week of October, the rate remained steady at Rs 4. From the middle of October to the second week of January 1932 the price remained steady at a slightly lower level $1\frac{1}{2}$, Rs 5. This was followed by a further decline of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ as per ton which continued till the end of the year under review.

The rubber trade continued to be in a very unhealthy state during the year. With the exception of Ceylon, no producing country showed any appreciable reduction in output with the result that world production again exceeded world consumption. The price of rubber (ribbed smoked sheet) in London which stood at 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ d per lb at the close of the preceding year fell with a dull market to 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ d early in May but, recovering to 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ d on May 22, fluctuated between 3d and 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ d till July 24. By the end of July the price went back to 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ d and on September 4 down to 2d. Following the announcement of September 21 that England had to go off the gold standard, the price rose from 2d to 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ d by September 25. Thereafter it ranged between 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ d and 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ d mostly remaining in the neighbourhood of 3d per lb till the end of February 1932 when it again sagged touching 2d on the 23rd March 1932. The average declared value of the Indian shipments during 1931-32 also declined to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p per lb from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ p per lb in 1930-31. Exports from India fell by over 8 million lbs. in quantity and by Rs 5 lakhs in value from 23·3 million lbs. valued at Rs 1,30 lakhs in 1930-31 to 15·1 million lbs. valued at Rs 45 lakhs in 1931-32. Both the United Kingdom and the United States of America reduced their purchases, the former taking 7·3 million lbs. and the latter 231,000 lbs. as compared with 11·6 million lbs. and 466,000 lbs. a year ago. Exports to the Straits Settlements were slightly in excess of those of the preceding year and amounted to 5 million lbs. in 1931-32, while those to Ceylon declined by 3 million lbs. to 2 million lbs. Madras and Burma had between them the entire trade in the proportion of 41 and 59 per cent as compared with 54 and 46 per cent respectively in 1930-31.

Exports of mica consisting largely of splittings continued to decline and amounted to 53,000 cwts. valued at Rs 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1931-32 as compared with 74,000 cwts. valued at Rs 68 lakhs in 1930-31 and 115,000 cwts. valued at Rs 1,03 lakhs in 1929-30. The United Kingdom and the United States of America, the two principal customers of Indian mica reduced their purchases from 34,000 cwts. and 21,000 cwts. to 24,000 cwts. and 13,000 cwts. respectively. There were also smaller shipments to Germany and France, amounting to 4,000 cwts. and 3,000 cwts. respectively as against 6,000 cwts. each in 1930-31.

Exports of manures totalled 53,000 tons valued at Rs 38 lakhs in 1931-32 as compared with 54,000 tons valued at Rs 51 lakhs in 1930-31. These figures include manurial bones and bonemeal fish manures, guano, hornmeal and sulphate of ammonia, but exclude bones required for industrial purposes, oilcakes and saltpetre. Shipments of bones including bonemeal, represented about 72 per cent of the total.

Manures (Rs 38 lakhs)

Postal Articles.

quantity of manures exported in 1931-32 and amounted to 37,800 tons valued at R23 lakhs as compared with 38,000 tons valued at R31 lakhs in the preceding year. Of the principal customers, Ceylon and the United States of America curtailed their requirements from 13,000 tons and 10,000 tons to 11,000 tons and 8,000 tons respectively. On the other hand, Japan increased her purchases considerably and took 8,000 tons, or 4,000 tons more than in 1930-31. There were also larger shipments to the United Kingdom and Belgium, amounting to 5,000 tons and 3,000 tons in 1931-32 as against 4,000 tons and 1,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. The value of fish manures and guano exported fell from R7 lakhs to R5 lakhs, of which Ceylon took R2½ lakhs' worth. Exports of hornmeal rose from 2,000 tons valued at R2¼ lakhs to 3,000 tons valued at R2½ lakhs. Shipments of sulphate of ammonia amounted to 3,000 tons as against 5,000 tons in 1930-31.

Exports of Indian hemp in 1931-32 were even smaller than the low record of the preceding year and amounted to 224,000 cwts. as compared with 293,000 cwts. in 1930-31 and 435,000 cwts. in 1929-30.

Hemp, raw (R27 lakhs). For the greater part of the year Indian hemp was in poor demand, for the consumers abroad were well supplied at low prices with qualities available from other sources which proved to be adequate for the limited consumption under present world conditions. As usual, Belgium took the largest quantity, but shipments to that country steadily declined to 117,000 cwts. from 151,000 cwts. in 1930-31 and 181,000 cwts. in 1929-30. Germany and France reduced their respective purchases from 20,000 cwts. and 22,000 cwts. to 15,000 cwts. and 3,000 cwts., while Italy took 8,000 cwts., or 2,000 cwts. more than in 1930-31. Shipments to Greece and Denmark fell from 21,000 cwts. and 10,000 cwts. to 13,000 cwts. and 8,000 cwts. respectively, while those to the United States of America advanced from 9,000 cwts. to 14,000 cwts.

There was an improvement in the exports of saltpetre which amounted to 134,000 cwts. valued at R10½ lakhs in 1931-32 as compared with 83,000 cwts. valued at R7½ lakhs a year ago. The bulk

Saltpetre (R10½ lakhs). of the shipments went, as usual, to Ceylon which took 58,000 cwts., or 4,000 cwts. more than in the preceding year. There was a noticeable increase in the exports to Mauritius and Dependencies, which totalled 46,000 cwts. as against 4,000 cwts. a year ago. Deliveries to the United Kingdom were also better than in the preceding year by 2,000 cwts. and amounted to 25,000 cwts. The Straits Settlements required 3,000 cwts. or 1,000 cwts. more than in 1930-31.

POSTAL ARTICLES.

Imports and Exports.

The value of the imports of "Postal articles not specified" declined further from R3,54 lakhs to R2,96 lakhs. The figures exclude the following classes of imports by post (including letter packets by registered and ordinary post) referred to Collectors of Customs for assessment, *viz.* (a) jewellery, (b) precious stones, (c) gold and silver thread, (d) cigarettes and (e) cinematograph films. The share of the United Kingdom rose from 61 per cent to 64 per cent. The shares of Italy, Germany, Hongkong and France remained almost stationary at 15, 4, 3 and 4 per cent respectively. The value of the articles exported by

Re-exports.

post also fell from R2,01 lakhs to R1,80 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom absorbed R51 lakhs or 28 per cent, the Straits Settlements R64 lakhs or 36 per cent, Ceylon 10 per cent, France 8 per cent, Hongkong 1 per cent, the Federated Malay States 2 per cent, and Iraq, Sumatra and Egypt 1 per cent each

RE-EXPORTS

The re export trade in foreign merchandise remained stationary at R5 crores. Re exports of raw wool rose from 5 million lbs valued at R28½ lakhs to 9 million lbs valued at R37 lakhs. The United Kingdom and the United States of America raised their respective requirements to 3.6 and 5.4 million lbs from 2.6 and 2.1 million lbs in the preceding year. Woollen manufactures dropped from R12 lakhs to R31 lakhs. Cotton piecegoods recorded a decline of 10 per cent in quantity and of 22 per cent in value and amounted to 16 million yds valued at R37½ lakhs in 1931-32 as against 17 million yards valued at R48 lakhs in the preceding year. Iraq reduced her purchases from 6.5 million yards to 1 million yards while other countries on the Persian Gulf absorbed among themselves 6 million yards, a decrease of 1 million yards, as compared with 1930-31. The requirements of Ceylon, Portuguese East Africa, Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba were on a lower level, while the Straits Settlements, the Anglo Egyptian Sudan and Mauritius increased their shares. Shipments of foreign raw cotton rose from 100 tons valued at R1 lakh to 160 tons valued at nearly R2 lakhs. Re exports of sugar improved from 3,100 tons (R7 lakhs) to 5,600 tons (R10 lakhs). Gums and resins declined from 53,000 cwt to 12,000 cwt in quantity and from R15 lakhs to R10 lakhs in value. On the other hand, increases were noticeable under fruits and vegetables, hardware, instruments and apparatus and provisions and oilman's stores. The shares of the principal countries in the total trade were the United Kingdom 41 per cent, the United States of America 9 per cent, Iraq 8 per cent, Ceylon 7 per cent, Persia 5 per cent, Arabia and the Bahrain Islands 3 per cent each and Japan, Germany and the Straits Settlements 2 per cent each. As usual, the bulk of the trade passed through Bombay, which accounted for 61 per cent, Karachi had 20 per cent and Bengal 11 per cent.

GOVERNMENT STORES

Under this head, imports showed a decline of R4.00 lakhs over the preceding year's figure and amounted to R4.27 lakhs. The noticeable decreases were under vehicles (—R1.52 lakhs), machinery and millwork (—R1.44 lakhs), metals and ores (chiefly iron and steel) and arms, ammunition and military stores (—R2.1 lakhs each), paper and pasteboard (—R1.2 lakhs), hardware and cutlery (—R.9 lakhs) and flax manufactures (—R.6 lakhs).

Exports of Indian produce on Government account declined from R77 lakhs to R61 lakhs, owing to a fall of R12 lakhs in the exports of opium which were valued at R56 lakhs in 1931-32. Re exports on Government account amounted to R5 lakhs in 1931-32 as against R10 lakhs in 1930-31.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade.

The developments which characterised the year 1930-31—falling prices, credit shortage, reduced industrial production in many countries and declining foreign trade—were more marked in 1931-32, when they were further aggravated by international financial complications which were largely absent in the preceding year. On the basis of the declared values, India's imports and exports were on a much lower scale in 1931-32 than in 1930-31. The imports were given as R126 crores for the former year as against R165 crores for the latter, while exports of Indian produce and manufactures were returned as R156 crores compared with R220 crores in 1930-31. Of the various factors that have contributed to the decline in the value of India's overseas trade, the fluctuation in prices is no doubt an important one. To render the statistics recorded in money values more comparable, it is necessary to make some allowance for the different price levels. For a number of years this adjustment is carried out on the basis of the average declared values in 1913-14 and the results, though approximate, are exhibited in the table on page 15 of this Review. The broad result of making adjustment for the change in prices between 1930-31 and 1931-32 is that the volumes of both imports and exports have decreased, but not to the same extent as a comparison of unadjusted value figures indicates. These adjustments have not been carried out for trade with separate countries and the distribution of India's overseas trade, analysed below, is based on the actual declared values. The following tables illustrate the direction of India's trade in two different aspects. Tables A, B and C show the shares of the various foreign countries in India's total trade and Tables D and E analyse the trade in selected commodities or groups of commodities in order to indicate the shares of the countries chiefly interested in each. The main features are also illustrated in Chart No. 8 prefixed to this Review.

TABLE A.

	1913-14			1929-30		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)
	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)
United Kingdom	58	117	-59	69	103	-34
Other British Possessions	36	11	+25	45	21	+24
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94	128	-34	114	124	-10
Europe	85	30	+55	84	49	+35
United States of America	22	5	+17	37	18	+19
Japan	23	5	+18	33	24	+9
Other Foreign Countries	25	15	+10	50	26	+24
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	155	55	+100	204	117	+87
GRAND TOTAL	249	183	+66	318	241	+77

	1930-31			1931-32		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)
	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)
United Kingdom	54	61	-7	45	45	0
Other British Possessions	35	15	+20	27	12	+15
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	89	76	+13	72	57	+15
Europe	53	36	+17	37	28	+9
United States of America	21	15	+6	14	13	+1
Japan	24	15	+9	14	13	+1
Other Foreign Countries	39	23	+16	24	15	+9
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	137	89	+48	89	69	+20
GRAND TOTAL	226	165	+61	161	126	+35

Direction of Trade.

TABLE B

Imports

	1913 14	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31	1931 32
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64.1	44.7	42.8	37.2	35.5
Germany	6.9	6.3	6.0	7.5	8.1
Java	5.8	6.5	5.7	6.3	3.8
Japan	2.6	7.0	9.8	8.8	10.6
United States of America	2.6	7.1	7.3	9.2	10.2
Belgium	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.4
Austria and Hungary	2.3	6	8	6	6
Straits Settlements	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.3
Persia, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey etc	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.8	3.0
France	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7
Mauritius	1.3				
Italy	1.2	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8
China	9	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.2
Netherlands	8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6
Australia	8	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.2
Hongkong	5	3	3	5	4
Dutch Borneo	4	5	4	3	5
Ceylon	4	8	7	9	1.1
Switzerland	3	1.0	9	8	1.0
Kenya and Zanzibar	3	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.9

TABLE C

Exports

	1913 14	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31	1931 32
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	23.4	21.4	21.8	23.8	23.2
Germany	10.6	9.6	8.4	6.4	6.3
Japan	9.1	10.2	10.3	10.6	8.7
United States of America	8.7	11.8	11.6	9.4	8.9
France	7.1	5.3	5.3	4.9	4.8
Belgium	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.4	2.8
Austria and Hungary	4.0				
Ceylon	3.6	4.2	4.3	5.0	5.0
Persia, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey, etc	3.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
Italy	3.1	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.4
Hongkong	3.1	7	1.0	7	1.2
Straits Settlements	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.0
China	2.3	2.8	4.1	5.9	4.9
Central and South America	2.2	3.3	3.2	2.3	1.5
Netherlands	1.7	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.0
Australia	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.8
Kenya and Zanzibar	1.0	5	5	5	5
Russia	9	1	1	2	3
Spain	8	1.2	1.1	1.1	8
Java	8	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D.

Imports.

	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE		
	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69.9	52.3	53.8	89.8	74.7	70.8	57.2	36.4	36.8
United States of America	2.6	4.6	2.2	3.3	11.4	11.1	9.7	12.5	10.3
Germany	14.5	6.9	7.3	5.6	8.2	10.3	18.2	29.9	29.1
Belgium	11.5	24.9	24.2	..	1.0	2.5	..	.9	1.1
Japan . . . . .	..	..	.7	..	.3	.4	1.5	5.8	6.1
France and Luxemburg . . . . .	..	4.1	5.4	..	..	..	..	.6	.8
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	98.5	92.8	93.6	98.7	95.6	95.1	86.6	86.1	84.2
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	16,01	10,89	6,32	7,76	14,35	10,92	3,95	3,60	2,61

	MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, ETC.			INSTRUMENTS		
	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	71.3	23.7	31.1	75.3	53.4	49.6
United States of America	15.1	48.3	48.4	8.0	16.4	17.0
Germany . . . . .	..	1.5	2.8	8.2	15.7	16.5
Netherlands . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3.5	3.8
Belgium	4.5	.4	.3	..	2.1	1.9
Japan . . . . .	..	.2	..	.6	1.9	2.2
France	4.5	1.8	2.4	..	1.5	1.6
Italy . . . . .	..	4.5	4.8	2.2	2.0	1.6
Canada . . . . .	..	19.0	8.3	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95.4	99.4	98.1	94.3	96.5	94.2
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	1,53	4,99	2,89	1,82	4.77	3,69

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D—contd.

Imports—contd.

	COTTON MANUFACTURES			SILK MANUFACTURES			SUGAR		
	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	50.1	58.0	51.6	9.0	3.1	3.3	1.8	9	4.5
United States of America	4	10	16		6	4	..		
Russia								4.1	14.1
Germany	2.1	4	4	7.2	8.1	1.0	1	1.4	2.9
Belgium		2	2		1.3	0			
Japan	1.8	30.8	35.5	46.8	42.1	45.5			
France		2	3	7.8	1.6	1.9			
Switzerland		1.0	1.3	4	3.2	5.2			
Italy	1.5	1.5	1.7	6.1	7.9	1.0			
Netherlands	1.6	2.5	1.5						
China*	1	4.3	5.3	20.6	36.2	30.8		8	1.5
Java†							71.8	90.0	73.5
Mauritius							16.9		
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97.6	99.4	97.9	99.1	98.9	90.6	97.2	96.5	
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	66.30	2.20	19.15	3.10	2.11	2.11	14.96	10.06	6.16

* Includes Hongkong and Macao
† Includes the Straits Settlements

	LIQUORS			MINERAL OILS			PAPER		
	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	62.9	59.6	60.8	5.7	2.4	3.2	56.0	31.2	30.4
United States of America	2.7	5.0	6.1	56.1	35.1	34.9		4.5	4.4
Germany	10.7	9.3	7.8	7.3	1.0	6	17.0	9.7	10.8
France	18.8	15.4	11.8					5	4
Netherlands		2.9	3.5				2.5	7.0	6.4
Persia				3.7	22.0	26.1			
Borneo, Sumatra, etc.*				25.1	13.1	12.3			
Norway							5.0	15.0	10.4
Sweden							3.1	10.4	11.2
Russia†				9	23.1	20.4	8.7	10.3	14.4
Austria									
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95.1	92.2	90.0	93.8	96.7	97.5	91.9	88.6	83.4
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	2.24	3.32	2.27	4.12	10.43	9.04	1.59	2.37	2.50

* Includes the Straits Settlements and Celebes and other Islands

† Includes Georgia and Azerbaijan

Direction of Trade.

TABLE E.

Exports.

	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTE MANUFACTURES		
	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72.4	84.7	87.1	38.0	17.3	27.8	0.3	5.7	8.5
Canada	4.3	2.6	3.4	..	..	..	..	2.9	3.0
Australia	3.1	1.2	.7	..	..	..	10.6	11.2	11.0
Russia	11.1	1.5	.8	..	..	..	..	..	1.4
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	1.2	1.8	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	.8
United States of America	7.7	2.7	2.5	11.0	8.1	8.1	41.5	34.5	31.7
Ceylon	1.6	1.6	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	.4
Germany	..	..	..	21.8	27.2	21.7	..	..	.3
France	..	..	..	9.9	11.3	8.8	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	5.5	7.1	7.7	..	..	..
Argentina	..	..	..	..	.8	1.0	10.4	10.4	6.3
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	5.1	4.5
Japan	..	..	..	..	.9	1.5	.5	.5	.6
Belgium	..	..	..	.6	7.7	7.5	..	.9	.7
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94.4	96.1	90.5	87.6	88.4	84.1	71.8	71.2	69.2
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	14,98	23,56	19,44	30,83	12,86	11,10	28,27	31,89	21,92

	COTTON (RAW)			OIL SEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)		
	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	3.5	6.5	6.6	22.2	15.0	13.0	26.7	8.4	6.1	25.9	52.5	59.9
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	3.7	3.8	..	..	..
United States of America	..	1.0	1.2	1.2	3.7	4.2	..	..	..	24.3	22.9	20.5
Ceylon	..	..	..	..	.4	.6	11.5	20.1	19.7	..	..	..
Germany	14.6	7.1	6.3	16.0	13.1	13.7	7.8	5.2	8.6	20.3	5.8	3.9
France	..	5.8	3.4	31.4	21.9	30.9	..	..	.3	..	1.8	1.0
Italy	7.7	8.1	6.9	5.0	11.2	13.8	..	.3	.5	5.3	3.2	2.2
Japan	47.2	45.3	47.1	..	.3	.9	3.8	.4	.6	..	2.5	3.0
Belgium	10.3	5.7	5.1	16.0	2.6	1.2	..	1.7	1.5	..	.8	.9
China*	1.7	16.0	19.3	..	..	..	..	18.4	15.0	..	.2	.3
Netherlands	..	1.3	1.3	1.0	18.3	15.4	6.8	3.3	5.2	3.3	2.7	1.8
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	.4	.5	6.7	10.1	9.0	..	.4	.3
Spain	..	2.5	1.8	..	1.3	.5	..	..	..	2.8	1.3	1.0
Sumatra and Java	..	..	..	..	..	.3	1.0	0.4	5.6	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	85.0	90.3	99.0	92.8	89.2	95.0	69.6	78.0	75.9	81.9	94.1	95.7
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS).	41,04	46,33	23,45	25,65	17,85	14,59	45,14	29,88	20,37	15,95	11,68	8,92

* Includes Hongkong and Macao.

Direction of Trade.

Table A shows the total overseas trade of British India in private merchandise in such a way as to indicate separately the balance of trade with the United Kingdom other parts of the British Empire, Europe, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries. As will be seen from the table, the balance is usually in favour of India in all cases, excepting that of trade with the United Kingdom. In the case of the United Kingdom the excess of imports over exports was very much reduced and amounted to Rs 7 crores in 1930-31. In the year under review, however, the excess, normally subsisting on the import side, was completely wiped out, exports and imports having exactly balanced each other. Trade with other parts of the British Empire showed a balance in favour of India to the extent of Rs 15 crores as against Rs 20 crores in 1930-31 and the balance in the case of the British Empire as a whole expanded from one of Rs 13 crores in 1930-31 to one of Rs 15 crores in favour of India. Taking the "Foreign" countries together, the balance which is usual, was in favour of India, declined from Rs 18 crores in 1930-31 to Rs 27 crores the year's transactions having resulted in much smaller balances in favour of Europe, the United States of America and Japan with which India deals in large quantities.

In Table B have been listed the principal countries supplying India's import requirements (arranged in order of their importance in 1913-14) with their respective percentage shares in the total import trade, while Table C shows the corresponding details in regard to exports. The share of the United Kingdom as will appear from these tables further receded from 37.2 per cent in 1930-31 to 35.5 per cent in the case of imports but, on the export side, it rose to the high level of 28.2 per cent as compared with 23.8 per cent in 1930-31 and 23.4 per cent in 1913-14. Concurrently, the share of the British Empire considered as a whole dropped from 46.1 per cent in 1930-31 to 44.8 per cent under imports but advanced from 39.5 to 44.5 per cent in the case of exports. The United States of America and Japan both improved their respective positions in the import trade by contributing 10.2 and 10.6 per cent as against 9.2 and 8.8 per cent respectively in 1930-31 but they reduced their participation in the export trade from 9.4 and 10.6 to 8.9 and 8.7 per cent respectively. Germany's share amounted to 8.1 per cent under imports and 6.3 per cent under exports as compared with 7.5 and 6.4 per cent respectively in 1930-31. On the import side, the other noticeable variations were a reduction from 6.3 to 3.3 per cent in the case of Java and an increase from 1.8 to 2.9 per cent in the case of Kenya and Zanzibar. On the export side, mention may also be made of the decreases in the shares of China (from 5.9 to 4.9 per cent), Belgium (from 3.4 to 2.8 per cent) and the Netherlands (from 3.4 to 3.0 per cent).

Turning to the main groups of commodities in the import trade (Table D) there is to be noted a further substantial decline in the shares of the United Kingdom under cotton manufactures, machinery and instruments. In the case of cotton manufactures her share, which in 1930-31 had dropped to 58.0 per cent from 90.1 per cent in the pre-war year 1913-14, further receded to 51.6 per cent in 1931-32. Against this decline may be noted the further increase in the contribution of Japan from 30.3 to 35.5 per cent and of China (imports from which source consisted largely of twist and yarn) from 4.3 to 5.3 per cent. Under machinery, the proportion coming from the United Kingdom fell off from 74.7 to 70.8 per cent, but Germany advanced her share

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from 8.2 to 10.3 per cent, the contribution of the United States of America showing a decrease from 11.4 to 11.1 per cent. In instruments, the United Kingdom was unable to retain more than 49.6 per cent as against 53.4 per cent enjoyed in 1930-31, and the gap was filled in by increased participation of the United States, Germany and Japan. Under iron and steel, there was a recovery in the percentage share of the United Kingdom (from 52.3 to 53.8) and in that of France and Luxemburg (from 4.1 to 5.4); Germany made a further advance from 6.9 to 7.3 per cent, but the share of the United States of America came down from 4.6 to 2.2 per cent. Under motor vehicles, the proportion of the total imports credited to the United Kingdom increased from 23.7 to 31.1 per cent, chiefly at the expense of Canada, the share of which country dropped from 19.0 to 8.3 per cent; but the participation of the United States remained steady at a little above 48 per cent. Under mineral oils, the principal feature was an increase in the share of Persia from 22 to 26 per cent, which was accompanied by a falling off in Russia's from 23.1 to 20.4 per cent; the share of the United States remained fairly steady near about 35 per cent. In liquors, there was a slight advance in the share of the United Kingdom (from 59.6 to 60.8 per cent), but France reduced hers from 15.1 to 11.8 per cent. In silk manufactures, Japan gained at the expense of China and in paper, a loss in the share of Norway was made good by increased participation by Austria. Under sugar, receipts from Java formed 73.5 per cent of the total imports in 1931-32 as compared with 90.0 per cent in 1930-31; there was, however, an increase in the contribution of Russia (from 4.1 to 14.1 per cent) and, to a less extent, of the United Kingdom (from a little below 1 per cent to 4.5 per cent).

On the export side (Table E) the outstanding feature was an improvement in the proportion taken by the United Kingdom of raw jute and also of hides and skins. In raw jute, her share increased from 17.3 to 27.8 per cent, while those of Germany and France were reduced from 27.2 and 14.3 to 21.7 and 8.8 per cent respectively. Shipments of hides and skins to the United Kingdom amounted to 59.9 per cent of the total exports recorded under this head as against 52.5 per cent in 1930-31, but the share of the United States receded from 23 per cent to 20.5 per cent. Of the exports of tea, 87.1 per cent went to the United Kingdom as compared with 84.7 per cent in the preceding year. In jute manufactures, the proportion taken by the United States dropped from 34.5 to 31.7 per cent and that by the Argentine from 10.4 to 6.3 per cent., but the United Kingdom increased her quota from 5.7 to 8.5 per cent. Under raw cotton, Japan and China increased their shares to 47.1 and 19.3 per cent from 45.3 and 16.0 per cent respectively in 1930-31, while the Continental countries reduced their purchases. Under oilseeds, there was an expansion of the proportion received by France (from 21.9 to 30.9 per cent), but the United Kingdom and the Netherlands both had their respective shares reduced (from 15.0 and 18.3 to 13.0 and 15.4 per cent respectively). In food-grains the only feature worth mentioning was a drop in the percentage share of China.

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THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.

The imports from, and exports to, the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following tables :—

Imports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	1,17,58	1,13,24	1,03,10	61,29	44,81
Ceylon	81	2,10	1,80	1,13	1,37
Straits Settlements	7,42	5,11	6,16	3,97	2,87
Hongkong	98	78	74	87	53
South Africa	23	53	61	43	22
Mauritius	2,53				1
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	39	2,72	3,44	7,36	3,68
Canada	1	2,40	1,01	1,32	42
Australia	92	8,46	5,54	2,42	1,58
New Zealand		1	3	3	4
Other countries	1,20	1,17	1,13	89	1,14
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	1,28,07	1,36,58	1,24,41	76,02	56,67

Exports

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	58,35	72,37	69,18	53,87	45,33
Ceylon	9,04	14,25	13,22	11,38	7,96
Straits Settlements	6,79	7,95	8,02	6,30	4,77
" " "	7,82	2,51	3,04	1,60	1,88
" " "	1,20	2,44	2,28	2,00	1,46
" " "	1,26	1,59	1,02	1,12	90
" " " Pemba	1,02	1,77	1,72	1,16	87
" " "	1,43	2,45	2,41	1,72	1,48
Australia	4,10	7,39	5,80	4,49	2,97
New Zealand	56	87	78	63	35
Other Countries	2,82	6,38	6,10	4,74	3,53
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94,39	1,19,07	1,14,17	89,10	71,50

United Kingdom (Imports R44,81 lakhs, Exports R45,33 lakhs).—The value of the total trade of India with the United Kingdom amounted to R90,14 lakhs, a decline of R25,01 lakhs in comparison with 1930-31. As in the preceding year, the decline was much heavier on the import side than on the export, the reduction in the former case having been one of R16,48 lakhs (from R61,29 lakhs to R44,81 lakhs) and that in the latter one of R8,54 lakhs (from R53,87 lakhs to R45,33 lakhs). Among the imported articles, cotton manufactures forming 22 per cent (as against 24 per cent in 1930-31) of the total imports showed the largest decline, the recorded value for 1931-32 having

The Lu head occurred under piecegoods, the receipts million yards valued at R7,96 lakhs as against 523 million yards valued at R12,57 lakhs in 1930-31. Cotton twist and yarn showed a relatively small decline in value, viz., from R1,27 lakhs to R1,22 lakhs, while the quantity showed an improvement from

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10·3 million lbs. to 11·9 million lbs. The reduction under piecegoods was noticeable particularly under the descriptions, grey and coloured, imports of which declined respectively from 143 million yards to 60 million yards and from 148 million to 110 million yards. The decline under white piecegoods was comparatively small, imports having fallen by 23 million yards from 230 million to 207 million yards. The main features of India's trade in cotton manufactures have been discussed in detail in Chapter II. In other descriptions of textiles, reductions, although individually of much smaller significance, were noticeable under artificial silk yarn, piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk and woollen manufactures. The slump in the trade in iron and steel, which continued into the year under review, was responsible for a further decline in the imports in this line from the United Kingdom from R5,70 lakhs to R3,40 lakhs. Imports of machinery and millwork declined from R10,72 lakhs to R7,73 lakhs, due mainly to reductions under railway locomotive engines, electrical machinery and jute machinery. Imports of hardware were valued at R96 lakhs as against R1,31 lakhs in 1930-31. There was a further drop of R3 lakhs (from R94 lakhs to R91 lakhs) under motor vehicles. This reduction was due mainly to reduced importation of motor cars, the number of which amounted to 2,178 as against 2,885 imported in 1930-31; the number of omnibuses imported, however, rose from 258 to 435. Imports of instruments and apparatus were valued at R1,83 lakhs, a decline of R72 lakhs in comparison with the preceding year. Imports of paper and pasteboard receded from 829,000 cwts. valued at R89 lakhs to 814,000 cwts. valued at R76 lakhs and those of provisions declined by R43 lakhs to R1,51 lakhs. Imports of sugar increased by 15,000 tons in quantity and by R18 lakhs in value, the consignments having amounted to 23,000 tons valued at R28 lakhs. A notable change of the year was a heavy drop in the imports of tobacco, *viz.*, from 3 million lbs. valued at R1,30 lakhs to 1·5 million lbs. valued at R62 lakhs.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were, as usual, tea (R16,93 lakhs), hides and skins (R5,34 lakhs), jute raw and manufactured (R4,95 lakhs), raw cotton (R1,54 lakhs), seeds (R1,90 lakhs), foodgrains (R1,24 lakhs) and raw wool (R2,50 lakhs). These articles, taken together, represented about 76 per cent of the total exports to the United Kingdom during 1931-32 as compared with 79 per cent in 1930-31. Exports of tea decreased from 299 million lbs. to 291 million lbs. in quantity and from R19,95 lakhs to R16,93 lakhs in value. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported advanced by 57,000 tons in quantity and by R92 lakhs in value. Despatches of raw jute increased from 108,000 tons valued at R2,23 lakhs to 154,000 tons valued at R3,11 lakhs; those of jute bags improved from 40 millions to 48 millions in number, but the gain was wiped out by the slump in prices which brought down the total declared value from R1,21 lakhs to R1,14 lakhs; the yardage recorded under gunny cloth recovered from 40 millions to 62 millions (which even exceeded the yardage registered in 1929-30 by a little more than 3 millions) and the value from R59 lakhs to R70 lakhs. Under hides and skins, there was a decline under the tanned or dressed varieties from 16,500 tons valued at R5,74 lakhs to 14,800 tons valued at R4,85 lakhs, but the reduction was partly counterbalanced by an improvement under the raw descriptions from 2,700 tons (R40 lakhs) to 3,500 tons (R49 lakhs). Exports of raw s i non-T, ' ' ' ,

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origin advanced in quantity, from 200 tons to 334 tons, but declined in value from R1 00 lakhs to R81 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton dropped from 50 000 tons (280,000 bales) valued at R3 00 lakhs to 30 000 tons (166 000 bales) valued at R1,51 lakhs. Despatches of raw wool rose from 26.7 million lbs valued at R2.27 lakhs to 35.3 million lbs valued at R2.50 lakhs. Exports of oilseeds contracted from 177,000 tons valued at R2.68 lakhs to 141 000 tons valued at R1.90 lakhs. The reduction occurred mainly under linseed shipments of which fell off from 58,000 tons valued at R1.24 lakhs to 14 000 tons valued at R16 lakhs. The decrease under this head was supplemented by a relatively small reduction under cotton seed of which the quantity shipped amounted to 11,000 tons as against 11 000 tons in 1930-31. There were however increases in the exports of groundnuts (from 47,000 to 78 000 tons) repesed (from 11,000 to 14,000 tons) and castor seed (from 20 000 to 23 000 tons). Metals and ores recorded a decline of 94 000 tons in quantity and of R91 lakhs in value. The reduction was particularly noticeable under pig lead the shipments of which declined from 57 000 tons valued at R1.66 lakhs to 41,000 tons valued at R1.09 lakhs. Manginene ore also showed a decline from 111,000 tons (R34 lakhs) to 54,000 tons (R16 lakhs) and pig iron from 99 000 tons (R38 lakhs) to 69 000 tons (R24 lakhs). There was, however, an increase under wolfram ore from 3,200 tons (R52 lakhs) to 3 400 tons (R56 lakhs). Shipments of paraffin wax amounted to 17,000 tons valued at R76 lakhs as against 10,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs in 1930-31. Exports of lac fell from 123,000 cwts (R70 lakhs) to 106 000 cwts (R45 lakhs). Exports of foodgrains dropped from 253 000 tons (R2.52 lakhs) to 173 000 tons (R1.24 lakhs), mainly as a result of a reduction under wheat from 175 000 tons (R1.71 lakhs) to 17 000 tons (R10 lakhs), rice showed an improvement from 58 000 tons (R62 lakhs) to 117 000 tons (R88 lakhs). Among other articles raw rubber, spices, coffee, teakwood and oilcakes showed decreases, while jute, hessian carpets and raw tobacco showed increases.

Ceylon (Imports R1.37 lakhs, Exports R7.96 lakhs)—There was a further heavy decline in the trade with Ceylon from R12.82 lakhs to R9.33 lakhs, imports decreasing from R1.43 lakhs to R1.37 lakhs and exports from R11.38 lakhs to R7.96 lakhs. On the import side decreases occurred mainly under betelnuts and coffee. Imports of betelnuts declined from 170 000 cwts (R35 lakhs) to 98 000 cwts (R21 lakhs). Imports of coffee which had amounted to 11,000 cwts valued at R5½ lakhs in 1930-31, dwindled down into insignificance. The decline under these two heads however, was, to a great extent, counterbalanced by an increase in the imports of coconut oil, copra and sesamum. Imports of coconut oil amounted to 274 000 cwts valued at R42 lakhs as compared with 100 000 cwts valued at R18 lakhs in 1930-31. Among other articles, jute gunny bags showed a decline from 4.5 millions valued at R12 lakhs to 4.1 millions valued at R9½ lakhs, while tea recorded an increase from 2.1 million lbs valued at R15 lakhs to 2.7 million lbs valued at R18 lakhs. Decreases were also noticeable under gram, pulse and flour, raw hides and skins and lead sheets for tea chests. On the export side the main item was rice not in the husk, shipments of which declined from 444,000 tons to 410,000 tons in quantity and from R5.62 lakhs to R3.67 lakhs in value. Exports of raw rubber declined from 5.3 million lbs valued at R42 lakhs to 1.8 million lbs valued at R7 lakhs. Exports of fish (excluding canned fish) decreased from 258 000 cwts valued at R51

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lakhs to 232,000 cwts. valued at R42 lakhs. There was also a decline of 4,400 tons in quantity and of R8 lakhs in value under manures, shipments of which amounted to 18,400 tons valued at R15 lakhs. This was supplemented by a decline of R7 lakhs under oilcakes, exports amounting to 34,000 tons valued at R26 lakhs. Despatches of chillies amounted to 147,000 cwts. valued at R21 lakhs as against 153,000 cwts. valued at R30 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of coal receded from 296,000 tons (R36 lakhs) to 273,000 tons (R33 lakhs). Exports of tea declined from 5 million lbs. valued at R37 lakhs to 2·9 million lbs. valued at R20 lakhs. There were also noticeable decreases under cotton manufactures, fruits and vegetables and under living animals.

Straits Settlements (Imports R2,87 lakhs, Exports R4,77 lakhs).—The transactions with this country resulted in a decline of R1,10 lakhs (from R3,97 lakhs to R2,87 lakhs) under imports and of R1,53 lakhs (from R6,30 lakhs to R4,77 lakhs) under exports. On the import side, spices accounted for a decline of R34 lakhs. Imports of betelnuts amounted to 989,000 cwts. valued at R1,22 lakhs as against 1,006,000 cwts. valued at R1,52 lakhs in 1930-31 and those of other kinds of spices to 19,000 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs as against 23,000 cwts. valued at R15 lakhs. Receipts of tin, unwrought contracted from 53,000 cwts. valued at R53 lakhs to 44,000 cwts. valued at R41 lakhs. There was a decrease of R17 lakhs under mineral oils, the total imports of which amounted to 2·3 million gallons valued at R5 lakhs as compared with 7·1 million gallons valued at R22 lakhs in 1930-31. Of these, consignments of fuel oils declined from 5·1 million gallons (R10 lakhs) to 2·2 million gallons (R4½ lakhs); imports of kerosene oil also were comparatively small. There were also smaller receipts of provisions, fish (chiefly salted), lac, and drugs and medicines. On the export side, there was a large reduction under rice not in the husk, shipments of which declined from 265,000 tons valued at R2,79 lakhs to 236,000 tons valued at R1,69 lakhs. Exports of cotton piece-goods (principally coloured) also declined from 11 million yards to 9 million yards in quantity and from R62 lakhs to R48 lakhs in value. Against the decline under these two heads may be noted an increase in the shipments of jute manufactures from R49 lakhs to R53 lakhs. Shipments of gunny bags amounted to 15·6 millions valued at R47 lakhs as compared with 11·5 millions valued at R41 lakhs in 1930-31. Despatches of rubber, raw slightly increased in quantity, viz., from 4·9 million lbs. to 5·0 million lbs., but the value fell from R12 lakhs to R8 lakhs. There were also smaller shipments of coal, fodder, bran and pollard, provisions, and tobacco; while tin ore, and cotton twist and yarn showed slight increases.

Australia (Imports R1,58 lakhs, Exports R2,97 lakhs).—The total trade with Australia showed a decline of R2,35 lakhs as compared with the value recorded in 1930-31. Imports accounted for a decline of R83 lakhs and exports for one of R1,52 lakhs. The decline, in the case of imports, was mainly due to a reduction under wheat from 209,000 tons valued at R1,79 lakhs to 110,000 tons valued at R72 lakhs. Imports of tallow and stearine increased in quantity from 80,000 cwts. to 97,500 cwts., but the value dropped from R20 lakhs to R16 lakhs. The decrease in the value recorded under these two heads was partly counterbalanced by an increase in the imports of raw wool from 1·6 million lbs. valued at R10 lakhs to 2·9 million lbs. valued at R15 lakhs. Imports of provisions also increased from R9 lakhs to R13

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lakhs and those of horses from R10 lakhs to R29 lakhs. On the export side, the bulk of the decline occurred under jute manufactures. Gunny bags declined from 88.3 millions valued at R3.25 lakhs to 68 millions valued at R2.16 lakhs. Shipments of gunny cloth improved in quantity from 18.3 million yards to 19.8 million yards, but the value recorded declined from R32 lakhs to R28 lakhs. Shipments of tea also declined from 4.5 million lbs valued at R29 lakhs to 2.5 million lbs valued at R13 lakhs. Exports of linseed fell from 11,000 tons valued at R22 lakhs to 10,000 tons valued at R11½ lakhs. There was also a decrease under raw hides and skins (chiefly goat skins).

East Africa (Imports R3.74 lakhs, Exports R1.24 lakhs)—In this group of territories are included Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba, Uganda Protectorate, Nyasaland Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory and British Somali land. The total value of the trade with this group of territories amounted to R4.98 lakhs as compared with R5.07 lakhs in 1930-31. On the import side there was an improvement to the extent of R27 lakhs—i.e., from R3.47 lakhs to R3.74 lakhs, so that the recession in the total trade occurred in the case of exports, the total value of which fell from R1.60 lakhs to R1.24 lakhs. The improvement in the case of imports was due to larger arrivals of raw cotton which totalled 32,700 tons valued at R3.21 lakhs as compared with 23,600 tons valued at R2.98 lakhs in 1930-31 and of spices (mainly cloves), consignments of which were valued at R41 lakhs as against R35 lakhs in the preceding year. Under exports, the decrease was principally due to a falling off in the shipments of jute gunny cloth valued at R11 lakhs, to 17 million yards valued at R20 lakhs to 4 millions yards valued at R40 lakhs, and of grains (from 28,700 tons valued at R49 lakhs to 27,500 tons valued at R37 lakhs).

Canada (Imports R42 lakhs, Exports R1.48 lakhs).—Compared with the preceding year, imports from Canada decreased by R91 lakhs to R49 lakhs and exports thereto by R24 lakhs to R1.48 lakhs. The heavy fall noted on the import side was due to a reduction in imports of motor vehicles and of rubber manufactures. The total value of motor vehicles imported during the year amounted to R23 lakhs as compared with R95 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of motor cars imported decreased from 3,250 valued at R54 lakhs to 676 valued at about R10½ lakhs and that of motor omnibuses from 2,397 valued at R36 lakhs to 598 valued at R9 lakhs. Imports of rubber manufactures showed a sharp decline from R25 lakhs to R9 lakhs. Coming to exports the major item, as usual, was jute gunny cloth, shipments of which decreased in quantity by 10 million yards to 63 million yards and in value by R26 lakhs to R65 lakhs. Despatches of tea direct to Canada amounted to 14 million lbs valued at R67 lakhs as compared with 10 million lbs valued at R62 lakhs in 1930-31.

Hongkong (Imports R53 lakhs, Exports R1.88 lakhs)—Although imports from this country declined by R34 lakhs in comparison with the preceding year, the export trade recovered from R1.69 lakhs to R1.88 lakhs. The reduction in imports was due mainly to smaller arrivals of dry beans, pulses, provisions and raw silk. On the export side the number of gunny bags shipped rose from 19 millions valued at R57 lakhs to 27 millions valued at R74 lakhs. Exports of coal showed an increase from 56,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs to 162,000 tons valued at R14 lakhs. There was also a noticeable

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increase under drugs and medicines. A part of the increases under these heads was, however, set off by a decline in the shipments of rice from 71,000 tons (R56½ lakhs) to 63,000 tons (R40 lakhs).

Union of South Africa (Imports R22 lakhs, Exports R1,46 lakhs).—The total trade with the Union of South Africa fell by R75 lakhs to R1,68 lakhs, imports showing a decrease from R43 lakhs to R22 lakhs and exports from R2,00 lakhs to R1,46 lakhs. On the import side, coal showed a decline from 122,000 tons valued at R21½ lakhs to 23,000 tons valued at R4 lakhs. Imports of barks for tanning declined in value from R14 lakhs to R13 lakhs, although the quantity received rose from 203,000 cwts. to 214,000 cwts. Under exports, the bulk of the decline occurred under rice and jute manufactures. Shipments of rice declined from 29,000 tons valued at R42 lakhs to 27,000 tons valued at R30 lakhs. Despatches of gunny bags showed a decline from 20 millions valued at R80 lakhs to 18 millions valued at R61½ lakhs and those of gunny cloth from 5.6 million yards valued at R10½ lakhs to 4.4 million yards valued at R7½ lakhs. Exports of paraffin wax, vegetable oils and provisions also showed decreases.

The following tables show the imports from, and exports to, the principal European and other foreign countries :—

Imports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
European Countries—				
Russia	6	46	1,04	95
Sweden	52	1,40	98	87
Norway	23	1,03	86	48
Germany	12,67	16,79	12,38	10,20
Netherlands	1,55	4,23	3,22	2,04
Belgium	4,26	6,79	4,67	3,02
France	2,69	4,57	2,89	2,17
Spain	19	30	27	19
Switzerland	69	2,12	1,27	1,22
Italy	2,20	6,73	4,51	3,59
Austria	4,29 {	1,23	82	71
Hungary		67	22	3
Turkey, European	1	..	..	..
Other countries	15	3,98	3,25	2,99
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	29,51	49,30	36,38	28,46
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	30	44	2,54	1,47
Turkey, Asiatic	57	..	..	..
Iraq	—	1,02	1,01	58
Persia	71	3,72	2,72	2,76
Java	10,75	13,67	10,34	4,85
China	1,71	4,10	3,33	2,79
Japan	4,78	23,59	14,51	13,34
United States of America	4,79	17,66	15,15	12,84
Argentina . . . . .	..	8	..	..
Chile . . . . .	..	13	5	..
Other countries	2,06	2,63	2,75	2,61
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES	25,67	67,04	52,40	41,24

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Exports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Russia	2,47	39	53	55
Sweden	42	45	37	21
Norway	5	42	57	44
Germany	26,42	26,77	14,42	10,09
Netherlands	4,42	9,12	6,73	4,87
Belgium	12,10	12,22	7,57	4,47
France	17,72	16,94	11,17	7,72
Spain	2,23	3,61	2,37	1,34
Switzerland . . . . .	..	1	1	..
Italy	7,89	11,17	7,93	5,50
Austria	10,01	5	..	..
Hungary . . . . .		..	3	..
Turkey, European	11	23	18	17
Other countries	73	1,86	1,54	1,27
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES .	84,57	83,53	53,42	36,64
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	2,27	3,95	3,56	2,16
Turkey, Asiatic	2,94	15	11	11
Iraq	—	1,61	1,19	1,15
Persia	1,41	2,06	1,54	1,33
Java	1,95	4,27	2,63	1,75
China	5,71	13,06	13,25	7,82
Japan	22,69	32,56	23,87	14,03
United States of America	21,85	37,04	21,14	14,29
Cuba	56	2,97	2,11	1,05
Argentina	3,14	7,10	3,63	1,54
Chile	1,06	1,46	63	18
Other countries	6,34	14,00	9,46	6,99
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES .	69,92	1,20,23	83,12	52,41

Foreign Countries.

Japan (Imports R13,34 lakhs. Exports R14,03 lakhs).—There was a further decline in the trade with Japan, the value of the total trade having been R27,37 lakhs in 1931-32 as compared with R38,38 lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of the decline occurred under exports, the decline in the case of imports having been one of R1,17 lakhs as against R9,84 lakhs under exports. On the import side, the principal items were cotton manufactures (R6,79 lakhs), artificial silk (R2,16 lakhs), silk manufactures (R96 lakhs), boots and shoes (R49 lakhs) glass and glassware (R42 lakhs), earthenware and porcelain (R17 lakhs) hardware (R16 lakhs) and mixed or yellow metal for sheathing (R15 lakhs). These together represented 85 per cent of the total imports from Japan as against 82 per cent in the preceding year. Imports of cotton manufactures declined in value from R7,66 lakhs to R6,79 lakhs.

	[IN THOUSANDS OF YARDS				
	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Grey . . .	7,108	241,746	393,698	218,319	185,216
White . . .	58	5,461	13,880	28,105	59,820
Coloured, etc. .	1,735	109,798	154,270	74,329	94,668

It will be seen from the table on the margin that there was a considerable decrease in the receipts of grey piecegoods, while white and coloured goods actually recorded increases. Imports of twist and yarn declined from 6.9 million lbs. valued at R84 lakhs to 6.2 million lbs. valued at R83 lakhs. There was also a decline of R35 lakhs under cotton hosiery. Among other descriptions of textiles, silk manufactures showed an improvement from R89 lakhs to R96 lakhs and artificial silk from R1,54 lakhs to R2,16 lakhs. Imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk increased from 38.2 million yards valued at R1,50 lakhs to 74.5 million yards valued at R2,09 lakhs. Imports of boots and shoes, which had reached a record level in 1930-31 (10 million pairs valued at R67 lakhs) receded to 9 million pairs valued at R49 lakhs. Imports of glass and glassware declined from R55 lakhs to R42 lakhs and those of earthenware and porcelain from R21 lakhs to R17 lakhs. There was also a reduction of R5 lakhs under hardware, *viz.*, from R21 lakhs to R16 lakhs. Imports of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing declined from 46,000 cwts. valued at R21 lakhs to 40,000 cwts. valued at R15 lakhs.

Of the articles exported to Japan, the most important is raw cotton, exports of which represented 79 per cent of the total exports to Japan in 1931-32 as against 88 per cent in 1930-31. The shipments recorded during the year under review amounted to 192,800 tons (1.1 million bales) valued at R11,05 lakhs as compared with 301,000 tons (1.7 million bales) valued at R20,99 lakhs in the preceding year. The decline under raw cotton, however, was to some extent counterbalanced by increases under pig iron, pig lead, raw jute and oilcakes. Despatches of pig iron advanced from 160,600 tons (R64 lakhs) to 188,100 tons (R66 lakhs) and those of pig lead from 131,000 cwts. (R19 lakhs) to 285,800 cwts. (R39 lakhs). Raw jute accounted for an increase of R5 lakhs in value corresponding to an increase of 4,000 tons in quantity, the actual shipments having been 10,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs. Oilcakes showed an improvement from 14,700 tons valued at R11 lakhs to 38,300 tons valued at R23½ lakhs. Exports of paraffin wax dropped from 5,500 tons (R27 lakhs) to 1,000 tons (R4½ lakhs) and those of gunny bags from 5.3 millions (R17 lakhs) to 4.6 millions (R12½ lakhs). Decreases were also noticeable in the values of hides and skins, lac and tobacco, but pulse (mainly beans), manures (chiefly bonemeal) and wood (mainly sandalwood) showed increases.

Direction of Trade.

United States of America (Imports R12.84 lakhs, Exports R14.29 lakhs).—The value of the total trade with this country declined from R36.29 lakhs to R27.13 lakhs. The decline, in the case of imports was relatively small, amounting to R2.31 lakhs as compared with R6.85 lakhs in the case of exports. On the import side, however, the decline was distributed over a large number of articles and its magnitude would have been much larger had it not been for an unprecedentedly heavy increase in the imports of raw cotton which amounted to 28,600 tons valued at R2.21 lakhs as against 9,800 tons valued at R83 lakhs in 1930-31. Mineral oils, which formed the most important individual item on the import side, were responsible for a decline of about R52 lakhs. Imports of kerosene oil decreased from 21.3 million gallons valued at R1.13 lakhs to 20.1 million gallons valued at R1.27½ lakhs, and of lubricating oils from 19.0 million gallons valued at R1.50 lakhs to 10.6 million gallons valued at R98 lakhs, while there was an increase in the imports of petrol from 7.2 million gallons valued at R61 lakhs to 9.9 million gallons valued at R79 lakhs. The value of the imports of motor vehicles declined from R2.41 lakhs to R1.07 lakhs. The number of cars imported fell from 5,098 to 3,368 and that of omnibuses from 6,197 to 3,236. Imports of machinery and millwork contracted from R1.61 lakhs to R1.22 lakhs, mainly due to smaller arrivals of mining machinery and typewriters. Receipts of tobacco leaf improved from 1.5 million lbs. valued at R13 lakhs to 2.5 million lbs. valued at R24 lakhs. There was an increase in the consignments of cotton piecegoods from 9.5 million yards valued at R21 lakhs to 19.2 million yards valued at R30½ lakhs. Imports of copper wrought fell away from 31,000 cwts. valued at R14 lakhs to 18,000 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs, due mainly to lesser arrivals of sheets. There was also a decrease in the value of rubber manufactures from R86 lakhs to R83 lakhs. Among other items, decreases were noticeable under aluminium (—R39 lakhs), hardware and provisions (—R18 lakhs each) and building materials (—R7 lakhs).

On the export side, the decline amounted to one of R6.85 lakhs on a total of R21.14 lakhs recorded in 1930-31. The most important among the articles exported to the United States is jute, raw and manufactured. The total value recorded under this head amounted to R7.88 lakhs as against R12.05 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of jute cloth fell from 854 million yards valued at R10.66 lakhs to 692 million yards valued at R6.56 lakhs and those of jute gunny bags from 10.6 millions valued at R25 lakhs to 8.4 millions valued at R14 lakhs. Despatches of raw jute also declined from 53,000 tons valued at R1.01 lakhs to 49,000 tons valued at R91 lakhs. Exports of lac also declined from 201,000 cwts. valued at R1.25 lakhs to 179,000 cwts. valued at R72 lakhs, mainly as a result of a drop in the off-take of shellac (from 117,000 cwts. to 101,000 cwts.) and of scedlac (from 82,000 cwts. to 77,000 cwts.). There was a noticeable decrease under raw hides and skins, despatches of goat skins, representing the bulk of the shipments showed a reduction from 14,700 tons (R2.56 lakhs) to 11,600 tons (R1.77 lakhs). There was also a decline under tanned or dressed hides and skins from R8 lakhs to R4 lakhs.

Germany (Imports R10.20 lakhs. Exports R10.09 lakhs).—Imports from Germany declined by R2.18 lakhs to R10.20 lakhs and exports thereto

Foreign Countries.

by R4,33 lakhs to R10,09 lakhs. The extent of the transactions during the past four years as compared with the pre-war average is shown below :—

	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports	9,35	15,84	15,79	12,38	10,20
Exports, including re-exports	22,36	32,48	26,77	14,42	10,09

The trade in the principal articles imported from Germany is shown in the following table :—

	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10— 1913-14)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Alizarine and aniline dyes	lbs. (000)	11,671	12,756	11,864	11,944
	R (000)	77,20	1,19,72	1,39,56	1,49,70
Iron and steel	Tons	136,000	57,700	43,700	26,600
	R (000)	1,55,02	98,71	75,38	44,81
Brass and copper	Cwts.	188,000	299,500	294,100	266,800
	R (000)	94,97	1,56,15	1,27,36	99,29
Hardware	R (000)	57,24	1,65,31	1,07,72	75,85
Machinery and millwork	R (000)	30,27	1,73,79	1,18,03	1,12,27
Glass and glassware	R (000)	23,69	34,18	23,50	20,34
Liquors—	Gallons (000)	521	1,048	898	555
Ale, beer and porter	R (000)	13,14	30,07	25,22	14,82
	Gallons (000)	148	60	36	16
Spirit	R (000)	5,43	6,37	4,76	3,28
	Gallons (000)	637	1,116	942	574
TOTAL LIQUORS	R (000)	19,41	37,24	30,73	18,43
Paper and pasteboard—	Cwts.	66,700	90,800	54,200	74,300
Printing paper	R (000)	7,15	14,19	8,73	9,77
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD	R (000)	21,82	44,51	27,68	27,49
Woollen manufactures	R (000)	90,62	62,41	31,78	19,99
	Tons	57,800	62,900	97,000	25,600
Salt	R (000)	9,46	14,30	20,25	4,82
	Tons	1,700	15,200	11,700	15,400
Sugar 16 D.S. and above (including beet)	R (000)	3,42	27,54	14,95	17,74
Haberdashery and millinery	R (000)	22,10	23,22	15,55	11,05
Cotton manufactures—	R (000)	15,96	5,92	2,80	1,25
Hosiery	Yds. (000)	4,016	1,404	582	521
Coloured piecegoods	R (000)	22,30	8,66	3,59	3,93
	lbs. (000)	9,843*	322	251	36
Blankets	R (000)	53,23*	1,79	93	21
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES, including twist and yarn.	R (000)	83,71	22,71	11,01	8,25
Artificial silk manufactures, including yarn.	R (000)	—	16,84	9,21	8,92
Goods of silk, mixed with other mate- rials.	Yds. (000)	1,514	359	150	170
	R (000)	15,89	5,82	2,37	2,57

*Two years' average only.

It will appear from the above table that, with the exception of synthetic dyes, sugar, printing paper and goods of silk mixed with other materials, there was a general decline under all the main articles on the import side;

Direction of Trade.

As far as synthetic dyes are concerned, the value of the consignments advanced from R1,40 lakhs to R1,50 lakhs, although there was practically no improvement in regard to the quantity received, which remained almost stationary at 11.9 million lbs. Sugar 16 D S and above (including beet) showed an improvement from 11,700 tons valued at R15 lakhs to 15,400 tons valued at R18 lakhs. Under salt there was a decline from 97,000 tons to 25,000 tons in quantity and from R20 lakhs to R5 lakhs in value. Among the other articles showing decreases, mention may be made of hardware and machinery and millwork, imports of the former having declined by R32 lakhs to R76 lakhs and those of the latter by R6 lakhs to R1,12 lakhs. Under metals, there were reductions in the imports of iron and steel as well as of brass and copper, the value of the consignments having fallen off from R75 lakhs and R1,27 lakhs to R45 lakhs and R99 lakhs respectively. There were also decreases under woollen manufactures, glass and glassware, liquors and cotton manufactures.

The following table shows the principal article exported to Germany —

	Units	Pre war average (1909-'10 to 1912-14)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Jute raw	Tons	164 400	216 500	169 000	130 900
	R (000)	4 90 40	7 40 64	3 50 46	2 43 69
Grain pulse and flour—					
Rice	Tons	344 600	270 800	162 000	230 900
	R (000)	3 41 37	3 31 01	1 53 14	1 55 69
Wheat	Tons	16 300		100	
	R (000)	17 37		7	
Total (in luding other sorts)	Tons	463 800	271 100	163 800	277 100
	R (000)	4 43 3	3 31 50	1 54 03	1 78 41
Cotton raw	Tons	62 600	61 500	55 200	29 600
	R (000)	4 45 06	4 69 43	3 09 81	1 47 53
Feeds	Tons	1 7 500	230 100	135 000	138 700
	R (000)	3 45 50	5 03 70	2 33 35	1 99 53
Hides and skins raw	Tons	18 600	10 000	7 400	5 200
	R (000)	2 53 97	1 18 42	6 7 80	3 4 63
Lac	Cwts	83 000	115 300	99 900	61 900
	R (000)	37 67	98 07	43 49	20 76
Coir manufacture	Tons	10 500	7 900	4 800	4 600
	R (000)	2 7 55	23 8	15 64	11 56
Bones (for manufacturing purposes)	Tons	10 4 0*	7 500	3 000	2 700
	R (000)	7 52*	7 64	4 00	2 72
Hemp raw	Cwts	56 900	60 000	20 000	15 000
	R (000)	8 48	9 47	2 90	1 70

* Represent figures for bones crushed uncrushed and bonemeal.

Under exports the article most severely affected by the slump in Germany's demand was raw cotton despatches of which fell from 55 200 tons valued at R3 30 lakhs to 29 600 tons valued at R1,48 lakhs. Shipments of raw jute also

Foreign Countries.

showed a reduction of 38,000 tons in quantity and of R1,07 lakhs in value, the exports of the year amounting to 131,000 tons valued at R2,44 lakhs. Exports of rice improved in quantity from 162,200 tons to 230,900 tons and in value from R1,53 lakhs to R1.56 lakhs. Shipments of oilseeds showed a net increase of 3,000 tons in quantity, but the value declined by R34 lakhs, the exports having amounted to 138,700 tons valued at R2,00 lakhs. Exports of raw hides and skins, lac and coir manufactures were also smaller than in the preceding year.

Belgium (Imports R3,02 lakhs, Exports R4,47 lakhs).—The total trade with Belgium amounted to R7,49 lakhs and showed a decline of R4,75 lakhs in comparison with 1930-31 and of R11,51 lakhs as compared with 1929-30. The decline was comparatively small in the case of imports, the value of which amounted to R3,02 lakhs as against R4,67 lakhs in 1930-31. Exports declined from R7,57 lakhs to R4,47 lakhs. On the import side, the bulk of the trade was, as usual, represented by iron and steel which constituted 51 per cent of the total imports from that country. The value of the consignments under this head from Belgium declined from R2,71 lakhs to R1,53 lakhs. Imports of cotton manufactures, which had declined to about R6 lakhs in 1930-31, were further reduced by R2 lakhs to R4 lakhs. This set-back is attributable primarily to a reduction under coloured piecegoods, imports of which barely amounted to 205,000 yards. There was also a reduction of R11 lakhs in the imports of precious stones, the actual value recorded in 1931-32 being R29 lakhs. Artificial silk, glass and glassware, building materials, paints and painters' materials, provisions, and woollen manufactures also showed noticeable decreases. Imports of aniline dyes increased from 59,000 lbs. to 136,000 lbs. in quantity and from R1 lakh to R2 lakhs in value. Imports of machinery and millwork also increased from R14 lakhs to R27 lakhs. On the export side, the most noteworthy feature was a heavy decline recorded under raw cotton, despatches of which fell to 21,600 tons valued at R1,19 lakhs from 39,000 tons valued at R2,64 lakhs in 1930-31. Raw jute showed a decrease from 48,000 tons to 46,000 tons in quantity and from R99 lakhs to R84 lakhs in value. Among other principal articles included in the exports to Belgium, metals (chiefly manganese ore, lead and zinc), oilseeds, manures, raw hides and skins and wheat showed considerable reductions. Some improvements were, however, recorded under barley and oilcakes.

France (Imports R2,17 lakhs, Exports R7,72 lakhs).—The trade with France declined from R14,06 lakhs to R9,89 lakhs, imports falling away by R72 lakhs to R2,17 lakhs and exports by R3,45 lakhs to R7,72 lakhs. So far as imports are concerned, by far the heaviest reduction of the year occurred under liquors, the value of which declined from R51 lakhs to R27 lakhs. Next in order of magnitude was the decline under iron and steel, imports of which fell from 29,000 tons valued at R30 lakhs to 16,000 tons valued at R14 lakhs. Imports of apparel declined from R22 lakhs to R7 lakhs, those of woollen manufactures from R28 lakhs to R20 lakhs and of motor cars, etc., from R9 lakhs to R5 lakhs. There were also decreases of R2 lakhs each in the imports of provisions, and drugs and medicines, the respective values of which amounted to R6 lakhs and R9 lakhs in 1931-32. The principal articles in the export trade with this country were, as usual, groundnuts, linseed, raw cotton, raw jute, and manganese ore. Exports of groundnuts increased from 172,000 tons to 223,000 tons in quantity and from R2,87 lakhs to R3,53 lakhs in value.

Direction of Trade.

Despatches of linseed rose from 25,000 tons valued at R53 lakhs to 44,000 tons valued at R55 lakhs. The improvement noticed under these two heads was more than counterbalanced by a decline under raw cotton, shipments of which showed a decrease from 41,000 tons valued at R2,68 lakhs to 14,000 tons valued at R79 lakhs. Shipments of raw jute declined from 89,000 tons valued at R1,85 lakhs to 52,000 tons valued at R99 lakhs. The quantity of manganese ore exported fell off from 188,000 tons to 80,000 tons and the value thereof from R49 lakhs to R18 lakhs. Despatches of raw hides and skins were valued at R16 lakhs as against R21 lakhs in 1930-31. Shipments of coffee declined from 108,000 cwts. valued at R71 lakhs to 43,000 cwts. valued at R26 lakhs. There was a decrease of R7 lakhs (from R9 lakhs to R2 lakhs) under rice not in the husk, and a decline of a similar magnitude was also noticed under manures.

Italy (Imports R3,59 lakhs, Exports R5,50 lakhs)—The total value of the trade with Italy declined further from R12,43 lakhs to R9,09 lakhs, imports having declined by R92 lakhs and exports by R2,43 lakhs. On the import side the bulk of the decline occurred under textiles. The value of woollen manufactures imported fell off from R62 lakhs to R32 lakhs. Imports of woollen blankets amounted to 20 million lbs. valued at R16 lakhs as against 33 million lbs. valued at R33 lakhs in 1930-31 and those of woollen piecegoods to 14 million yards valued at R15 lakhs as compared with 20 million yards valued at R25 lakhs in the preceding year. Cotton manufactures showed a decline from R38 lakhs to R33 lakhs. Imports of cotton piecegoods, coloured, printed or dyed, which alone are of importance in the trade with Italy under this head, declined from R28 lakhs to R26 lakhs, although there was an increase in quantity from 87 million yards to 99 million yards. Under artificial silk yarn there was a decline of a little less than 1 million lbs. in quantity and of about R9½ lakhs in value. There was also a reduction

in fruits and vegetables, chemicals and motor cars. On the export side there was a decline of 32,000 tons (from 65,000 tons to 33,000 tons) under raw cotton, the corresponding decline in value having been one of R2 crores (from R4 crores to R2 crores). Shipments of oilseeds rose from 118,000 tons to 128,000 tons in quantity and from R2,00 lakhs to R2,02 lakhs in value. Consignments of groundnuts totalled 80,000 tons (R1,29 lakhs) as against 77,000 tons (R1,13 lakhs) in 1930-31 and those of linseed amounted to 14,600 tons (R24 lakhs) as compared with 32,900 tons (R72½ lakhs) in the preceding year. Exports of raw jute rose from 42,000 tons to 44,000 tons, but the value declined by R6 lakhs to R86 lakhs. Despatches of raw cowhides declined from 4,000 tons to 3,000 tons in quantity and from R31 lakhs to R15 lakhs in value. Shipments of rice, however, improved by 3,000 tons to 14,000 tons in quantity and by R1½ lakhs to R11½ lakhs in value. There was a smaller off take of coffee and the trade in manganese ore disappeared altogether during the year under review.

Netherlands (Imports R2,64 lakhs, Exports R4,87 lakhs)—The total value of the trade with the Netherlands amounted to R6,91 lakhs in 1931-32 as compared with R9,96 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports fell by R1,18 lakhs to R2,04 lakhs and exports by R1,86 lakhs to R4,87 lakhs. The demand for provisions from this source continued to decline, imports

Foreign Countries.

during the year having been valued at R57 lakhs as against R1,27 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of vegetable product amounted to 79,000 cwts. valued at R29 lakhs as compared with 232,000 cwts. valued at R85 lakhs in 1930-31 and 291,000 cwts. valued at R1,09 lakhs in 1929-30. Imports of cotton piece-goods declined from 13 million yards valued at R50 lakhs to 7 million yards valued at R21 lakhs. There were smaller receipts of precious stones, the imports having been valued at R1 lakh as compared with R 4 lakhs in 1930-31. There was also a reduction of R4 lakhs under paper and pasteboard and also under metals. On the export side, there were considerable decreases under groundnuts, linseed, rice, raw cotton and jute, Shipments of groundnuts declined from 167,000 tons to 147,000 tons in quantity and from R2,67 lakhs to R2,11 lakhs in value, while those of linseed which had been valued at R52 lakhs in 1930-31 sank to comparative insignificance during the year. The quantity of rice exported rose from 100,400 tons to 122,600 tons, but the value of the consignments fell from R96 lakhs to R83 lakhs. The demand for oilcakes improved by R3 lakhs to R25 lakhs, but shipments of raw cotton and of jute were considerably less than in the preceding year.

Java (Imports R4,85 lakhs, Exports R1,75 lakhs).—Compared with 1930-31, the year under review recorded a decline of R5,49 lakhs under imports and of R89 lakhs under exports. As far as the import side is concerned, the recession was due mainly to a falling off in receipts of sugar, which represented 93 per cent of the total imports. The total imports of sugar declined from 911,800 tons (R9,85 lakhs) to 406,900 tons (R4,52 lakhs) of which 336,100 tons represented sugar 23 D. S. and above as against 715,300 tons in 1930-31. Imports of molasses declined from 102,000 tons to 40,000 tons. There were also smaller receipts of denatured spirit which were valued at R10 lakhs as against R12 lakhs in 1930-31. On the export side, the bulk of the decline occurred under jute gunny bags, despatches of which fell off from 42 millions (R1,59 lakhs) to 30 millions (R96 lakhs). Exports of opium on private account declined in value from R26 lakhs to R8 lakhs. Shipments of rice improved in quantity from 51,000 tons to 63,000 tons, but the value declined from R47 lakhs to R43 lakhs.

China (Imports R2,79 lakhs, Exports R7,82 lakhs).—There was during the year under review a further retrogression of the trade of India with China, imports having declined by R54 lakhs to R2,79 lakhs and exports by R5,42 lakhs to R7,82 lakhs. The decline on the import side was due principally to a falling off in the receipts of silk raw and manufactured. Consignments of raw silk shrank from 1·6 million lbs. (R75 lakhs) to 1·3 million lbs. (R55 lakhs), imports of silk yarn, noils and warps fell from 394,000 lbs. (R13 lakhs) to 343,000 lbs. (R9 lakhs) and those of silk piecegoods from 8·3 million yards (R60 lakhs) to 7·7 million yards (R49 lakhs). Imports of cotton twist and yarn advanced in quantity from 11·7 million lbs. to 13·2 million lbs., but the value declined from R96 lakhs to R92 lakhs. Cotton piecegoods (mainly grey) also showed an increase from 2·5 million yards valued at R5 lakhs to 4 million yards valued at R6 lakhs. The quantity of tea (principally green tea) imported remained unchanged at 2·8 million lbs., but owing to lower prices the value declined from R20 lakhs to R19 lakhs. On the export side, there was a reduction in the shipments of rice from 396,000 tons valued at R4,92 lakhs to 353,600 tons valued at R2,65 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton fell off from 108,000 tons valued at R7,41 lakhs to 77,800 tons valued at R4,50 lakhs,

Direction of Trade.

Despatches of linseed rose from 25,000 tons valued at R53 lakhs to 41,000 tons valued at R55 lakhs. The improvement noticed under these two heads was more than counterbalanced by a decline under raw cotton, shipments of which showed a decrease from 41,000 tons valued at R2,68 lakhs to 14,000 tons valued at R79 lakhs. Shipments of raw jute declined from 89,000 tons valued at R1,85 lakhs to 52,000 tons valued at R99 lakhs. The quantity of manganese ore exported fell off from 188,000 tons to 80,000 tons and the value thereof from R49 lakhs to R18 lakhs. Despatches of raw hides and skins were valued at R16 lakhs as against R21 lakhs in 1930-31. Shipments of coffee declined from 108,000 cwts. valued at R71 lakhs to 43,000 cwts. valued at R26 lakhs. There was a decrease of R7 lakhs (from R9 lakhs to R2 lakhs) under rice not in the husk, and a decline of a similar magnitude was also noticed under manures.

Italy (Imports R3,59 lakhs, Exports R5,50 lakhs)—The total value of the trade with Italy declined further from R12,43 lakhs to R9,09 lakhs, imports having declined by R92 lakhs and exports by R2,43 lakhs. On the import side the bulk of the decline occurred under textiles. The value of woollen manufactures imported fell off from R62 lakhs to R32 lakhs. Imports of woollen blankets amounted to 2.0 million lbs. valued at R16 lakhs as against 3.3 million lbs. valued at R33 lakhs in 1930-31 and those of woollen piecegoods to 1.4 million yards valued at R15 lakhs as compared with 2.0 million yards valued at R25 lakhs in the preceding year. Cotton manufactures showed a decline from R38 lakhs to R33 lakhs. Imports of cotton piecegoods, coloured, printed or dyed, which alone are of importance in the trade with Italy under this head, declined from R28 lakhs to R26 lakhs, although there was an increase in quantity from 8.7 million yards to 9.9 million yards. Under artificial silk yarn there was a decline of a little less than 1 million lbs. in quantity and of about R9½ lakhs in value. There was also a reduction of 400,000 yards under piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk, the reduction in value having been one of R1 lakhs. There were also noticeable decreases under fruits and vegetables, chemicals and motor cars. On the export side, there was a decline of 32,000 tons (from 65,000 tons to 33,000 tons) under raw cotton, the corresponding decline in value having been one of R2 crores (from R4 crores to R2 crores). Shipments of oilseeds rose from 118,000 tons to 128,000 tons in quantity and from R2,00 lakhs to R2,02 lakhs in value. Consignments of groundnuts totalled 80,000 tons (R1,29 lakhs) as against 77,000 tons (R1,13 lakhs) in 1930-31 and those of linseed amounted to 14,600 tons (R24 lakhs) as compared with 32,900 tons (R72½ lakhs) in the preceding year. Exports of raw jute rose from 42,000 tons to 44,000 tons, but the value declined by R6 lakhs to R86 lakhs. Despatches of raw cowhides declined from 4,000 tons to 3,000 tons in quantity and from R31 lakhs to R15 lakhs in value. Shipments of rice, however, improved by 3,000 tons to 14,000 tons in quantity and by R1¼ lakhs to R11¼ lakhs in value. There was a smaller off take of coffee and the trade in manganese ore disappeared altogether during the year under review.

Netherlands (Imports R2,04 lakhs, Exports R4,87 lakhs)—The total value of the trade with the Netherlands amounted to R6,91 lakhs in 1931-32 as compared with R9,96 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports fell by R1,18 lakhs to R2,04 lakhs and exports by R1,86 lakhs to R4,87 lakhs. The demand for provisions from this source continued to decline, imports

Foreign Countries.

during the year having been valued at R57 lakhs as against R1,27 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of vegetable product amounted to 79,000 cwts. valued at R29 lakhs as compared with 232,000 cwts. valued at R85 lakhs in 1930-31 and 291,000 cwts. valued at R1,09 lakhs in 1929-30. Imports of cotton piece-goods declined from 13 million yards valued at R50 lakhs to 7 million yards valued at R21 lakhs. There were smaller receipts of precious stones, the imports having been valued at R1 lakh as compared with R 4 lakhs in 1930-31. There was also a reduction of R4 lakhs under paper and pasteboard and also under metals. On the export side, there were considerable decreases under groundnuts, linseed, rice, raw cotton and jute. Shipments of groundnuts declined from 167,000 tons to 147,000 tons in quantity and from R2,67 lakhs to R2,11 lakhs in value, while those of linseed which had been valued at R52 lakhs in 1930-31 sank to comparative insignificance during the year. The quantity of rice exported rose from 100,400 tons to 122,600 tons, but the value of the consignments fell from R96 lakhs to R83 lakhs. The demand for oilcakes improved by R3 lakhs to R25 lakhs, but shipments of raw cotton and of jute were considerably less than in the preceding year.

Java (Imports R4,85 lakhs, Exports R1,75 lakhs).—Compared with 1930-31, the year under review recorded a decline of R5,49 lakhs under imports and of R89 lakhs under exports. As far as the import side is concerned, the recession was due mainly to a falling off in receipts of sugar, which represented 93 per cent of the total imports. The total imports of sugar declined from 911,800 tons (R9,85 lakhs) to 406,900 tons (R4,52 lakhs) of which 336,100 tons represented sugar 23 D. S. and above as against 715,300 tons in 1930-31. Imports of molasses declined from 102,000 tons to 40,000 tons. There were also smaller receipts of denatured spirit which were valued at R10 lakhs as against R12 lakhs in 1930-31. On the export side, the bulk of the decline occurred under jute gunny bags, despatches of which fell off from 42 millions (R1,59 lakhs) to 30 millions (R96 lakhs). Exports of opium on private account declined in value from R26 lakhs to R8 lakhs. Shipments of rice improved in quantity from 51,000 tons to 63,000 tons, but the value declined from R47 lakhs to R43 lakhs.

China (Imports R2,79 lakhs, Exports R7,82 lakhs).—There was during the year under review a further retrogression of the trade of India with China, imports having declined by R54 lakhs to R2,79 lakhs and exports by R5,42 lakhs to R7,82 lakhs. The decline on the import side was due principally to a falling off in the receipts of silk raw and manufactured. Consignments of raw silk shrank from 1.6 million lbs. (R75 lakhs) to 1.3 million lbs. (R55 lakhs), imports of silk yarn, noils and warps fell from 394,000 lbs. (R13 lakhs) to 343,000 lbs. (R9 lakhs) and those of silk piecegoods from 8.3 million yards (R60 lakhs) to 7.7 million yards (R49 lakhs). Imports of cotton twist and yarn advanced in quantity from 11.7 million lbs. to 13.2 million lbs., but the value declined from R96 lakhs to R92 lakhs. Cotton piecegoods (mainly grey) also showed an increase from 2.5 million yards valued at R5 lakhs to 4 million yards valued at R6 lakhs. The quantity of tea (principally green tea) imported remained unchanged at 2.8 million lbs., but owing to lower prices the value declined from R20 lakhs to R19 lakhs. On the export side, there was a reduction in the shipments of rice from 396,000 tons valued at R4,92 lakhs to 353,600 tons valued at R2,65 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton fell off from 108,000 tons valued at R7,41 lakhs to 77,800 tons valued at R4,50 lakhs,

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There were also decreases of R7 lakhs under tea of R13 lakhs under paraffin wax and of about R1 lakh under raw jute. On the other hand shipments of gunny bags rose from 1.2 millions valued at R4½ lakhs to 1.7 millions valued at R5 lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth increased in quantity from 3.5 million yards to 3.9 million yards but the value receded from R5½ lakhs to R4½ lakhs.

Iraq (Imports R58 lakhs, Exports R1.15 lakhs)—The total value of the trade between India and Iraq declined from R2.20 lakhs to R1.73 lakhs. Imports showed a heavy reduction from R1.01 lakhs to R58 lakhs while there was a much smaller decrease under exports which fell from R1.19 lakhs to R1.15 lakhs. The relatively weaker position of the import trade was due to a marked fall in consignments of wheat from 23,000 tons valued at R35 lakhs in 1930-31 to only 1,401 tons valued at R1 lakh in 1931-32. There was also a decrease in the supplies of dates from 45,000 tons to 41,000 tons in quantity, the value showing a decrease of R5 lakhs to R40 lakhs. Exports of pepper showed a considerable decrease from R1½ lakhs to R42,000. Among items deserving separate mention, cotton manufactures mainly piecegoods rose from R35 lakhs to R44 lakhs.

South America (Imports R14,000, Exports R2.45 lakhs)—With the cessation of imports of wheat from the Argentine and the disappearance of the trade in nitrate of soda with Chile, South America has ceased to be of any consequence in the import trade of India. On the export side the principal commodity shipped is jute manufactures. Of the total shipments of gunny bags, the Argentine took 3 millions (1.5 millions), Chile 2 millions (18.7 millions) and Peru 4.6 millions (5.8 millions) the figures in brackets representing the corresponding exports for the preceding year. Under gunny cloth total consignments to the Argentine amounted to 10.5 million yards and those to Peru amounted to 1.7 million yards as compared with 20.9 million and 1.5 million yards respectively in 1930-31. Uruguay's offtake declined from 14 million yards to 10 million yards. Exports of raw jute to Brazil showed a slight improvement from 15,100 tons to 15,700 tons and those to the Argentine also advanced from 5,300 tons to 7,000 tons. Shipments of rice which had been valued at R7 lakhs in the preceding two years fell down to negligible proportions.

CHAPTER V.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

I.—FRONTIER TRADE.

India proper.—Under the existing system of registration of land frontier trade of India (excluding Burma) the traffic in selected articles at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is recorded. It is estimated that the bulk of the inward traffic at these stations is intended to be transported beyond the frontier and the bulk of the outward traffic consists of goods which have come from beyond the frontier, but ordinarily it is impracticable to specify the exact proportion of the actual frontier trade to the total trade registered at these stations. A reference is invited to table No. 57 for the details of the statistics of trade as recorded during the year 1931-32 compared with the two preceding years. The following table summarises the results:—

Articles	<i>Imports</i>		
	1929-30 (Maunds)	1930-31 (Maunds)	1931-32 (Maunds)
Wheat	275,740	158,627	124,571
Gram and pulse	255,837	283,797	196,533
Rice—			
Husked	1,249,046	1,459,428	1,558,307
Unhusked	657,899	789,862	679,571
Other grain, pulse and flour	1,258,160	587,209	778,366
Wool, raw	213,531	103,343	129,563
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	303,329	287,921	300,075
Linseed (from Nepal)	582,551	496,968	408,814
Mustard and rape seed (from Nepal)	282,083	259,751	304,071
Treasure	<i>Ounces</i>		
	Ounces	Ounces	Ounces
Gold	1	1,772	94
Silver	4,943,064	3,275,425	4,398,104

Articles	<i>Exports</i>		
	1929-30 (Maunds)	1930-31 (Maunds)	1931-32 (Maunds)
Cotton piecegoods (foreign and Indian)	503,713	438,706	509,672
Wheat	1,543,784	1,416,613	1,136,365
Rice, husked	701,142	648,947	670,321
Other grain, pulse and flour	1,353,209	1,163,696	1,719,801
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	410,538	497,637	428,944
Petroleum	376,052	370,072	392,159
Salt	1,705,929	1,598,508	1,740,374
Sugar, refined and unrefined	1,032,087	1,172,054	842,811
Tea	104,866	98,030	102,139
Treasure	<i>Ounces</i>		
	Ounces	Ounces	Ounces
Gold	2,948	25,458	15,581
Silver	6,185,182	8,287,986	15,151,240

Frontier Trade.

Burma—The principle followed in the registration of the land frontier trade of India, namely, that of registering only the traffic in selected commodities at the chief centres, through which the bulk of the frontier trade passes, has also been extended to Burma. The stations selected for purposes of registration are (i) Bhamo in the north which catches the trade entirely river borne as well as the trade despatched from or to the rail-head Katha; (ii) the rail-heads Lashio, Heho and Shwenyaung in the Shan States and (iii) Thungaynaung in the South, through which the bulk of the trade with Siam passes. As the commodities selected for Burma differ in some respect from those recorded in the case of India proper, the figures of imports and exports of the selected articles as recorded under the new system during 1929-30, 1930-31 and 1931-32 are shown separately in table No 58. The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal articles into and from Burma during the past three years—

<i>Imports</i>			
Articles	Quantity		
	1929 30 (Maunds)	1930 31 (Maunds)	1931 32 (Maunds)
Gram and pulse	55 834	42,364	30,197
Rice, husked	99,390	133,812	102 822
Rice, unhusked (paddy)	45,634	22,210	19,205
Hides of cattle	8,752	6,435	8,233
Lao	124,781	30,547	43 097
Tea	13,798	14 131	16,978
Tobacco	6,956	3,153	2,469
Opium	8,568	5,601	4,270
Silk, raw	4,798	4,265	4,911
<i>Treasure</i>			
Silver (in ounces)	295,040*	351,646*	1 016 456*
<i>Exports</i>			
Articles	Quantity		
	19 30 (Maunds)	1930 31 (Maunds)	1931 32 (Maunds)
Cotton, raw	14,675	17,954	21,497
Cotton twist and yarn	78 432	64,120	54,852
Cotton piecegoods	40,622	28,763	37,636
Rice, husked	3,566	367	2,827
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	33,906	46,181	25,533
Kerosene oil	90,918	78,088	67,760
Petrol	54,312	61,292	52,627
Provisions and oilman's stores—	8,981	6,221	5,485
Condensed milk	30 614	27,727	20,167
Fish, dry and fish, wet	29,816	12,957	14,515
Other sorts	213,374	204 001	179 899
Salt	27,520	22,908	21,344
Sugar refined and unrefined	2,746	2,682	1,984
Tea, dry	3,663	3,136	2,256
Tobacco	7,869	5,491	6,458
Candles	9,657	8,064	6 328
Matches			
<i>Treasure</i>			
Silver (in ounces).	924		

*Include Government treasure

Coasting Trade.

II.—COASTING TRADE BETWEEN BURMA AND OTHER PROVINCES OF INDIA.

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper for the past three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the table below :—

Provinces	IMPORTS INTO BURMA				EXPORTS FROM BURMA			
	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal . . .	6.02	9.59	7.89	6.37	5.00	10.56	7.24	7.03
Bombay . . .	82	2.17	1.58	2.01	3.04	7.52	6.45	5.39
Sind . . .	4	11	10	20	21	58	77	1.05
Madras . . .	1.48	2.59	2.02	1.91	3.40	9.45	7.93	7.30
TOTAL . . .	8.36	14.46	11.68	10.55	11.77	27.91	21.39	20.62

Imports into Burma.—The coastwise imports of coal into Burma decreased from 654,000 tons in 1930-31 to 427,000 tons in 1931-32, the pre-war average being 413,000 tons. The imports of Indian cotton piecegoods recorded a rise of 21 million yards from 23 million yards to 44 million yards in quantity and of R38 lakhs in value from R75 lakhs to R1.13 lakhs. The imports of cotton twist and yarn from India proper also showed an improvement of about half a million lbs. in quantity, but the value fell by R2 lakhs from R70 lakhs to R68 lakhs. Receipts of jute gunny bags also showed an increase in quantity and numbered 53 millions as against 49 millions in the preceding year, but owing to lower prices, the value fell from R1.86 lakhs in 1930-31 to R1.66 lakhs in 1931-32.

Exports from Burma.—Exports of rice not in the husk rose from 811,000 tons in 1930-31 to 1,086,000 tons in 1931-32. The despatches of kerosene oil from Burma to Indian ports increased from 114 million gallons in 1930-31 to 120 million gallons in 1931-32. Shipments of petroleum, dangerous, including petrol, benzine and benzol, declined by 6 million gallons to 45 million gallons in the year under review. The value of lac exported to India, consisting chiefly of stick lac shipped to Calcutta, amounted to R5 lakhs in 1931-32 as compared with R4 lakhs in 1930-31. Shipments of both teak wood and other kinds of timber declined, the former from 125,000 cubic tons valued at R1.93 lakhs to 104,000 cubic tons valued at R1.52 lakhs and the latter from 21,000 cubic tons valued at R22 lakhs to 16,000 cubic tons valued at R14 lakhs.

CHAPTER VI.

Balance of Trade and Movements of Treasure.

I.—BALANCE OF TRADE.

Like all other countries which largely export raw materials and import manufactured goods, India has suffered severely from the world wide depression which has continued since the latter part of 1929-30. The position was greatly accentuated during 1931-32. Owing to the catastrophic fall in prices and the shrinkage of consumption, India's exports in 1931-32 were greatly reduced and this reduction in the value of exports reacted unfavourably on the imports, which also showed a considerable decline, though not to the same extent as the fall in exports. As a result, the surplus of exports over imports of private merchandise, which is a normal feature of India's trade, declined from Rs 79 crores in 1929-30 to Rs 62 crores in 1930-31 and further to Rs 35 crores in 1931-32, the lowest figure for over twenty years. The following table shows the imports and exports of private merchandise and the balance of trade in merchandise during each month of the year 1931-32 :—

(In lakhs of Rupee-)

	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE		Excess Net exports+	Excess in the corresponding month of 1930-31
	Imports	Exports		
1931—				
April	12,45	14,07	+1 62	+6,60
May	11,31	13 50	+2,19	+4,16
June	12,08	12,53	+ 50	+6,94
July	10,67	12,56	+1,89	+7,29
August	9,59	13,20	+3,67	+5 00
September	9,78	12,06	+2,28	+8,49
October	9,99	13,11	+3,12	+8,40
November	8,66	14,13	+5,27	+5 42
December	9,23	15,93	+6,70	+5,24
1932—				
January	10,91	13 57	+2,66	+2,99
February	9,98	12,55	+2,59	+1,50
March	10,59	13,23	+2,34	+3 00
TOTAL	125,72	160,55	+34,83	+62 95

N.B.—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has therefore been excluded from the import side.

Balance of Trade.

Throughout the year under review, exports of private merchandise exceeded imports. The first quarter of the year was marked by declining exports, although the imports during this period were on a higher level than in the succeeding months. As a result, the credit balance which amounted to R1 $\frac{2}{3}$ crores in April fell, after a temporary improvement in May, to the lowest figure of the year, R50 lakhs, in June. During the next two months the credit balance advanced, reaching R3 $\frac{2}{3}$ crores in August. There was a setback in September, but from October the credit balance rose steadily to R6 $\frac{3}{4}$ crores in December, when the monthly exports reached the highest figure in any individual month and imports the lowest, November excepted. A sharp fall in exports during the next month, accompanied by a rise in imports brought down the export surplus to R2 $\frac{2}{3}$ crores in January 1932, declining to R2 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores in February and to R2 $\frac{1}{3}$ crores in March. It is interesting to observe that the credit balance during the latter half of the year amounted to R22 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores or 65 per cent of the year's surplus.

For the first time since 1921-22 India has become, contrary to her regular practice, a heavy exporter of gold, the total exports amounting to nearly R61 crores during the year. An examination of earlier statistics as far back as 1835-36, prior to which no reliable data are available, reveals the fact that only on six occasions, *viz.*, 1878-79, 1892-93, 1894-95, 1915-16, 1918-19 and 1921-22 did India's exports of gold surpass her imports, but in none of these six years was export surplus more than R6 crores. In the year under review the net exports of gold reached a total of R58 crores, while there was a net import of silver to the extent of R2 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores. The net exports of private treasure, including currency notes, were valued at R55 $\frac{2}{3}$ crores. In the first quarter of the year there were, as usual, net imports of treasure and these were valued at R1 $\frac{1}{3}$ crores. The second quarter saw the beginning of the new movement of gold out-flow—a movement which was greatly stimulated by the rapid increase in the price of gold following the suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain on the 21st September and the continuation of the previous relationship of the rupee to the pound sterling. During the second quarter, the net exports of treasure were valued at R15 lakhs, but in the third rose to over R33 crores. In the fourth quarter a recovery in sterling brought a fall in the rupee prices of gold which somewhat retarded exports of gold and the net exports of treasure declined to R23 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores. In 1930-31 there were net imports of treasure valued at R24 crores. Chart No. 5 prefixed to this Review shows the movement of treasure and also of gold and silver separately on private account during the last two years.

The visible balance of trade, as measured by statistics of private merchandise and treasure, was in favour of India to the extent of R90 crores in 1931-32 as compared with R38 crores in the preceding year and R42 crores in the pre-war quinquennium. This large increase was due to the heavy exports of gold, for, as noted above, transactions in treasure, in contrast with the previous years, resulted in a net export of R55 $\frac{2}{3}$ crores. The balance of remittances of funds in the year under review was *minus* R34 crores as against *plus* R8 lakhs in the preceding year. These figures do not, however, take into account (a) net payment in India of British postal orders and of foreign money orders of countries which settle their accounts through London and (b) Government transfers on account of Iraq and Mauritius, which together amount

Balance of Trade.

to Rs. 15 lakhs in 1931-32 as against Rs. 98 lakhs in 1930-31. The following table shows the details:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Exports of India merchandise (pri- vate)	+319.10	+322.97	+323.13	+353.13	+310.30	+220.49	+155.89
Exports of Foreign merchandise (pri- vate)	+4.82	+4.16	+9.51	+7.53	+7.13	+5.14	+4.66
Imports of Foreign merchandise (pri- vate)	-243.82	-167.81	-216.75 (a)	-211.43 (a)	-238.95 (a)	-163.65 (a)	-125.72 (a)
Balance of trade in merchandise	+79.87	+79.31	+85.97	+88.47	+78.93	+62.05	+34.83
Gifts (private)*	-18.87	-7.81	-19.10	-21.20	-24.22	-12.75	+57.95
Gifts (private)*	-7.21	-2.69	-13.43	-13.04	-11.89	-11.65	-2.59
Customs duty (pri- vate)	—	—	-21	-12	-9	-3	+26
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	-36.65	-10.89	-32.19	-34.36	-26.20	-24.43	+55.65
Total visible balance of trade	+42.19	+65.81	+43.78	+52.11	+52.78	+37.82	+93.43
Council Bills, purchase of sterling and other Government securities in the United Kingdom (a)	-41.25	-34.98 (b)	-37.77	-41.02	-20.39	-7.26	-53.04
Working Transfer on loan sold in India	+5	+5.87	..	..	..	+7.75	+18.93
Transfer of Govern- ment securities	-7	-35	+24	-1	-29	-8	+6
Interest drafts on In- dia in respect of Gov- ernment of India securities	-44	-30	-31	-36	-33	-33	-32
Balance of remittances of funds	-42.51	-30.14	-37.84	-41.39	-21.01	+8	-34.22

* Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade

(a) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and was not, therefore, taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

(b) Includes Rs. 5 lakhs, being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(c) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and T. T. paid in India.

NOTE.—The sign + means net export and the sign — net import.

The above table does not present a correct picture of the various business dealings which India has with all other countries of the world. Only those items, for which statistics are available, have been exhibited in this table. The others, namely, the 'invisible' transactions, such as shipping services, private remittances, movement of capital, insurances, tourists' expenditure, etc., are difficult even to estimate and are not, therefore, included in the table.

Movements of Treasure.

II.—MOVEMENTS OF TREASURE.

The trade in gold and silver on private account during the last five years as compared with the average of the pre-war, war and post-war periods is set forth in the table below:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	GOLD		SILVER		Gold and Silver. Net imports— Net exports +
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-war period	32,79	3,92	10,88	3,67	—36,08
Average of war period	10,60	2,99	4,56	1,77	—10,40
Average of post-war period (1919-20 to 1923-24).	21,57	9,03	14,18	2,66	—24,06
Average of next five years (1924-25 to 1928-29).	33,68	18	19,62	2,85	—50,27
1927-28	18,14	4	16,44	2,59	—31,95
1928-29	21,22	2	15,92	2,88	—34,24
1929-30	14,23	1	13,36	1,47	—26,11
1930-31	13,24	49	13,46	1,81	—24,40
1931-32	2,80	60,78	4,42	1,83	+55,39

Imports of gold in 1931-32 were valued at R3 crores only as compared with R13 crores in the preceding year and a pre-war average of R33 crores.

Of the total imports in 1931-32, gold bullion accounted for R1,48 lakhs or 53 per cent and sovereigns and other gold coins R1,32 lakhs or 47 per cent as compared with 46 and 54 per cent respectively in 1930-31. The supplies from the United Kingdom were valued at R25 lakhs and those from Australia at R40 lakhs, their respective contributions in the preceding year being R2,08 lakhs and R1,00 lakhs. Imports from the Union of South Africa were very much reduced, being valued at R30 lakhs as against R6,63 lakhs in 1930-31 and R4,18 lakhs in 1929-30. The receipts from the neighbouring countries, such as Ceylon, Iraq, the Bahrein Islands, Aden and Arabia amounted to a total of R1,73 lakhs as compared with R1,50 lakhs in 1930-31, while those from the Straits Settlements fell from R75 lakhs to R3 lakhs.

For centuries past India has been regarded as one of the most important of consumers of the precious metals and exports of gold from India were comparatively small. In 1931-32, however, exports mounted up to over 8 million fine ounces valued at approximately R61 crores, of which gold to the value of R59 crores was shipped during the period from 21st September to the end of the year. The causes of this extraordinary efflux of gold have been fully discussed in Chapter I of this Review. It may, however, be stated here that the depreciation of the pound, to which the rupee is linked, after the suspension of the gold standard, had raised the sterling price of gold in London much above the price hitherto fixed by statute and this offered a

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strong inducement to the sale of gold largely held in private stocks. The bulk of the gold amounting in value to Rs 18 crores, went to the United Kingdom whence after having been refined it was mostly re-exported to France and, to a far less extent to the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland and the United States of America. Direct exports from India to the United States of America, the Netherlands and France were valued at Rs 7½ crores, Rs 3½ crores and Rs 1½ crores respectively. As in the preceding year, there were no transactions of gold on Government account during the year under review. Owing to her geographical position and her highly organized bullion market, Bombay was naturally the principal port of shipment, although some quantities also went from other centres, such as Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta.

The price of ready gold in Bombay which was quoted at Rs 21 3 6 per tola in the beginning of April, showed very little fluctuations up to the end of August, apart from a temporary rise to Rs 21 7 0 in the last week of August. In the first half of September false rumours of an impending change in the rupee ratio created a flutter in the market and prices rose to Rs 21-8-3 on the 11th, but dropped again to Rs 21 1 3 on the 17th September. With the abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain on the 21st September there was an immediate appreciation in the price of gold which touched Rs 31 2 0 on the 9th December, the highest quotation for the last ten years. In the following months an improvement in the London New York cross rate led to a decline in the price of gold which was quoted at Rs 27 12 0 per tola toward the end of the year.

Imports of silver on private account amounted to Rs 12 lakhs in 1931-32 as compared with Rs 13 16 lakhs in the preceding year, while those recorded

Silver	under Government account were small, being valued at Rs 1 000. More than half of the imports in 1931-32
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came from the United Kingdom the receipts from that country amounting to Rs 2 38 lakhs as compared with Rs 7 59 lakhs in the preceding year. Australia and the United States of America sent supplies to the value of Rs 56 lakhs and Rs 19 lakhs as against Rs 10 lakhs and Rs 33 lakhs respectively in 1930-31. There were also reduced importations from Ceylon, Iraq and China, amounting in value to Rs 30 lakhs, Rs 14 lakhs and Rs 12 lakhs respectively, while consignments from Mauritius advanced from Rs 1 lakh to Rs 18 lakhs. The remainder came chiefly from Siam (Rs 5 lakhs), the Bahrein Islands (Rs 4 lakhs), Arabia and the Straits Settlements (Rs 3 lakhs each).

Exports of silver on private account chiefly to China, amounted to Rs 1,83 lakhs, or Rs 2 lakhs more than in 1930-31 and those on Government account, destined mostly to the United Kingdom, were valued at Rs 3 02 lakhs as compared with Rs 1,10 lakhs in the preceding year.

The silver market was comparatively quiet during the earlier months of the year and showed small variations, the lowest recorded price of the year of bar silver, 12½d per ounce for cash delivery, being reached on the 29th May. President Hoover's announcement of a year's moratorium for war debt payments caused a rise in price during the last week of June, but on the suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain the sterling price advanced rapidly and touched the highest point, 21½d, on 10th November thus giving a range of 9½d in the sterling prices of the year. The price, however, dropped by 3½d to 18d in the next week following heavy unloading of silver held by American

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speculators, but firmed up again in the early part of December. During the remainder of the year the fluctuations in prices gradually narrowed down, and in March the price showed, with brief rallies, a tendency to decline, the closing quotation being 17½*d*.

Imports of currency notes on private account declined from R15 lakhs to R4 lakhs, while exports advanced from R12 lakhs to R30 lakhs. Imports on Government account were valued at R17,000 as against R12,000 in 1930-31, while there were no exports on Government account, as in the preceding year.

Currency Notes.

D. B. MEEK,

Director-General of Commercial

Intelligence and Statistics.

CALCUTTA ;

The 11th August, 1932.

PART II—TABLES.

NOTE—(1) The figures given in these tables are subject to revision as subsequent corrections are likely to be received from Custom Houses. The final figures will appear in the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India, which will issue towards the close of the year.

(2) Throughout these tables "pre-war average" means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, "war average" the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and "post-war average" the average of the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24.

No. 1.—VALUE OF TOTAL FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE.

		(In lakhs of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
IMPORTS.						
Private merchandise	.	1,15,85	1,47,80	2,51,05	1,04,70	1,26,37
Government Stores	.	6,82	11,45	13,00	8,27	4,27
Treasure—						
Private	.	1,51,07	1,59,25	2,07,05	1,73,06	1,30,61
Government	.					
{ Gold	.	32,70	10,80	21,57	13,24	2,80
{ Silver	.	10,88	4,56	14,18	13,46	4,42
{ Currency notes	.	—	—	1,09*	15	4
{ Gold	.	—	1,51	9,67	—	—
{ Silver	.	3,53	22,37	6,16	1	1
{ Currency notes	.	—	—	49*	—	—
{ Gold	.	32,70	12,14	31,24	13,24	2,80
{ Silver	.	11,11	26,03	20,31	13,47	4,43
{ Currency notes	.	—	—	1,58*	15	4
{ Total	.	47,20	39,07	53,16	26,86	7,27
TOTAL TREASURE						
{ Gold	.	1,08,87	1,08,32	3,20,21	1,09,92	1,37,91
{ Silver	.	2,10,50	2,15,97	2,80,33	2,20,49	1,55,89
{ Currency notes	.	1,02	3,11	15,65	5,15	4,66
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE						
{ Gold	.	2,21,12	2,21,11	3,01,08	2,25,64	1,60,55
{ Silver	.	11	1,72	4,10	86	65
{ Currency notes	.	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL MERCHANDISE						
{ Gold	.	2,21,23	2,23,83	3,00,38	2,26,50	1,61,20
{ Silver	.	3,92	2,90	9,03	49	60,78
{ Currency notes	.	3,67	1,77	2,66	1,81	1,83
{ Gold	.	—	—	10*	12	30
{ Silver	.	72	1,27	1,22	1,58	—
{ Currency notes	.	1	—	16*	—	—
{ Gold	.	—	—	—	—	—
{ Silver	.	4,01	1,26	10,25	49	60,78
{ Currency notes	.	3,68	3,01	2,76	3,39	4,85
{ Total	.	8,32	7,30	23*	12	30
TOTAL TREASURE						
{ Gold	.	2,32,55	2,33,13	3,19,64	2,30,50	65,93
{ Silver	.	4,31,12	4,31,45	6,30,55	4,30,42	2,27,13
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE						
{ Gold	.	—	—	—	—	—
{ Silver	.	—	—	—	—	—
{ Currency notes	.	—	—	—	—	—
{ Total	.	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL EXPORTS						
{ Gold	.	—	—	—	—	—
{ Silver	.	—	—	—	—	—
{ Currency notes	.	—	—	—	—	—
{ Total	.	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE						
{ Gold	.	—	—	—	—	—
{ Silver	.	—	—	—	—	—
{ Currency notes	.	—	—	—	—	—
{ Total	.	—	—	—	—	—

* Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

**No. 2.—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE, AND GOLD SEPARATELY, DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS WITH
QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES FOR THE PAST SIXTY-FIVE YEARS**

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	MERCHANDISE			TREASURE			GOLD		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Imports	Exports	Net Imports
Quinquennial average—									
1864-65 to 1868-69	31.70	55.88	87.58	17.62	1.80	15.82	6.15	52	5.83
1869-70 to 1873-74	33.04	56.25	89.29	8.20	1.52	6.67	3.26	19	3.07
1874-75 to 1878-79	38.36	60.32	98.68	9.86	2.81	7.05	1.68	1.04	61
1879-80 to 1883-84	50.16	79.08	129.24	11.60	1.33	10.27	4.23	10	4.13
1884-85 to 1888-89	61.51	83.64	150.15	18.62	1.64	11.98	3.41	33	3.08
1889-90 to 1893-94	70.78	104.00	175.77	17.62	3.68	14.24	4.12	2.02	2.10
1894-95 to 1898-00	73.67	107.63	181.20	14.89	6.60	8.40	5.48	3.23	2.25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84.63	124.82	209.60	26.01	11.65	14.36	13.00	6.82	6.18
1904-05 to 1908-09	119.35	165.44	285.20	36.15	9.90	26.25	16.85	7.50	9.35
1909-10 to 1913-14	151.67	224.23	375.90	47.20	8.32	38.88	32.79	4.64	28.15
1914-15 to 1918-19	159.25	225.83	385.08	39.07	7.30	31.77	12.14	4.26	7.88
1919-20 to 1923-24	267.05	306.38	573.43	53.18	13.27	39.89	31.21	10.25	20.90
1924-25 to 1928-29	251.02	353.51	604.53	53.68	4.14	49.54	33.63	18	33.50
In the year—									
1927-28	261.53	330.28	591.79	34.90	2.14	31.78	18.14	4	18.10
1928-29	263.40	339.15	602.55	37.29	6.35	30.94	21.22	2	21.20
1929-30	249.71	318.99	568.70	27.83	6.14	22.69	24.23	1	14.22
1930-31	173.06	228.50	399.56	26.86	4.00	22.86	19.24	49	12.75
1931-32	130.64	161.20	291.84	7.27	65.93	—58.66*	2.80	60.78	—57.98*

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2.
*Net exports.

No. 3.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1931-32, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR 1930-31, AND THE PRE-WAR, WAR AND POST-WAR AVERAGES, AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	IMPORTS					EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS)					EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
April . .	11,77	11,77	20,16	18,06	12,57	19,84	17,22	24,70	24,58	14,07	8,07	5,45	4,54	6,52	1,50
May . .	10,95	11,33	19,29	17,90	11,39	18,70	20,01	25,25	21,84	13,50	7,75	8,68	5,96	3,94	2,11
June . .	9,76	11,81	18,30	13,84	12,13	17,51	19,13	21,89	20,71	12,58	7,75	7,32	3,59	6,65	45
July . .	10,88	13,45	19,09	13,67	10,72	17,77	17,88	23,26	20,96	12,56	6,89	4,43	4,17	7,29	1,84
August .	12,05	13,03	21,21	12,74	9,67	15,90	17,56	23,16	17,04	13,20	3,85	4,53	1,95	4,90	3,59
September .	12,92	12,11	20,49	11,18	9,88	16,27	17,02	23,62	19,40	12,06	3,35	4,91	3,13	8,22	2,18
October .	13,79	13,20	23,04	12,78	10,00	18,00	18,92	23,12	18,14	13,11	4,21	5,72	8	5,36	3,11
November .	13,74	13,33	23,48	11,91	8,93	17,71	18,21	25,21	17,23	14,13	3,97	4,88	1,73	5,37	5,20
December .	11,60	10,71	21,38	11,56	9,26	16,67	17,99	25,55	16,73	15,93	5,07	6,38	4,17	5,17	6,67
January .	14,47	13,87	25,59	14,49	10,93	21,04	19,16	27,86	17,38	13,57	6,57	5,29	2,27	2,88	2,61
February .	11,39	11,36	20,52	13,65	9,93	22,06	19,96	26,95	15,13	12,55	10,67	8,60	6,43	1,18	2,57
March .	12,53	11,83	21,50	13,01	10,91	22,65	21,95	30,39	15,85	13,23	10,12	10,12	8,99	2,84	2,32
TOTAL	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,51,05	1,64,79	1,26,37	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,00,96	2,25,01	1,00,55	73,27	76,31	46,91	60,82	34,18

NO 4—VALUE OF IMPORTS, PRIVATE MERCHANDISE CLASSIFIED TO FIVE MAIN CLASSES AND SUB-DIVISIONS

THEREOF

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
I—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	30.98	20.14	22.47	23.86	13.42
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1 07.72	1 10.30	1 75.96	1 48.69	1 36.47
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	19.63	19.39	2 69.55	2 68.43	1 87.61
D. Liquors	172.04	2 04.04	3 24.45	2 78.06	1 80.10
E. Provisions and Oilsman stores	2 05.10	2 14.82	2 95.95	2 67.78	2 41.28
F. Spices	1 54.72	1 06.94	2 22.86	2 54.91	2 83.23
G. Sugar	13 17.58	14 70.48	19 93.76	10 90.46	9 16.53
H. Tea	22.29	47.39	53.43	48.28	43.87
I. Other Food and Drink	83.52	1 62.12	1 93.57	1 38.84	74.80
J. Tobacco	71.07	1 32.42	2 23.94	1 51.16	94.25
TOTAL CLASS I	21 84.65	20 38.94	37.82 25	29 06.20	18 24.40
II—MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
K. Non metallic mining and quarry products and the like	76.08	27.68	2 18.79	29.29	11.23
L. Brans and Pollards	98.54	81.91	1 57.2	1 03.02	82.46
M. Resins and Lac	2.27	3.41	1.01	2.05	1.64
N. Skins raw or undressed	25.52	22.90	53.55	39.14	26.03
O. Hides and scrap iron or steel for re manufacture	13.96	15.67	13.10	13.83	14.43
P. Vegetable mineral and animal	3.51	3.40	8.61	2.09	1.68
Q. Alloys of all kinds	3 94.88	4 53.95	8 53.33	10 92.23	9 72.76
R. Making materials	2	22	47	2	2
S. Rubber raw or crude	11.21	18.13	30.83	42.07	35.99
T. Is including nuxia oils	1	11	10	1	1.29
U. Stearine and Wax	7.72	58.19	40.88	7.44	11.95
V. Bone raw and waste	16.70	17.21	20.94	28.83	21.92
W. Bone raw and waste	1 02.83	1 40.00	2 01.19	6 39.67	7 03.40
X. Bone raw and waste	1 18.40	1 11.12	2.06	89.45	1
Y. Bone raw	16.21	18.28	15.34	18.4	62.89
Z. Bone raw	6.56	14.22	6.88	7.48	31.09
AA. Bone raw	71.10	83.31	81.42	70.75	2.46
BB. Bone raw	42.48	39.67	60.27	53.32	48.47
CC. Bone raw					56.80
TOTAL CLASS II	10 08.02	9 87.70	19 00.67	22 75.17	20 85.02

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—

A. Apparel	2,03,40	1,84,77	2,10,12	1,90,17	1,46,69
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	33,78	32,85	59,72	54,02	68,48
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,12,73	3,42,57	4,13,85	4,89,24	4,70,00
D. Cutlery, hardware, Implements and Instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus)	4,36,09	3,77,57	7,61,76	5,75,11	4,42,75
E. Dyes and Colours	2,06,53	2,00,01	4,39,54	3,82,79	3,66,15
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	70,28	1,00,31	2,84,20	3,10,61	2,22,98
G. Furniture, Cabinetwork and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	29,82	31,73	53,41	46,79	32,33
H. Glassware and Earthenware	2,15,60	1,76,90	3,31,51	2,13,64	1,60,68
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	45,40	36,13	70,70	48,28	45,45
J. Machinery of all kinds including Belling for machinery	5,80,04	5,76,52	22,75,97	15,12,89	11,67,12
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	11,13,63	9,59,32	20,96,82	10,86,98	6,31,48
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	4,68,00	2,77,89	6,82,26	5,02,24	3,44,40
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,84,88	2,66,64	4,56,25	3,07,99	3,18,27
N. Railway plant and rolling stock	6,11,21	1,41,84	12,08,22	—	—
O. Rubber manufactures	23,15	97,14	1,84,23	2,50,83	2,20,98
P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,32	7,30,53	4,48,47
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	52,18,03	52,38,10	71,15,04	25,25,50	19,15,42
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	19,37	35,08	22,14	18,36	12,77
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	2,76,79	2,82,03	4,21,44	2,11,47	2,11,17
T. Woolen yarns and manufactures	3,08,38	1,81,70	2,46,23	2,12,57	1,30,96
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,67,21	1,72,14	2,45,51	4,00,95	4,22,63
V. Miscellaneous	5,80,58	9,33,48	10,50,07	7,75,43	6,11,96
TOTAL, CLASS III	1,11,78,79	1,08,23,85	1,92,55,46	1,09,21,39	83,89,32
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	39,73	50,43	23,14	18,46	40,10
B. Other living animals	3,04	1,45	1,36	2,39	1,98
TOTAL, CLASS IV	43,07	51,88	24,50	20,85	42,06
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED.					
	1,60,50	2,77,82	4,41,85	3,54,41	2,96,34
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,81,72	1,47,80,10	2,54,01,73	1,64,79,37	1,26,37,14

No. 5.-VALUE OF EXPORTS, PRIVATE MERCHANDISE, ACCORDING TO FIVE MAIN CLASSES AND SUB-DIVISIONS THEREOF

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
I.-FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	38.62	42.66	56.59	68.33	51.24
B. Fruits and Vegetables	46.63	37.20	61.51	79.73	90.32
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	45,81.11	37,41.80	32,87.95	29,89.19	20,37.18
D. Liquor	61	13	25	1	2
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	45.63	60.27	65.37	49.95	39.55
F. Spices	53.88	1,03.55	1,15.30	1,27.19	87.25
G. Sugar	16.01	21.91	56.35	2.51	1.92
H. Tea	13,06.78	17,54.67	20,92.42	23,55.92	19,43.74
I. Other Food and Drink	1,28.35	1,18.83	1,47.51	1,01.89	91.62
J. Tobacco	36.91	56.23	84.90	1,03.65	55.42
TOTAL, CLASS I.	62,06.53	59,56.95	59,62.99	59,67.59	41,34.16
II.-RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UN-MANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	75.53	48.24	56.40	49.05	54.52
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	37.07	58.93	86.46	68.54	40.72
C. Fodder, and Pollards	85.73	41.86	1,29.27	76.78	75.11
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	2,23.85	2,65.53	8,53.05	3,31.99	1,97.90
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	10,31.00	9,85.49	9,45.49	5,46.93	3,65.71
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14.82	1,90.81	2,05.48	2,53.17	1,63.71
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	91.90	1,87.22	3,73.39	47.84	57.23
H. Oil-cakes of all kinds	1,06.37	04.06	1,60.61	2,03.03	2,00.69
I. Paper making materials	8	5	6	53	1,11
J. Rubber, raw or crude	38.99	1,53.13	1,17.61	1,29.75	44.58
K. Seeds, including nuts for oils	24,30.97	12,17.42	23,53.63	17,86.18	14,53.83
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	9.48	7.93	12.08	7.28	3.79
M. Cotton, raw and waste	53,27.53	33,68.07	65,82.31	46,72.61	23,78.10
N. Jute, raw	22,20.34	12,80.24	19,62.77	12,88.47	11,18.81
O. Gum, raw and waste	42.73	39.68	37.84	8.94	2.98
P. Wool, raw	2,68.39	3,89.61	3,28.07	2,51.44	2,77.25
Q. Other textiles materials	78.26	1,17.67	89.68	59.39	56.90
R. Wood and Timber	98.14	69.42	1,08.91	1,39.03	79.81
S. Miscellaneous	1,60.60	1,16.78	2,21.77	2,14.60	1,50.75
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,04,66.38	86,41.03	1,45,90.80	1,01,24.59	60,97.59

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—

A. Apparel	17,70	12,30	31,31	19,06	13,37
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	10,52,59	3,37,50	3,20,14	1,54,03	1,27,14
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	5,86	3,78	10,20	13,70	9,86
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus)	1,17,55	2,42,13	1,53,27	1,11,88	91,98
E. Dyes and Colours	..	..	..	..	..
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	6,59	4,32	9,97	5,01	3,35
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	1,80	1,21	2,80	1,97	2,30
H. Glassware and Earthenware	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,25	6,39,11	..
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	24	55	85	42	33
J. Machinery of all kinds including Belting for machinery	22,41	34,96	77,50	1,73,88	1,30,96
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	31,80	47,42	1,36,60	3,62,00	2,50,43
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	64	2,43	2,04	1,27	1,18
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	1,02	1,73	5,16	..	..
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	68	22	25	33	6
O. Rubber manufactures	39	59	26	26	6
P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	11,40,54	11,72,71	17,07,05	5,21,54	4,31,83
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	20,24,87	40,19,32	43,15,65	31,92,45	21,92,43
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	7,09	5,87	4,09	1,12	30
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	25,99	21,20	80,83	71,81	58,49
T. Woolen yarns and manufactures	1,11	1,00	4,75	11,21	6,70
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,72,56	2,15,22	3,09,15	4,48,28	3,55,20
V. Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, CLASS III	50,61,01	68,44,39	77,96,48	57,26,95	42,62,26

IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—

A. Horses	57	40	1,19	14	1
B. Cattle	17,15	8,20	14,09	2,51	85
C. Sheep and Goats	15,16	12,56	12,16	20,59	12,78
D. Other living animals	2,18	1,02	2,38	2,70	1,35

V.—POSTAL ARTICLES

TOTAL, CLASS IV	35,05	22,18	30,42	26,00	14,99
	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,01	2,04,34	1,79,86
GRAND TOTAL	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,86,33,39	2,20,49,26	1,55,88,86

No. 6.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
On/on raw	12	58	12	58	79	1,02,22	44,44	2,01,10	6,33,94	7,03,39
" waste	3	2	..	..	..	60*	46	9	3	..
" manufactures—										
Piecegoods, grey	1,391,017	904,874	676,828	365,039	219,400	21,08,56	19,05,42	25,01,60	6,36,70	3,92,41
" white	854,253	618,890	373,569	271,042	170,932	11,20,33	12,33,42	16,19,66	6,20,51	5,32,67
" coloured	631,552	286,277	285,423	245,772	228,443	12,94,80	12,41,46	17,03,95	8,81,94	5,05,28
Twist and yarn	42,794	34,063	44,691	29,140	31,573	5,77,18	4,91,79	9,32,92	3,01,37	2,98,58
Hosiery	—	—	—	—	—	92,96	94,33	1,14,72	87,80	48,13
Handkerchiefs and shawls	24,014	8,970	5,618	3,063	1,807	51,50	22,32	22,58	5,38	2,52
Fents	37,127	30,913	16,058	7,576	23,889	21,69*	69,78	55,02	15,83	36,76
Thread, sewing	1,508	1,722	1,268	1,941	1,871	36,10	49,63	70,93	59,54	63,69
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	1,13,97	6,53	92,66	59,67	45,15
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	53,20,51	52,83,00	75,16,23	31,64,37	26,18,81
Machinery and millwork—										
Metal working machinery (including machine tools)	—	—	—	—	—	1,49	88	35,08	79,98	10,24
Textiles, Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	1,46,16	1,36,32	5,34,29	1,75,08	1,92,69
" Jute	—	—	—	—	—	1,15,06	83,05	2,34,71	81,33	1,92,69
" Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	3,78	37,96	23,25	22,78
Prime-movers	—	—	—	—	—	70,20	45,94	1,99,59	2,73,83	1,56,32
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	39,89	39,60	2,13,07	2,35,93	2,16,26
Paper mill machinery	—	—	—	—	—	3,08	4,29	19,13	7,52	6,32
Sewing and knitting machines and parts	—	—	—	—	—	26,35	40,20	51,40	58,69	50,89
Looms	—	—	—	—	—	19,57	20,34	1,37,60	96,75	56,17
Tees	—	—	—	—	—	1,751	1,055	30,65	10,82	10,69
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	1,971	1,266	53,27	74,03	65,52
Typewriters	—	—	—	—	—	2,75	10,92	18,97	21,90	9,86
Rice and flour mill machinery	—	—	—	—	—	8,28	9,27	39,13	21,81	10,05
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	3,33	2,46	28,00	13,69	30,14
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	1,02,52	90,51	5,01,88	2,69,22	2,13,08
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	14,54,78	10,92,34

Metals—		175	40	100	147	84	3,36,93	1,03,98	3,47,06	2,89,23	1,65,83
Iron and steel—											
Sheets and plates—											
Galvanised		31	41	41	17	8	73,31	1,54,95	2,03,72	54,76	19,85
Tinned		92	31	86	30	22	1,28,29	90,00	2,31,03	53,01	23,54
Not galvanised or tinned		140	30	130	87	73	1,33,29	87,69	2,02,46	91,17	05,09
Bars (steel)		20	16	16	4	1	31,20	20,84	45,17	6,50	2,70
Bars and channel (iron)		71	18	65	87	30	82,01	26,88	1,63,29	1,04,89	39,72
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework		38†	10	19	3	2	53,23†	32,34	67,68	10,22	6,36
Pipes and fittings, cast		12†	22	34	38	24	29,85†	70,59	2,02,73	1,15,01	71,30
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought		20	27	25	33	24	34,94	90,02	79,77	43,70	27,87
Hoops and straps		31	14	25	28	19	31,69	35,46	59,46	17,91	29,33
Anglo and spring		20	18	10	14	11	41,48	89,02	56,27	38,07	31,45
Nails, rivets and washers		2*	1	1	2	2	10,05*	13,74	16,05	9,16	11,15
Rice-bowls		6	2	1	1	1	11,68	3,96	2,94	57	4,17
Steel (cast)		3	2	4	114	64	2,41,57	8,44	23,88	7,26	4,17
Other sorts		133	133	95				1,03,78	3,47,43	2,36,07	1,30,54
TOTAL		808	422	661	614	371	12,48,51	10,11,04	21,38,94	10,88,95	6,32,04
Tin		38	30	49	55	45	51,87	44,91	69,03	54,45	41,44
Brass		20	113	444	380	343	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	1,03,24	1,56,26
Copper, wrought		532	63	191	181	195	2,75,37	52,44	1,49,84	92,98	81,44
" unwrought		61	27	69	24	9	31,68	18,27	41,66	10,58	3,46
TOTAL COPPER		593	90	260	205	204	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,50	1,03,56	84,90
Lead		123	102	67	37	30	18,41	30,18	19,30	7,16	4,88
Zinc		106	51	101	208	206	22,11	22,89	30,16	30,84	22,98
Aluminium		31	9	58	128	39	23,45	10,77	07,66	1,00,63	29,06
German silver		22	5	5	16	14	17,67	3,03	9,42	12,52	9,51
Others		41	1	1	4	3	6,74	17,11	19,23	29,83	24,87
TOTAL OF METALS		896	443	711	669	418	17,07,41	12,88,92	28,21,21	15,91,18	9,70,54
TOTAL OF ORES		1	--	6	--	--	1,69	1,77	4,95	1,07	1,11
Oils—											
Mineral, kerosene		66,909	48,593	63,418	98,893	85,690	2,71,16	2,37,57	4,43,76	5,93,98	4,33,42
" other kinds		24,056	34,298	75,515	143,596	130,941	1,00,87	1,64,73	3,59,10	5,14,21	4,70,63
Mineral grease		--	--	--	--	3,179	--	--	--	--	6,74
Turkey red oil		--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	5
Animal		712	475	23	466	247	8,42	8,40	81	6,79	2,07
Vegetable		471	367	386	1,473	3,634	10,00	8,37	15,46	20,59	49,05
Essential		14	20	31	46	46	4,43	4,86	9,50	10,68	9,20
TOTAL		92,162	83,693	139,378	244,474	--	3,94,88	4,23,93	8,23,83	13,92,25	9,72,26

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14;

† Average for four years 1910-11 to 1913-14;

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
Sugar—										
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including beet)	624	469	443	893	515	12,33.00	14,07.55	10,03.05	10,46.68	5,58.92
" 15 D. S. and below	10	3	1	8	1	17.07	7.47	1.69	6.85	1.79
Molasses	93	81	73	102	40	41.53	41.40	66.26	42.64	15.82
TOTAL	727	553	517	1,003	556	12,92.50	14,56.42	10,71.00	10,96.47	6,16.53
Vehicles—										
Aircraft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4.42	4.07
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	24.29	9.81	45.23	11.12	9.01
Carriages and wagons and parts for railways (b)	—	—	—	—	—	31.35	20.59	47.89	1,31.20	69.02
Cycles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72.19	65.11
Mechanically propelled vehicles—										
Motor cars	(a) 3	2	8	13	7	(a) 11.13.45	74.91	312.98	2,57.59	1,48.11
Motor cycles	(a) 1	1	2	2	1	(a) 10.68	0.26	10.43	8.14	4.21
Motor omnibuses, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 5.71	0.39	69.61	1,41.69	96.54
Tram cars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87
Parts and accessories	—	—	—	—	—	31.30*	23.79	77.82	51.72	70.39
Ships and parts	—	—	—	—	—	18.64	20.29	54.02	12.66	11.14
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,74.02	1,62.13	6,26.39	7,30.83	4,48.47
Instrumenta, apparatus and appliances—										
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	70.27	1,09.91	2,84.20	5,10.61	2,22.98
Mineral	—	—	—	—	—	22.78	12.11	20.16	25.68	23.49
Scientific and philosophical	—	—	—	—	—	14.93	12.88	30.07	16.54	13.54
Photographic	—	—	—	—	—	9.08	13.43	25.92	61.51	57.05
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	17.91	17.93	31.32	63.23	52.14
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,35.82	1,65.06	3,91.76	4,77.47	3,69.20

Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Canned and bottled provisions	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Biscuits and cakes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Confectionery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fatiferous and patent foods	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Milk, condensed and preserved	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other sorts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL											
Silk, raw	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" waste	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" manufactures—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piecegoods	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Yarn, rolls and warps	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mixed goods	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other sorts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL											
Dyes—											
Antiline	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Alizarine	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Others	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL											
Hardware—											
Implements and tools	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lamps and parts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Builders' hardware	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Agricultural implements	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enamelled ironware	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Domestic hardware	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other sorts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL											
Chemicals—											
Soda compounds	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other sorts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL											

VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)

QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
Paper and pasteboard Cwt.	—	—	1,299	2,294	2,101	1,27,07	2,02,47	3,49,73	2,56,74	2,50,24
Railway plant and rolling stock—										
Carriages and wagons and parts	—	—	—	(a)	(a)	2,41,97	1,54,92	5,93,67	(a)	(a)
Locomotives.	—	—	—			1,04,46	89,37	3,11,71		
Materials for construction—										
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron.	50	21	37			49,2	24,00	77,37		
Sleepers of wood "	59	12	17			40,02	8,67	27,14		
Other kinds "	222	8	11			41,45	21,21	44,78		
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	4,80,15	2,09,17	10,54,65	—	—
Liquors—										
Spirit Gals.	1,644	1,537	1,747	2,318	1,760	1,14,00	1,56,79	2,43,02	2,04,62	1,35,02
Ale, beer and porter "	4,405	2,646	2,784	4,610	3,725	59,43	53,08	87,71	1,02,50	76,12
Wines "	337	266	282	216	165	27,95	26,23	40,76	24,58	16,33
Cider "	15	13	12	8	7	49	56	79	46	39
TOTAL	6,401	4,362	4,825	7,132	5,660	2,02,47	2,36,64	3,72,53	3,31,76	2,26,86
Rubber, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,84,33	2,58,26	2,22,28
Spices—										
Peelings Cwt.	1,156	1,175	1,107	1,190	1,101	1,05,24	1,36,35	1,80,48	1,80,15	1,44,75
Cloves "	76	90	74	64	84	27,78	39,15	48,46	37,49	42,49
Others "	97	100	84	93	85	28,26	50,53	28,05	28,30	30,98
TOTAL	1,329	1,365	1,265	1,347	1,270	1,61,28	2,06,03	2,36,99	2,54,94	2,03,22
Drugs and Medicines—										
Campfire lb.	1,417	1,632	707	1,770	1,933	18,95	24,37	24,71	28,93	28,85
Proprietary and patent medicines	—	—	—	—	—	21,74	21,87	24,70	42,91	48,15
Quinine salts lb.	119	76	81	107	111	11,91	17,89	27,68	1,01,22	26,85
Other sorts "	—	—	—	—	—	42,11	56,71	93,02	1,01,22	90,46
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	94,11	1,20,84	1,70,01	1,03,94	1,01,11

Wool, raw	lb.	3,202	3,678	2,085	3,076	0,001	10,21	18,23	15,34	18,54	31,00
" manufactures—											
Piecegoods	Yds.	22,420	8,200	5,451	7,719	5,510	2,00,79	1,37,63	1,98,71	1,10,86	63,75
Shawls	No.	1,608	180	50	302	161	11,45	3,50	3,96	14,12	5,94
Carpets and rugs	lb.	1,400	636	397	170	267	16,20	9,37	13,56	4,52	5,46
Hosiery	"	110	257	156	221	157	11,04	11,23	12,66	9,72	6,69
Yarn and knitting wool .	"	877	250	110	1,107	1,307	19,32	10,91	10,59	23,27	23,12
Other sorts	"	1,315	540	495	3,805	2,014	12,63	6,71	7,90	38,97	21,31
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,24,58	1,09,03	2,61,61	2,31,11	1,62,06
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Dried, salted, or preserved—											
Dates	Tons	10	47	55	56	55	59,93	67,52	1,06,61	64,97	63,58
Almonds	"	3	3	5	4	3	10,27	23,61	46,06	22,14	21,61
Others	"	4	3	3	0	13	15,24	9,15	13,38	20,81	23,75
Fresh fruits and vegetables	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,01	30,67	25,03
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,07,72	1,10,50	1,75,06	1,48,59	1,34,47
Glass and glassware—											
Bangles	"	—	—	—	—	—	91,55	51,59	71,84	40,90	34,51
Bottles and phials	Gross	166	345	237	616	461	12,50	25,14	37,50	20,95	24,09
Beads and false pearls . .	Cwt.	29	14	22	19	15	24,67	17,05	37,12	15,72	9,43
Sheets and plates	Sq. ft.	16,187	8,329	13,563	19,891	15,747	17,46	29,69	42,64	27,53	19,72
Funnels, globes, etc. . . .	"	—	—	—	—	—	12,44	14,21	14,75	12,56	7,50
Other glassware	"	—	—	—	—	—	7,21	10,91	41,52	23,07	26,72
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,01,72	1,24,62	2,73,05	1,61,72	1,21,97
Grain, pulse and flour . . .	Tons	13	34	134	217	159	19,84	57,29	2,62,76	2,91,93	1,17,61
Tobacco—											
Cigarettes	lb.	1,731	2,623	4,123	3,934	1,436	12,74	1,19,73	1,79,83	1,22,49	62,68
Others	"	1,104	1,017	2,171	1,842	3,044	1,821	1,973	4,756	24,63	41,56
TOTAL		3,220	3,640	6,290	4,776	4,477	71,07	1,24,12	2,22,24	1,51,16	94,24
Soap	"	314	342	559	332	210	61,87	7,45	1,71,16	3,11,93	83,72
Paints and painters' material—											
Paints and colours	Cwt.	236	233	229	473	304	4,19	7,64	1,17,79	82,81	69,49
Painters' materials	"	—	—	—	—	—	19,81	1,591	59,41	26,53	21,04
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	71,09	6,229	1,47,79	1,12,69	57,53
Building and Engineering materials—											
Cement	Tons	50	95	112	112	53	12,27	22,52	1,10,51	55,91	60,91
Bricks and tiles	No.	17,633	16,334	29,279	12,474	10,254	15,13	23,77	27,41	17,01	14,17
Others	"	—	—	—	—	—	10,12	45,51	29,19	37,93	27,60
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	73,62	63,80	1,75,06	1,62,84	83,78

QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
Apparel—									
Apparel	—	—	—	—	74.04	77.31	95.66	49.57	40.13
Gold and silver thread	—	—	—	—	43.40	30.68	32.91	20.47	6.56
Hats caps and bonnets	—	—	—	—	14.46	15.05	21.10	18.54	17.74
Second hand clothing	—	—	—	—	12.76*	7.12	9.72	11.89	11.16
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	1.32	7.30	10.24	10.66	6.17
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	146.07	143.44	169.63	111.13	81.76
Salt	845	444	704	451	79.16	1,81.65	1,3.63	114.97	71.90
Wood and Timber—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teak wood	92	70	11	12	69.32	82.67	48.07	16.10	14.52
Others	—	—	—	—	10.07	19.62	63.05	74.72	46.17
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	79.39	1,02.29	1,09.12	89.82	60.69
Tools and shoes	2,323	1,170	604	9,489	56.73	41.31	40.50	88.05	64.03
Precious stones and pearls unset	—	—	10,921	—	92.81	48.83	118.73	59.74	45.00
Stationery	—	—	—	—	57.81	64.15	1,06.52	81.25	68.02
Haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	1,36.54	1,05.30	1,30.71	79.08	54.29
Manures	5	3	6	34	5.17	6.88	9.76	67.42	36.05
Belting for machinery	—	—	—	—	30.63*	60.37	74.48	87.82	50.11
Tea chests	—	—	—	—	43.61	79.89	7.61	63.53	60.32
Books printed, etc	31	28	23	31	43.06	46.12	53.01	60.91	53.38
Arms ammunition and military stores	33	—	—	—	24.55	24.55	60.72	54.02	68.48
Tobacco	—	—	—	—	24.58	41.95	47.80	53.81	47.80
Toys and regulators for games	—	—	—	—	20.48*	40.03	52.41	49.06	37.04
Earthenware and porcelain	—	—	—	—	5.10	45.97	78.17	48.16	39.36
Tea	4,842	7,412	7,068	6,089	22.20	47.38	55.43	46.68	43.17
Bobbins	—	—	6,048	—	11.81	37.35	65.75	42.90	31.91
Paper-making materials	171	135	451	443	27.82	18.13	30.83	42.07	35.80
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver	—	—	—	—	50.80	8.55	17.23	30.34	19.38
Coal and coke	455	133	110	68	80.41	2.95	2.95	34.60	14.28
Umbrellas and fittings	—	—	—	—	11.85	29.96	89.29	31.09	30.16
Guns and rifles	—	—	—	—	23.86	19.63	32.77	31.07	32.25
Furniture and cabinetwork	150	87	181	140	21.63	14.76	25.71	27.73	29.11
Gunfire	—	—	—	—	21.73	15.22	50.14	26.65	20.69
Tallow and tallow	57	40	64	123	16.06	15.93	28.18	27.23	20.79

	205	129	119	105	88	30,93	20,14	22,47	23,86	13,42
Fish(excluding canned fish										
Flax, raw	7	--	1	--	--	15,74	3	1	--	--
" manufactures--	2,835	2,037	974	1,072	904	8,35	26,04	21,84	10,95	7,90
Canvas	2,347	1,072	360	231	506	6,52	5,46	3,72	1,55	2,80
Piecegoods	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,06	12,98	9,19	7,05
Other sorts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	--	--	--	--	--	30,07	42,19	38,55	21,00	17,75
Pollshes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animals, living	14	12	5	8	12	10,27*	13,06	24,27	21,59	19,17
	--	--	--	--	--	43,07	51,88	24,50	20,86	42,06
Jute, raw	--	--	--	--	--	12	66	26	1	1
" manufactures	--	--	--	--	--	19,37	35,08	22,14	18,36	12,77
TOTAL	--	--	--	--	--	19,49	35,74	22,40	18,37	12,78
Clocks and watches and parts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ivory	1	1	1	2	--	22,78	18,10	24,06	16,86	11,21
Hides and skins, raw	23	25	15	22	20	25,62	23,55	34,65	13,99	10,48
Cordage and rope	--	--	--	--	--	13,86	15,67	13,10	13,88	14,43
Hides and skins, tanned	--	--	--	--	--	9,96	15,07	11,64	9,85	7,32
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	1,444	1,121	634	861	733	12,83	15,40	10,59	7,81	9,46
Matches	14,560*	14,645	12,725	397	105	9,28	1,53,31	11,98	7,22	5,54
Pitch and tar	290	319	103	45	63	11,86	12,46	8,16	4,11	1,05
Postal articles not specified	--	--	--	--	--	1,69,59	2,77,81	1,70,68	2,50	3,05
All other articles	--	--	--	--	--	1,55,09	2,58,13	6,14,75	3,54,41	2,96,34
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS.	--	--	--	--	--	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,10	2,54,04,73	1,04,79,37	1,26,37,14

Government Stores.

Railway plant and rolling stock--										
Carriages and wagons	--	--	--	--	--	1,10,86	58,01	1,81,63	(b)	(b)
Locomotive engines and tenders	--	--	--	--	--	68,98	41,56	90,44		
Rails and fishplates (a)	56	10	--	(b)	(b)	55,72	11,29	8,77		
Materials for construction	--	--	--	--	--	44,03	14,12	--		
TOTAL	--	--	--	--	--	2,79,59	1,24,98	2,80,84		

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.
(a) Transferred to "Iron or Steel" from 1925-26.
(b) Discontinued from April 1928.

No. 6—concluded
Government Stores—contd.

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	28.15	27.37	1,11.38	2,67.82	1,14.07
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	18.15	37.75	68.08	34.46	31.25
Arms, ammunition and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	24.22	1,05.58	54.86	43.71	23.08
Metals and ores —										
Iron and steel	25	19	22	11	8	35.10	40.50	76.30	27.17	17.45
Copper	31	79	43	22	7	16.40	56.62	33.37	9.01	63
Others	2	3	2	1	..	10.60	38.74	22.82	6.21	3.27
TOTAL "	28	26	26	13	8	65.10	1,41.86	1,56.40	42.53	21.55
Textiles—										
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	4.78	51.31	23.93	5.89	9.60
Flax	—	—	—	—	—	4.09	43.84	11.91	7.87	1.45
Wool manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	6.56	1,12.63	24.57	5.68	6.95
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	15.43	2,07.61	60.41	19.34	12.00
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	23.69	64.48	82.03	19.39	10.54
Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	5.39	22.39	10.52	8.50	7.02
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)	—	—	—	—	—	1.95	27.77	12.87	4.06	7.10
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	7.08	16.13	28.95	3.84	5.00
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	9.69	22.22	40.00	3.82	3.23
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	2.15	11.69	86.09	1.05	9
Telegraphs, materials for construction of	—	—	—	—	—	11.52	17.95	43.51	2	10
Coal and coke	71	10	141	—	—	15.17	4.08	53.96	3,88.65	1,96.91
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	71.79	3,14.27	2,30.53	8,25.89	4,27.14
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES .	—	—	—	—	—	5,82.23	11,45.13	13,00.27	8,25.89	4,27.14

No. 7.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
Jute, raw	. . . . .	704	404	554	620	587	22,20,24	12,80,28	19,52,77	12,88,47	11,18,81
" manufactures—											
Gunny bags—											
Hessian (a)	. . . . .	339,122	{ 412,631	98,105	80,906	83,933	{ 9,30,10	{ 6,70,09	3,18,81	2,05,02	1,58,03
Sacking (a)	. . . . .		{ 302,806	306,154	353,140	304,699		{ 14,24,99	14,01,81	12,56,77	9,35,84
Gunny cloth—											
Hessian (a)	. . . . .	909,971	{ 1,140,099	1,230,834	1,238,619	995,731	{ 10,75,75	{ 23,68,14	23,82,48	10,26,48	10,05,17
Sacking (a)	. . . . .		{ 30,299	39,471	32,381	26,389		{ 80,68	80,93	60,53	39,56
Rope and twine	. . . . .	64	76	—	89	91	9,02	19,05	15,05	16,47	13,67
Other kinds	. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	40	8,93	17,59	24,17	40,25
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	42,45,11	52,90,59	62,68,44	44,77,91	33,11,23
Cotton, raw	. . . . .	430	391	521	701	423	33,27,83	33,63,19	64,73,89	46,32,30	23,44,72
" waste (b)	. . . . .	—	—	812	220	240	—	—	73,02	30,84	33,47
" manufactures—											
Piecegoods, Grey	. . . . .	47,414	74,576	42,515	9,706	8,585	73,84	1,48,11	1,68,32	26,04	23,25
" Coloured	. . . . .	42,884	80,377	121,243	87,520	95,784	1,33,37	2,76,41	5,72,18	3,03,99	3,00,12
Twist and yarn	. . . . .	192,844	129,085	82,166	23,473	23,043	9,13,45	7,18,93	9,05,70	1,57,68	1,27,86
Other sorts	. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	19,87	29,26	76,25	32,24	30,60
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	44,68,30	45,85,90	82,69,36	51,04,19	28,00,02
Grain, pulse and flour—											
Rice (in the husk)	. . . . .	42	32	35	25	70	27,18	20,09	31,36	14,93	29,16
Rice (not in the husk)	. . . . .	2,398	1,085	1,462	2,254	2,301	25,66,55	18,88,25	24,39,66	25,81,89	17,84,39
Wheat	. . . . .	1,308	807	237	197	20	13,96,86	10,83,41	3,66,61	1,91,88	15,12
Wheat flour	. . . . .	55	57	56	47	43	86,99	1,13,20	1,50,26	80,04	57,97
Pulse	. . . . .	159	129	141	82	93	1,29,81	1,88,52	2,02,78	1,05,04	88,92
Barley	. . . . .	237	198	40	1	27	1,03,16	2,21,73	46,56	1,02	16,27
Jowar and bajra	. . . . .	41	41	11	7	50	37,60	44,15	17,39	8,16	42,49
Other sorts	. . . . .	181	192	27	1	1	1,42,96	2,32,45	34,03	2,54	2,16
TOTAL		4,411	3,141	2,099	2,014	2,014	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	29,88,19	20,37,18

(a) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.
 (b) Separately recorded from December, 1918.

VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)

QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
Tea lb.	266,407	322,601	321,169	356,239	341,518	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,99,42	23,55,93	19,43,74
Seeds—										
Essential Tons	10	8	9	4	5	20,57	24,16	35,89	17,60	19,51
Non-essential—										
Unseed "	270	270	251	257	129	7,08,90	4,94,94	7,57,72	5,41,07	1,53,11
Groundnut "	212	119	195	601	672	3,52,57	1,91,17	5,61,97	9,60,79	10,13,69
Mustard "	273	91	206	33	54	4,14,09	1,43,01	5,07,37	5,27,17	7,7,37
Peas "	119	33	28	1	12	2,43,15	1,02,35	1,14,54	3,48	23,10
Sesamum (oil or linseed) "	114	89	48	91	104	1,60,43	1,57,55	1,14,54	1,65,85	1,49,69
Castor "	31	16	7	..	..	1,10,43	60,73	1,08,81	2,74	15
Copra "	240	69	165	41	12	1,79,08	50,25	1,88,03	22,74	5,95
Cotton "	4	3	2	3	3	10,08	9,16	9,75	6,48	6,08
Mustard "	29	2	8	1	..	42,53	3,04	12,79	1,50	..
Muga "	33	5	6	1	..	69,41	9,53	20,97	1,73	57
Poppy "	33	5	6	1	..	23,23	6,43	13,03	16,43	19,61
Other sorts "	9	2	8	4	6	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,453	708	923	1,037	989	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,64	17,86,18	14,58,83
Leather—										
Ox hides Tons	(a)	16	10	10	9	(a)	4,15,98	2,84,00	2,22,02	1,82,68
Buffalo hides "		1	1	1	1		21,43	16,02	1,78	10,73
Goat skins "		3	1	3	3		1,42,53	1,03,59	1,78,48	1,53,20
Sheep skins "		2	3	3	3		1,20,00	1,85,47	1,78,83	1,86,53
Other kinds "		—	—	—	—		18,61	26,16	48,69	42,06
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,34	6,39,11	5,35,20

Metals and manufactures—
Iron or steel
Other metals

	42	01	05	405	453	22,41	34,00	70,04	1,00,30	1,40,26
	10	11	38	168	111	31,81	47,42	1,36,41	3,02,00	2,50,43
Tons										
TOTAL OF METALS	52	72	133	053	501	51,22	82,38	2,15,15	5,53,30	3,99,09
Hides and skins, raw—										
Cow hides		24	24	18	14	(a)	{	2,78,02	1,40,22	70,02
Buffalo hides		8	6	4	3		1,11,07	46,72	29,08	13,06
Goat skins		21	21	17	16		4,39,60	5,70,19	3,35,00	2,08,19
Calf skins		1	1	1	..		22,63	16,51	6,39	2,41
Other kinds		3	2	3	1		44,07	24,33	33,28	16,03
Tons										
TOTAL	78	57	53	45	34	10,31,60	0,88,21	0,45,49	5,40,63	3,65,71
Wool, raw										
" manufactures—										
Carpets and rugs	54,373	49,688	34,203	39,482	11,205	2,05,23	3,82,01	3,23,07	2,11,41	2,77,25
Other sorts	1,773	1,254	3,230	4,302	4,707	22,10	10,02	77,93	67,01	56,72
						2,51	2,12	2,83	4,77	2,76
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,94,39	4,10,82	4,08,91	3,23,25	3,36,73

(a) Detailed figures not available

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
Paraffin wax	. . . . . Tons	12	22	25	58	52	54.00	97.62	1,12.06	2,81.83	2,31.74
Oilseeds	. . . . . "	140	117	135	254	291	1,06.37	91.95	2,60.61	2,09.03	2,00.68
Jac	. . . . . Cwt.	434	343	416	547	464	2,32.15	2,57.06	8,41.80	3,13.74	1,83.34
Ores—											
Manganese	. . . . . Tons	607	474	648	486	212	98.64	88.94	1,45.19	1,39.10	56.52
Others	. . . . . "	12	21	37	42	23	16.18	1,00.63	58.89	1,02.64	90.80
TOTAL OF ORES	"	619	495	685	528	234	1,14.82	1,89.63	2,04.08	2,41.74	1,47.41
Coffee	. . . . . Cwt.	255	216	226	293	156	1,37.52	1,15.09	1,46.90	1,91.86	94.50
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh	. . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	24.81	34.03	41.03	40.73	33.51
Dried, salted or preserved	. . . . . "	11	10	10	9	10	21.82	22.57	23.21	29.02	56.81
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	46.63	57.50	64.24	79.75	90.32
Spices—											
Pepper	. . . . . Cwt.	117	123	96	101	94	38.53	53.52	35.81	52.18	37.89
Chilies	. . . . . "	124	126	151	172	163	20.43	27.23	42.20	34.37	28.35
Ginger	. . . . . "	75	55	50	50	55	19.08	12.61	11.55	16.02	12.85
Others	. . . . . "	9	11	12	10	0	6.07	9.99	15.31	24.62	13.66
TOTAL	"	225	315	318	342	321	85.88	1,03.55	1,12.80	1,27.10	87.25
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	. . . . . Cwt.	15	31	13	1	1	39.92	1,57.35	62.46	2.45	2.01
Myrobalsam	. . . . . "	1,399	1,058	1,331	1,394	1,271	99.78	56.51	69.48	77.71	63.18
Turmeric	. . . . . "	82	78	63	76	63	11.08	12.31	11.25	14.47	20.07
Others	. . . . . "	107	94	106	82	07	14.18	14.90	18.39	19.60	7.78
TOTAL	"	1,613	1,261	1,503	1,463	1,407	1,14.01	2,41.07	1,51.71	1,08.23	86.84
Opium	. . . . . Cwt.	51	14	9	4	3	9,06.17	2,17.35	2,33.05	1,22.07	86.93

Tobacco—		lb.	20,427	24,046	25,034	27,971	25,427	53,27	41,56	73,47	56,73	80,62
Unmanufactured	.	.	1,635	1,200	180	220	118	13,01	11,23	6,09	2,46	1,33
Cigars	.	.	384	611	952	902	716	63	3,41	5,34	4,46	3,47
Others	.	.										
TOTAL	.	.	22,346	25,917	27,366	20,093	26,361	36,01	56,23	84,90	1,03,06	85,42
Manures—												
Bones	.	.	95	32	90	105	84	65,41	28,00	34,61	1,02,70	63,31
Other kinds	.	.	22	18	28	16	15	13,70	21,30	40,47	10,85	15,18
TOTAL	.	.	117	57	118	121	99	79,17	63,25	1,35,08	1,22,55	83,52
Wood and timber—												
Teakwood	.	.	50	29	35	40	22	77,64	56,01	93,72	1,17,08	56,61
Sandal	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	12,73	9,99	8,10	11,84	12,58
Other kinds	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	9,05	4,44	10,18	11,55	8,08
TOTAL	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	1,12,60	1,40,47	73,47
Coffee C. Tons												
Rodder, bran and pollards	.	.	36	23	32	26	26	80,25	54,03	1,02,01	98,56	75,59
TOTAL	.	.	223	129	211	262	282	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	76,70	75,14
Oils—												
Essential	.	.	46	51	77	59	72	11,89	22,81	47,03	21,79	25,77
Mineral	.	.	13,172	24,039	23,403	74	99	13,93	24,72	2,35,24	93	1,01
Vegetable—	.	.										
Castor	.	.	1,114	1,564	326	477	982	15,22	23,22	10,59	9,46	16,10
Coconut	.	.	1,737	3,259	1,720	51	36	31,15	65,39	50,93	1,10	68
Others	.	.	1,175	2,015	1,405	612	1,153	19,72	46,06	34,64	13,50	14,69
TOTAL	.	.	17,244	31,558	27,601	1,271	2,072	91,90	1,87,22	2,79,29	47,24	67,23
Coal and coke	.	.	825	626	434	430	517	75,77	43,46	67,24	49,35	54,91
Fish (excluding canned fish)—												
Dry, salted	.	.	195	160	149	185	11	20,97	24,61	23,14	42,73	28,69
Finanmas and sharkfin	.	.	10	8	10	8	8	12,28	10,65	16,44	10,21	8,19
Others	.	.	54	65	75	85	202	5,27	7,40	12,22	15,39	17,35
TOTAL	.	.	249	239	233	278	251	39,62	42,65	56,50	68,33	54,24
Rubber, raw	.	.	1,120	7,723	13,111	23,337	15,105	33,70	1,53,13	1,17,60	1,20,75	44,58

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1940-51	1951-52	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1950-51	1951-52
Foodstuffs and oilman stores—										
Ghi	47	48	41	31	27	9.48	23.5	41.23	28.55	22.07
Other oils	—	—	—	—	—	16.15	27.02	24.34	21.40	17.08
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	45.63	50.52	65.57	49.95	39.15
Milch	49	50	60	74	63	25.87	37.45	79.58	67.59	29.30
Hemp raw	509	501	455	293	204	79.27	117.37	90.44	39.30	26.90
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	19.04	30.07	26.10	20.00	23.10
Fibre for brushes and brooms	—	4	5	6	6	—	25.38	21.08	25.31	20.43
Animals living	451	274	238	318	181	98.04	14.50	30.41	28.00	14.00
Birds	94(6)	4	3	3	3	10.20(6)	14.50	15.11	10.08	11.60
Saltpetre	305	273	273	83	134	34.00	73.85	48.13	7.52	10.88
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	13.44	10.67	20.81	16.10	10.33
Cordage and rope	53	50	55	46	45	8.43	10.83	13.40	10.45	8.54
Candies	6 089	8 014	6 092	2 237	1 435	17.10	23.34	20.09	6.46	4.00
Silk raw	1 711	1 017	1 325	651	535	42.73	20.68	37.83	8.94	2.96
Manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	7.09	5.37	4.09	1.10	38
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	49.82	45.55	41.97	10.06	5.34
Non-foodstuffs and other exports—										
Tallow, stearine and wax	17	13	9	24	6	9.48	7.93	12.06	7.38	2.34
Sugar	11	8	18	1	1	15.01	11.97	16.34	2.51	1.92
Horns, tips etc	68	30	70	21	19	21.00	11.97	11.87	3.54	1.30
Postal articles	—	—	—	—	—	90.78	1.30	2.62	0.434	1.985
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	1.04.33	1.00.37	1.61.21	1.75.82	3.67.12
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	219.40.73	216.96.70	286.33.89	220.49.06	1.5.83.86

(a) Includes figures for Fibre for brushes and brooms

No. 8.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
Hides and skins, raw	. . . . . Tons	—	..	..	..	..	—	2,87	50,65	1,01,23	86,13
Wool, raw	. . . . . lb.	6,580	13,673	12,903	4,993	9,067	42,50	1,02,06	98,03	28,52	36,74
" manufactures	. . . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	57,03	41,82	30,80
TOTAL	. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,55,66	70,34	67,63
Cotton, raw	. . . . . Tons	..	..	3	..	..	14	66	66,54	1,15	1,70
Cotton manufactures—											
{ Grey	. . . . . Yds.	4,763	22,043	42,979	7,561	5,344	8,40	79,27	1,95,39	18,17	11,96
{ White	. . . . . "	9,371	14,672	9,709	3,110	2,608	17,14	46,88	49,58	8,88	6,28
{ Coloured	. . . . . "	50,796	37,888	19,066	6,732	7,698	1,16,79	1,36,19	1,12,29	21,13	19,24
Twist and yarn	. . . . . lb.	926	1,045	1,365	412	527	8,05	12,77	20,47	3,99	4,59
Other sorts	. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	7,13	18,19	21,60	2,97	1,60
TOTAL	. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93,96	4,65,87	55,99	45,37
Rubber manufactures	. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,12	90	3,81	29,64	26,54
Hardware	. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	27,08	19,93	26,52
Metals and ores—											
Iron or steel	. . . . . Tons	19	5	7	37	83	10,20	10,02	14,23	14,53	15,78
Others	. . . . . "	1	..	2	1	1	9,85	8,18	17,33	8,07	5,32
TOTAL	. . . . .	20	5	9	38	84	20,05	18,20	31,56	22,60	21,10

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	5.68	4.82	16.12	13.40	13.33
Vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	7.72	3.49	13.92	16.56	14.80
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	13.11	42.13	53.63	9.03	15.31
Sugar Tons	27	32	55	3	6	52.85	1,12.57	3,16.23	6.58	10.27
Gums and resins Cwt	53	43	51	63	42	10.54	13.50	23.01	14.89	10.21
Apparel (excluding hosiery, boots and shoes)	—	—	—	—	—	25.99	13.89	49.22	10.66	8.83
Haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.95	8.12	5.07	4.86
Silk—	47	40	79	13	34	1.23	2.00	4.98	62	23
Manufactures—	778	997	823	50	78	6.37	11.67	14.93	65	31
Piece goods Yds	—	—	—	—	—	66	2.41	3.94	81	63
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	8.26	16.03	23.90	22.03	1.72
Footed articles	—	—	—	—	—	16.24	23.85	45.16	13.33	12.30
All leather articles	—	—	—	—	—	92.12	1,41.75	2,76.46	1,19.67	97.10
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	4,61.88	8,14.38	15,64.74	5,14.40	4,65.80

No. 9.—VALUE OF TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (In lakhs of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1930-31			1931-32		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	91,58	56,30	1,47,88	83,56	69,62	1,53,18	1,46,43	73,04	2,19,47	61,29	53,87	1,15,16	44,81	45,33	90,14
Egypt (a)	—	—	—	88	9,96	10,24	(b) 85	(b) 3,34	(b) 4,19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,29	1,71	12,32	14,03	1,43	11,38	12,81	1,37	7,90	9,33
Straits Settlements	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,85	8,20	13,05	3,97	6,30	10,27	2,87	4,77	7,64
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	3,19	4,99	8,13	2,42	4,40	6,91	1,53	2,97	4,55
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,86	6,93	8,79	87	1,69	2,56	53	1,88	2,41
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	69	1,83	2,52	1,33	1,72	3,05	42	1,48	1,90
Aden and Dependencies	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	80	2,79	3,59	33	1,31	1,64	53	83	1,36
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,99	2,14	4,13	3,36	1,16	4,52	3,68	87	4,55
Other countries of the British Empire	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	3,17	9,54	12,71	1,02	7,18	8,20	88	5,41	6,29
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	1,01,54	92,06	1,93,60	96,61	1,15,78	2,12,42	1,65,54	1,25,12	2,90,66	76,02	89,10	1,65,12	56,67	71,50	1,28,17

(a) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(b) Average for 4 years.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	PER WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST WAR AVERAGE			1930-31			1931-32		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
Foreign Countries—															
United States of America	4 40	16 90	21 30	10 29	26 75	37 04	21 64	36 26	57 90	15 15	21 14	36 29	12 84	14 22	27 12
Japan	3 64	16 88	20 50	15 41	25 20	40 61	12 48	40 31	57 70	14 31	23 87	38 38	13 34	14 03	27 37
France	2 21	14 82	17 03	1 85	10 02	11 87	2 37	13 37	16 74	2 80	11 17	14 06	2 17	7 72	9 89
Italy	1 45	7 08	8 53	1 73	8 77	10 50	2 47	9 63	12 10	4 51	7 93	12 44	3 59	5 51	9 10
Peria	1 63	1 22	1 85	1 33	3 00	4 48	1 78	3 88	5 64	2 72	1 34	4 26	2 70	1 33	4 02
China	1 53	8 74	10 32	1 93	4 56	6 49	3 14	10 93	14 12	3 33	13 25	16 68	2 70	7 82	10 61
Turkey Asiatic	59	2 40	2 99	49	3 29	3 78	1	3 78	4	12	22	33	11	11	23
Java	9 35	2 91	12 26	11 56	2 55	14 11	17 18	3 18	20 30	10 34	2 93	12 97	4 85	1 75	6 60
Cuba	41	41	82	1 65	1 65	3 30	1	3 30	6 60	2 31	2 31	4 62	1 06	1 06	2 12
Argentine Republic	2 27	2 27	4 54	2 61	2 61	5 22	4 21	4 21	8 42	3 63	3 63	7 26	1 64	1 64	3 28
Indo China	1	87	88	1	1 51	1 52	2	1 80	1 82	5	5	10	10	10	20
Chile	87	87	174	1 142	1 43	2 57	1 104	1 04	2 18	1 05	1 05	2 13	18	18	36
Spain	17	1 99	2 16	36	1 60	1 96	30	2 80	3 10	27	2 37	2 64	10	1 34	1 44
Russia	22	1 94	2 16	10	2 74	2 84	12	3 16	3 30	104	2 37	2 64	10	1 34	1 44
Netherlands	1 27	3 34	4 61	86	40	1 06	2 18	3 16	5 34	3 92	6 73	10 65	95	5 55	6 50
Belgium	2 76	11 97	14 73	28	1 10	1 48	4 64	11 75	15 89	4 37	7 73	13 04	2 04	4 86	6 90
Germany	9 85	23 36	31 71	1 04	2 04	3 08	7 16	14 86	22 02	1 58	14 42	26 80	3 02	4 47	7 49
Austria (a)	3 10	7 77	10 86	27	04	1 21	(3142)	(378)	(3115)	30	3 60	8 22	10 09	10 09	20 29
Y Egypt (b)	20	1 00	2 16	—	—	—	(3552)	(3908)	(4380)	2 84	3 60	6 10	1 47	2 16	3 63
Other countries	3 14	5 54	8 78	4 01	7 53	11 50	7 08	13 01	20 09	10 23	12 53	22 81	8 59	9 50	18 09
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	44 31	1 32 06	1 76 37	51 15	1 08 33	1 59 49	88 51	1 76 39	2 65 37	88 77	1 30 54	2 25 31	69 70	89 03	1 58 75
GRAND TOTAL	1 45 85	2 24 12	3 69 97	1 47 80	2 24 11	3 71 91	2 54 05	3 01 93	5 56 03	1 64 79	2 25 64	3 90 43	1 70 37	1 80 55	2 86 92

NOTE.—Exports include re-exports

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria Hungary
(b) Exports included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23(c) Average for 3 years
(d) One year's figure

No. 10.—PERCENTAGE SHARE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY

COUNTRIES	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1930-31			1931-32		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	62.8	25.1	40.0	56.5	31.1	41.2	57.6	24.2	39.5	37.2	23.8	29.6	35.5	28.2	31.4
Ceylon . . . . .	.5	3.7	2.4	1.1	4.3	3.0	.7	4.8	2.5	.9	5.0	3.3	1.1	5.0	3.3
Straits Settlements	2.1	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.7
Australia . . . . .	.7	1.4	1.1	.8	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.6
Hongkong . . . . .	.7	4.1	2.7	.9	2.0	1.6	.7	2.3	1.6	.5	.7	.6	.4	1.2	.8
Mauritius and Dependencies	1.8	.6	1.1	1.1	.6	.8	2.2	3.1	2.7	..	.5	.3	..	.6	.3
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	69.7	41.1	52.3	65.4	51.7	57.1	65.2	41.4	52.3	46.1	39.5	42.4	44.8	44.5	44.7
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2.5	7.5	5.5	10.4	11.2	10.9	6.9	13.3	10.4	8.8	10.6	9.8	10.6	8.7	9.5
United States of America	3.1	7.5	5.8	7.0	11.9	9.0	8.5	12.0	10.4	9.2	9.4	9.3	10.2	9.9	9.1
Java	6.4	1.3	3.3	7.8	1.1	3.8	6.8	1.0	3.7	6.3	1.2	3.3	3.8	1.1	2.4
France	1.5	6.6	4.6	1.3	4.5	3.2	.9	4.8	3.0	1.8	5.0	3.6	1.7	4.8	3.4
Italy	1.0	3.2	2.3	1.2	3.9	2.8	1.0	3.2	2.2	2.7	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.2
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	1.1	3.0	2.8	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	3.6	2.5	2.0	5.9	4.3	2.2	4.9	3.7
Peru . . . . .	.4	.5	.5	.6	1.6	1.2	.7	1.3	1.0	1.6	.7	1.1	2.2	.8	1.4
Russia . . . . .	.1	.9	.6	.1	1.2	.8	.05	..	.05	.6	.2	.4	.8	.3	.5
Netherlands . . . . .	.9	1.5	1.3	.6	.2	.3	.9	1.5	.9	2.0	3.1	2.5	1.6	3.0	2.4
Belgium	1.9	5.3	3.9	.3	.5	.4	1.8	3.7	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.6
Germany	6.1	9.8	8.5	.7	.9	.8	2.8	4.9	4.0	7.5	6.4	6.8	8.1	6.3	7.1
Austria (a)	2.2	3.5	2.9	.2	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.5	..	.2	.6	..	.2
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	30.3	53.9	47.7	31.6	43.3	42.9	31.8	58.0	47.7	53.9	60.5	57.6	55.2	55.5	55.3

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 11.—TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND BRITISH INDIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1929, 1930 AND 1931 WITH RESPECTIVE PRE-WAR AVERAGES*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	IMPORTS				EXPORTS (DOMESTIC)		
	Pre war average	1929	1930	1931	Pre-war average	1929	1931
United Kingdom (a)	509	1 111	957	793			
France	305	469	403	340	405	720	571
Egypt (b)	26	56	(b)	(b)	253	401	345
Canada	106	207(d)	207(d)	182 (d)	31	52	(b)
United States of America	341	904	629	429	66	245(c)	187(a)
Netherlands	(b)	227	200	156	433	1,060	777
Germany	477	658	509	329	(b)	164	142
Switzerland	71	106	100	83	405	660 (f)	530(f)
Italy (d)	137	334	188	126	63	83	69
Czechoslovakia		121	95	71	88	165	131
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union		203	177	136	125	125	106
Denmark	185†				144†	182	149
Sweden	(b)	90	95	81	(b)	89	84
Australia	(b)	93	91	79	(b)	100	85
British India	73†	145	94	43	67†	124	86
	103	163	145	106	148	242	139

* Compiled from the 'Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions published quarterly by the Board of Trade London + Triennial average

(a) From 1st April 1923 the particulars own include the trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State From the same date the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded

(b) Value not available
(c) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained from mining operation
(d) Including silver bullion
(e) Excluding trade with Sudan
(f) Including the value of deliveries on account of repatriations

NOTE.—In the cases of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Dominion of Canada and United Kingdom the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of nationalised goods, the goods originally imported which if dutiable have been charged the duty but which are subsequently re-exported.

NG. 12.—VALUE OF TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, DISTINGUISHING PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
UNITED KINGDOM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5,02	8,76	7,45	9,14
Apparel	59,29	59,54	33,57	23,58
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30,60	53,39	44,79	57,00
Artificial silk yarn	—	19,52	11,98	10,58
Asbestos	—	21,68	17,81	11,16
Belting for machinery	36,26	67,67	46,34	32,51
Bobbins	—	35,48	34,49	23,60
Books and printed matter	41,05	60,96	51,51	43,59
Boots and shoes	51,33	22,28	11,15	6,61
Building materials	59,89	65,87	48,26	34,19
Carriages and carts	19,11	7,43	5,73	3,74
Chemicals	69,55	1,59,33	1,41,08	1,40,78
China clay	—	15,10	7,06	9,05
Coal and coke	41,33	5,16	6,36	6,17
Cordage and rope	4,39	5,10	4,96	2,88
Cotton—				
Raw	58,67	4,64	27,42	4,16
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	2,95,91	1,26,57	1,21,82
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73,55	11,75,99	2,81,28	95,54
White	10,87,38	12,02,58	5,22,94	4,02,02
Coloured	11,29,72	9,50,44	4,47,56	2,85,36
Other manufactures	1,40,25	1,55,03	85,97	83,01
Cutlery	10,53	11,13	8,30	5,87
Cycles and parts	29,40	96,62	47,62	43,33
Drugs and medicines	54,03	95,29	64,37	36,67
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	22,08	16,68	25,31
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	25,68	18,00	14,30
Flax manufactures	28,83	32,35	20,67	16,79
Furniture	10,84	14,00	11,75	8,39
Glass and glassware	22,26	22,15	16,32	13,21
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	26,26	18,46	18,51
Hardware	1,88,61	1,80,42	1,31,49	96,16
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04,88	3,03,30	2,55,04	1,83,26
Ivory	11,33	5,94	5,78	5,56
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	21,60	36,77	16,59
Jute manufactures	10,09	6,73	3,24	1,55
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38,59	42,00	25,49	25,07
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45,64	68,65	63,69	48,81
Spirit	69,47	1,40,61	1,25,13	83,08
Wines	13,62	10,43	8,47	5,74
Machinery and millwork	4,97,69	18,68,23	10,72,13	7,73,10
Manures	1,63	31,45	35,05	19,74
Metals—				
Aluminium	5,38	39,79	21,32	7,51
Brass	6,13	56,03	23,17	33,08
Copper	1,67,45	29,96	29,55	28,69
Iron	28,88	7,93	6,23	1,96
Iron or steel	6,96,13	9,28,78	5,13,34	3,11,52
Lead	13,99	4,20	3,42	2,96
Steel	42,02	81,59	50,23	26,19
Zinc	14,85	11,81	5,25	3,63
Others	27,43	26,69	20,91	17,67
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	74,50	1,59,02	93,87	91,17
Oils, mineral	22,31	32,13	25,57	29,22
“ vegetable, animal, etc.	17,76	14,44	11,87	10,59
Packing engine and boiler	4,98	3,02	3,36	2,18
Paints and painters' materials	56,00	99,98	74,23	58,95
Paper and pasteboard	73,44	1,21,87	89,36	75,64
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	—	41,55	12,74	9,61
Pitch and tar	8,72	2,42	1,49	1,96
Pollshes	9,48	24,22	19,58	18,15
Precious stones	14	10,17	1,94	2,05
Printing materials	14,70	25,71	16,99	14,46
Provisions	1,34,15	2,35,11	1,94,36	1,51,20
Railway plant, etc.	5,54,48	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16,45	1,11,46	73,60	69,34
Salt	23,44	19,49	8,86	5,66
Ships, parts of	18,00	10,04	12,39	9,29
Silk manufactures, including yarn	19,07	8,17	6,64	6,98
Soap	56,52	1,45,81	97,83	75,05
Stationery	41,44	55,53	43,76	35,95

ARTICLES	Pre war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
UNITED KINGDOM—contd				
Imports therefrom—contd				
Sugar	25 37	1 03 20	10 14	23 17
Tallow and stearine	10 43	6 34	4 45	1 95
Tea-claims	41 30	63 96	47 7	36 95
Tobacco	51 83	2 06 40	1 29 98	61 54
Toilet requisites	10 35	27 90	19 37	18 13
Toys and requisites for games	16 75	15 30	10 00	10 65
Umbrellas	24 71	11 23	5 73	6 00
Woollen manufactures including yarn	1 85 04	1 09 12	67 32	40 33
Other articles	1 50 99	5 04 60	4 18 95	8 04 33
TOTAL	91 58 01	1 03 10 30	61 08 65	44 81 44
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1 06 54	5 79	74	13 02
Bristles and fibres	10 74	10 94	9 80	10 54
Coffee	50 86	54 12	5 19	27 95
Coir and manufactures	22 95	20 05	18 44	20 27
Cotton	1 72 39	4 31 41	3 00 07	1 53 65
waste	74	15 13	12 07	16 36
twist and yarn	81	88	98	46
manufactures	11 13	41 38	18 87	16 75
Drugs medicines etc	5 47	4 54	5 47	2 37
Dyeing and tanning substances—	6 67	5 59	5 57	2 13
Cutch and gambier	6 50	59	37	50
Indigo	23 46	33 69	39 40	37 76
Myrobalsans	45 19	85 67	48 65	49 04
Podder Bran and Pollards	38 47	11 94	4 71	3 56
Hemp raw (chiefly sann)				
Hides and skins—	56 46	36 39	39 50	49 03
Raw	3 67 93	6 97 06	5 74 6	4 85 03
Dressed or tanned	5 73	3 20	1 09	61
Horn tips and plates of horn*	8 96 62	5 56 06	2 03 3	3 11 09
Jute raw	79 25	2 00 73	1 20 99	1 13 73
gunny bags	65 5	1 14 53	59 35	70 33
cloth	58 6	1 59 50	70 31	44 97
Lac	17 43	1 54 80	1 66 67	1 09 63
Lead	10 39	3 87	3 69	3 44
Manures	30 66	84 63	34 23	16 06
Manganese ore	7 13	89 49	1 06 97	91 31
Other metals and ores	20 80	4 59	34 63	21 55
Mica	18 34	17 68	9 47	23 96
Oils	80 5	1 19 23	91 56	70 51
Oilcakes	17 83	1 12 40	47 41	76 11
Paraffin wax	5 60	7 71	06	7 40
Provisions and oilman's stores				
Pulse—		11 42	2 95	3 96
Beans			7	
Gram	86 21	13 96	9 00	3 45
Lentils		10 07	7 09	4 63
Other pulses	1 56 99	60 11	61 51	87 72
Rice (not in the husk)	23 03	87 29	89 31	26 83
Rubber raw	6 55	3 03	2 03	1 89
Saltpetre				
Seeds—	78 39	49 61	3 23	33 64
Castor	1 74 92	53 70	21 83	5 20
Cotton	2 96	1 24 37	71 50	1 14 71
Groundnut	2 65 01	1 80 94	1 04 09	16 47
Linseed	35 17	16 03	14 86	19 00
Rape	3 80			
Copra	7 56	10 90	1 99	1 35
Others	5 93	12 03	1 69	29
Silk raw	10 63	26 02	10 83	6 54
Spices—	8 59			
Sugar	9 51 37	22 19 34	19 04 58	16 90 84
Tea	1 48	41 94	38 45	39 53
Tobacco	10 50 94	9 75	1 70 68	10 05
Wheat	53 71	1 01 06	4 10	4 00 39
Wood (mainly teak)	2 61 11	3 50 28	2 27 35	2 49 64
Wool raw	18 71	38 74	38 49	40 89
manufactures	1 18 62	69 03	96 05	87 65
Other articles				
TOTAL	55 04 99	66 55 65	51 77 34	43 40 27

* Figures prior to 1904-05 represent Hornmeal

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
UNITED KINGDOM—concl'd.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	4,68	5,00	4,40
Skins, raw	..	1,08,69	99,59	80,99
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	32,56	..	17,75	17,70
Wool, raw	37,55	38,86	17,41	21,88
„ manufactures	54	37,49	69,49	67,44
Other articles	48,21	77,57	..	..
TOTAL	1,24,52	2,62,29	2,09,24	1,92,41
AUSTRIA.*				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,91	71	48	10
Boots and shoes	2,50	2,60	47	34
Cotton manufactures	22,15	15,29	7,37	3,97
„ twist and yarn	3,08	79	11	..
Glass and glassware	68,98	4,60	2,68	1,08
Haberdashery and millinery	21,39	5,80	2,63	1,65
Hardware	27,28	11,90	6,86	4,20
Instruments	1,98	4,20	3,91	3,12
Matches	9,07	1	..	..
Metals	12,13	14,10	9,19	6,64
Paper and pasteboard	10,89	33,72	29,45	35,90
Sugar	85,12	2,86	4	46
Wollen manufactures	8,96	62	56	135
Other articles	38,31	26,74	17,81	13,54
TOTAL	3,18,75	1,22,94	81,56	71,47
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	2,30,18	1,02	..	..
„ twist and yarn	53	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	1,30,42	19	..	..
Indigo	4,19	..	..	..
Jute, raw	1,30,63	..	..	..
Lac	5,70	..	..	..
Seeds	78,68	3,13	7	3
Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,06	..	..	..
Other articles	11,54	19	30	19
TOTAL	7,73,18	4,53	37	22
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,69	25	7	11
BELGIUM:				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	5,48	2,57	1,78
Arms, etc.	26	2,55	1,66	3,02
Building materials	4,04	7,46	4,84	3,82
Cotton manufactures	42,12	14,04	6,15	3,57
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	1,12	75	2,00
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	2,24	1,26	36
Glass and glassware	16,92	23,68	17,53	12,69
Hardware	5,58	4,00	3,21	2,97
Liquors	1,50	1,65	2,06	1,40
Machinery and millwork	1,76	17,68	14,39	26,78
Manures	75	8,68	8,44	4,07
Metals—				
Brass	37	78	1,45	68
Copper	3,54	4,96	4,59	1,80
Iron	15,95	2,49	1,98	84
Iron or steel	45,46	2,87,65	2,18,14	1,18,67
Steel	63,54	1,14,02	51,01	33,90
Motor cars, etc.	4,15	2,27	1,21	68
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	5,70	4,85	3,25
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	7,26	5,42	4,51
Precious stones	1	65,90	39,50	28,65
Provisions	1,41	7,62	12,56	4,36
Railway plant, etc.	4,28	—	—	—
Sugar	29	3,57	76	47
Woolen manufactures	2,11	6,63	4,33	2,02
Other articles	40,61	81,20	63,26	39,83
TOTAL	2,76,00	6,78,68	4,66,92	3,01,57

* Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

ARTICLES	Pre war average	1929 30	1930 31	1931-32
UNITED KINGDOM—contd				
Imports therefrom—contd				
Sugar	25 37	1,03 20	10 14	23 17
Tallow and stearine	10 43	6 34	4 45	1 95
Tea—cl tests	41 30	63 95	4 77	36 95
Tobacco	51 83	2,06 40	129 98	61 54
Toilet requisites	10 35	27 90	19 37	13 13
Toys and requisites for games	16 75	15 30	10 0	10 65
Umbrellas	24 71	12 23	5 73	6 00
Woollen manufactures including yarn	1 85 74	1 03 12	67 32	40 53
Other articles	1 50 99	5 04 60	4 18 95	8 04 33
TOTAL	91 53 01	1 03 10 30	61 08 65	41,81 44
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1 08 54	5 79	74	13 02
Bristles and fibres	1 74	1 94	9 80	10 51
Coffee	50 86	54 12	5 19	27 95
Coir and manufactures	22 95	0 05	18 44	20 27
Cotton raw	1 77 39	4 31 41	3 00 07	1 53 95
waste	74	15 13	12 07	16 36
twist and yarn	81	86	98	46
manufactures	11 13	41 36	18 87	16 75
Drugs medicines etc	5 47	4 54	5 47	12 87
Dyeing and tanning substances—	6 87	5 59	5 57	2 18
Cutch and gambler	6 50	59	37	50
Indigo	03 46	33 69	33 40	37 76
Myrobalsans	45 19	85 67	45 5	49 04
Fodder Bran and Pollards	33 47	11 94	4 71	3 56
Hemp raw (chiefly sann)				
Hides and skins—	56 46	36 39	29 59	49 03
Raw	36 93	69 06	5 74 6	4 85 03
Dressed or tanned	5 73	3 00	1 09	61
Horn tips and plates of horn*	8 96 50	5 58 06	2 33 3	3 11 09
Jute raw	79 03	2 00 3	120 99	1 13 73
gunny bags	55 5	1 14 53	59 35	70 33
cloth	56 6	1 58 50	70 31	44 97
Lac	1 83	1,54,80	1 66 67	1 09 63
Lead	10 39	3 87	3 69	3 44
Manures	30 66	86 63	81 03	16 06
Manganese ore	7 13	89 48	1 06 97	91 31
Other metals and ores	20 80	42 59	34 63	2 55
Mica	18 34	17 68	9 47	23 96
Oils	80 5	1 19,23	91 56	7 51
Oilcakes	17 38	1 12 40	47 41	76 11
Paraffin wax	5 60	71	06	7 42
Provisions and oilman's stores		11 40	2 95	3 96
Pulses—			7	
Beans	} 86,21	13 96	9 0	3 46
Gram		10 07	7 09	4 63
Lentils		50,11	61 51	87 7
Other pulses	1 56 99	87 29	69 31	28 83
Rice (not in the husk)	23 28	3 05	0 3	1 89
Rubber raw	6 55			
Saltpetre				
Seeds—				
Castor	78 39	49 61	3 03	33 64
Cotton	1 74 9	53 0	21 83	5 20
Groundnut	0 96	1 24 37	71 50	1 14 71
Linsced	2 63 01	1 80 94	1 04 09	16 47
Rape	35 17	16 05	14 86	19 00
Copra	3 80		1 99	1 35
Others	7 56	10 90	1 69	4 39
Silk raw	5 93	26 02	10 83	6 54
Spices	10 68			
Sugar	8 59	2 19 34	19 94 58	16 9 84
Tea	9 51 37	41 94	33 45	39 53
Tobacco	1 48	9 75	1 70 08	10 08
Wheat	10 50 94	1 01 06	4 10	4 39
Wood (mainly teak)	53 71	3 50 28	2 27 33	2,49 54
Wool raw	2 61 11	38 4	33 49	40 89
manufactures	18 71	69 03	96 05	8 65
Other articles	1 18 62			
TOTAL	55 04 99	66 55 63	51 77 34	43 40 07

* Figures prior to 1904-25 represent Hornmeal

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
UNITED KINGDOM—concd.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	4,68	5,00	4,40
Skins, raw	..	1,03,69	99,59	80,99
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	32,56	..	..	..
Wool, raw	37,55	38,86	17,75	17,70
„ manufactures	54	37,49	17,41	21,88
Other articles	48,21	77,57	60,49	67,44
TOTAL	1,24,52	2,62,29	2,08,24	1,92,41
AUSTRIA.*				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,91	71	48	10
Boots and shoes	2,50	2,60	47	34
Cotton manufactures	22,15	15,29	7,37	3,97
„ twist and yarn	3,08	79	11	..
Glass and glassware	68,98	4,60	2,68	1,08
Haberdashery and millinery	21,39	5,80	2,63	1,05
Hardware	27,28	11,90	6,86	4,20
Instruments	1,98	4,20	3,91	3,12
Matches	9,07	1	..	..
Metals	12,13	14,10	9,19	6,64
Paper and pasteboard	10,89	33,72	29,45	35,90
Sugar	85,12	2,86	4	46
Wollen manufactures	8,96	62	56	135
Other articles	38,31	26,74	17,81	18,54
TOTAL	3,18,75	1,22,94	81,56	71,47
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	2,36,18	1,02	..	..
„ twist and yarn	53	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	1,30,42	19	..	..
Indigo	4,19	..	..	..
Jute, raw	1,30,63	..	..	..
Lac	5,70	..	..	..
Seeds	78,68	3,13	7	3
Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,06	..	..	..
Other articles	11,54	19	30	19
TOTAL	7,73,18	4,53	37	23
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,69	25	7	11
BELGIUM:				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	5,48	2,57	1,78
Arms, etc.	26	2,55	1,66	3,02
Building materials	4,04	7,46	4,84	3,82
Cotton manufactures	42,12	14,04	6,15	3,57
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	1,12	75	2,00
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	2,24	1,26	36
Glass and glassware	16,92	23,68	17,53	12,69
Hardware	5,58	4,00	3,21	2,97
Liquors	1,50	1,65	2,06	1,40
Machinery and millwork	1,76	17,68	14,39	26,78
Manures	75	8,68	3,44	4,07
Metals—				
Brass	37	78	1,45	68
Copper	3,54	4,96	4,59	1,80
Iron	15,95	2,49	1,98	84
Iron or steel	45,46	2,87,65	2,18,14	1,18,67
Steel	63,54	1,14,02	51,01	33,90
Motor cars, etc.	4,15	2,27	1,21	68
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	5,70	4,85	3,25
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	7,26	5,42	4,51
Precious stones	1	65,90	39,50	28,65
Provisions	1,41	7,62	12,56	4,36
Railway plant, etc.	4,28	—	—	—
Sugar	29	3,57	76	47
Woolen manufactures	2,11	6,68	4,38	2,02
Other articles	40,61	81,20	63,26	39,83
TOTAL	2,76,00	6,78,68	4,66,92	3,01,57

* Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

ARTICLES	Pre war average	1929 30	1930 31	1931 32
BELGIUM—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	34 65	24		1,87
Cotton, raw	3 68 24	5 63 10	2,63 68	1 18,54
" waste	"	9 82	4 98	3 58
Dyeing and tanning substances	7 76	4 26	8 49	1 69
Hemp, raw	18 73	27 65	19 79	14 84
Hides and skins raw	10 00	22 21	9 64	7 92
Jute manufactures	18 69	37 90	28 72	14 62
" raw	14 42	1,54 37	99 33	84 13
Lao	1,43	15,39	9 77	10,32
Lead		23 26	4 39	24
Manganese ore	25 84	48 24	23 98	10 65
Manures	10 88	55 24	59 19	3 80
Oilcakes	76	23,66	10 44	12 26
Paraffin, wax	1,43	20 54	17,44	10 92
Rice (not in the husk)	41,51	32 67	144 17	28 03
Seeds—				
Castor	20 16	7,45	8 31	6 14
Copra or coconut kernel	7 14	"	"	6 89
Groundnut	26 78	18 45	3 87	91
Linseed	1 63 71	33 40	28 68	
Mow	7 97	47	1 20	
Poppy	16 11	"	"	1 65
Rape	1 61 62	5 64	3 00	65
Sesamum (oil or lin.)	56 40		1 65	1 58
Others	2 29	1,08	6,69	
Wheat	1 46 22	"	"	28 15
Zinc or spelter	53	62 55	54 25	74,51
Other articles	49 93	47 23	46,27	
TOTAL	11,94 20	12 15 72	7 53 12	4 43,59
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2 61	5 91	3 94	3 80
FRANCE				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40 03	35 78	22 00	7 4
Artificial silk		14 12	2 37	8 87
Chemicals	47	3 80	3 10	3 98
Clocks and watches	4 65	1 08	84	1 21
"	2 88	9 65	5 33	6 10
"	2 65	13 18	11 21	8 68
"	6 02	6 11	4 08	4 18
"	8 96	2 74	1 49	2 63
"	2 18	5 16	2 29	2 50
"	8 25	3 96	3 12	5 65
"	4 20	8 42	7 30	27 23
Liquors	33 04	63,99	50 94	5 90
Machinery	31	4 94	6 26	
Metals—				
Brass	16	3 27	2 45	1 18
Copper	12 93	18 03	19,56	13 29
Iron or steel	2 84	27 96	22 75	8 11
Steel	20	12 23	6 79	6 94
Motor cars etc	5 94	12,87	9 03	5 01
Oils	82	2 22	1 49	1 61
Provisions	3 07	7 72	8 07	6 73
Rubber manufactures	1,78	21 74	16 92	16 52
Seeds	51	6 07	8	7
Sugar	43	21,31		3 69
Silk manufactures	27 18	10,21	3 48	19 69
Wool manufactures	12 64	68 32	27,51	4 03
Toilet requisites	63	6 07	5 54	78
Umbrellas	82	96	66	44 46
Other articles	31 87	66 24	44,24	
TOTAL	2,20,50	4 57,23	2 88,90	2,17,20

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1951-52
FRANCE—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50,64	33,07	71,17	25,58
Cole	6,01	10,16	9,58	9,16
Dyeing and tanning substances	5,22	11,08	9,19	8,81
Essential oils	4,19	12,88	8,69	5,13
Cotton, raw	1,51,39	3,92,30	2,68,24	78,77
Hides and skins, raw	33,68	39,72	21,17	15,73
Horns, tips and pieces of horn*	9,27	49	29	13
Jute, raw	2,25,21	3,61,65	1,84,65	99,34
„ bags and cloth	2,56	7,39	3,25	1,86
Lac	11,55	16,10	8,91	5,32
Manganese ore	17,24	58,53	49,46	17,87
Manures	10,47	12,10	9,89	1,87
Pulse—				
Gram	20,82	11	99	5,40
Lentils		2,31	3	..
Other pulses . . . . .		..	49	..
Rice (not in the husk)	13,80	1,32	8,91	1,55
Seeds—				
Castor	23,18	34,31	29,46	30,92
Groundnut	2,81,66	4,85,09	2,97,38	3,53,43
Linseed	1,55,94	1,13,94	52,60	55,21
Mowra or mowra	4,16	..	..	..
Poppy	43,87	..	55	17
Rape	96,17	19,86	17,40	7,22
Sesamum (til or jinjil)	85,36	1,20	..	14
Others	21,25	8,56	4,57	4,63
Silk, raw	35,23	6,79	2,00	1,27
Wheat	1,12,55	..	5,27	1
Other articles	46,84	57,04	54,27	33,98
TOTAL	14,77,26	16,81,00	11,08,00	7,63,56
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,68	12,62	8,68	8,10
GERMANY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	14,87	17,12	12,53	6,90
Bobbins . . . . .	..	50	1,96	2,74
Building materials	6,72	4,09	2,55	2,17
Buttons . . . . .	..	5,72	3,23	2,70
Carriages	2,81	2,23	1,21	77
Chemicals	10,62	43,77	47,88	46,55
Clocks and watches	1,36	6,63	5,30	4,31
Cutlery	7,95	26,80	15,72	13,23
Cycles	1,75	13,72	11,28	8,23
Drugs and medicines	6,10	40,61	48,13	42,77
Dyeing substances	87,40	1,28,52	1,61,06	1,71,36
Glassware	23,69	34,18	28,50	20,34
Hardware	57,24	1,05,31	1,07,72	75,85
Instruments	13,57	77,15	75,24	61,42
Liquors	19,41	37,24	30,73	18,43
Machinery	30,27	1,73,79	1,18,06	1,12,27
Manures	2,20	17,91	7,56	6,15
Metals—				
Aluminium	12,16	13,86	13,21	6,23
Brass	1,56	1,25,44	98,76	70,44
Copper	93,41	30,71	28,60	28,86
Iron	2,86	16	1,09	1,56
Iron or steel	86,07	79,16	69,95	41,08
Steel	65,19	19,39	4,34	2,17
Zinc	3,24	16,16	3,77	2,69
Motor cars, etc.	5,64	8,27	12,36	4,45
Oils	19,57	27,48	12,45	8,49
Paints and painter's materials	5,58	12,87	11,76	9,35
Paper and pasteboard	21,82	44,51	27,08	27,49
Paper-making materials	1,61	2,84	2,77	3,42
Printing materials	1,02	10,33	5,62	4,00
Provisions	5,50	7,24	9,66	6,07
Railway plant	12,19	..	..	..
Rubber manufactures	3,82	33,90	29,47	19,39
Salt	9,46	14,30	20,25	4,82

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
GERMANY—contd.				
Imports therefrom—contd.				
Stationery	5.04	26.78	19.49	16.60
Sugar	3.84	27.56	15.04	17.83
Textiles—		16.84	9.21	8.92
Artificial silk	83.71	22.71	11.01	8.25
Cotton manufactures	22.10	23.22	15.55	11.02
Haberdashery	16.81	15.72	6.66	4.21
Silk manufactures	90.62	62.41	31.78	19.99
Wool manufactures	11.10	15.28	8.29	5.43
Toys	7.66	19.77	14.38	11.18
Umbrellas	57.03	1,09.01	81.63	79.48
Other articles				
TOTAL	9,35.56	15,79.21	12,38.42	10,19.84
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	40.09	12.19	13.77	9.95
Coffee	4.72	23.84	15.68	11.56
Coin and manufactures	22.66	4,89.43	3,29.81	1,47.53
Cotton, raw	4,45.06	7.82	4.86	5.02
" waste	14.40	10.61	9.91	6.30
Dyeing substances	22.84	6.52	2.90	9.88
Fodder, bran, etc.	2.87	1.77	96	53
Fruits and vegetables	8.48	9.47	2.90	1.70
Hemp, raw	2,53.97	1,18.42	67.80	34.63
Hides and skins, raw	4,90.40	7,40.64	3,50.46	2,43.69
Jute, raw	15.38	10.27	6.52	4.90
" gunny bags	6.83	2.06	2.89	1.84
" cloth	37.67	98.07	48.49	20.76
Lac	8.30	11.71	8.92	2.07
Manures				
Metals and ores—	4	53.24	60.99	26.74
Copper		35.80	6.61	2.13
Lead	8.99	35.30	22.62	17.79
Others	12.29	4.81	2.09	3.87
Oils	17.58	47.57	30.82	37.64
Oilcakes	8.89	14.84	5.67	4.35
Paraffin wax	3,41.37	3,31.01	1,53.14	1,55.63
Rice (not in the husk)				
Seeds—				
Copra or coconut kernel	80.25	4,79.55	2,00.52	1,76.00
Groundnuts	12.42	24.28	23.33	13.64
Linseed	70.14			
Mow	29.01	10	55	5.25
Poppy	8.43	12.93	3.99	1.54
Rape	1,04.92	1.00		3.11
Sesamum (til or tiljil)	24.92	5.84	4.91	81
Others	27.84	1.66	1.19	30
Tea	3.09	9.83	3.06	11.83
Wood (chiefly teak)	15.06	60.80	40.93	
Other articles	96.35			
TOTAL	22,30.35	26,60.83	14,26.39	10,01.81
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	5.98	15.98	15.68	7.62
NETHERLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	7.83	9.54	10.35
Building materials	6	2.16	4.39	15.97
Cotton manufactures	83.45	1,15.56	61.55	29.74
" twist and yarn	11.14	54	23	60
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	2.05	16.61	14.49
Instruments	9	18.21	9.66	7.93
Liquors	1.84	9.41	11.31	7.62
Metals	44	4.92	20.13	15.80
Paper and pasteboard	2.81	26.01	4.40	1.20
Precious stones, etc.		3.13	1,26.61	57.04
Provisions	8.63	1,67.34	7.81	11.44
Starch and farina	26	9.84	84	83
Sugar	10	4.42	3.80	2.47
Wool manufactures	3.20	8.52	44.75	38.62
Other articles	14.57	52.86		
TOTAL	1,26.61	4,22.84	3,22.31	2,04.27

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
NETHERLANDS—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Colr manufactures	7,31	19,00	16,53	12,59
Cotton, raw	7,83	89,64	61,06	29,79
Hides and skins, raw	33,50	24,65	28,29	14,06
Jute, raw	1,53	71,92	40,34	21,66
Lac	6,06	3,21	2,44	57
Oilcakes	14	52,92	22,24	24,82
Paraffin wax	6	19,80	13,44	13,90
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15,93	1,54,28	95,87	82,81
Seeds, Groundnuts	26	3,50,65	2,67,07	2,10,56
„ Linseed	20,98	18,19	52,01	45
„ Rape	4,99	32,53	6,25	11,32
Wheat	2,02	71,85	40	60,53
Other articles	33,41		65,77	
TOTAL	3,34,02	9,08,23	6,66,71	4,83,06
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	21	3,41	6,58	3,45
ITALY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,98	11,86	5,72	3,64
Art. works of	45	77	1,51	83
Building materials	2,57	13,67	7,28	5,20
Buttons	—	6,03	3,05	3,34
Chemicals	4,72	21,24	19,23	15,06
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,49	7,24	8,34	5,28
Fruits and vegetables	8,48	38,26	28,33	16,42
Glassware	4,26	6,12	2,73	2,49
Instruments	1,70	15,14	9,66	6,10
Liquors	78	3,02	2,81	1,69
Machinery	1,44	15,39	15,24	13,33
Metals—				
Aluminium	9	1,52	24	39
Brass	1,09	35	39	1,97
German silver . . . . .	..	4,28	3,85	2,74
Quicksilver . . . . .	..	4,40	5,11	6,53
Othera	67	7,03	3,76	1,94
Motor cars, etc.	66	23,23	19,61	10,63
Paper and pasteboard	79	5,24	3,12	3,53
Rubber manufactures	13	23,62	16,47	16,77
Stone and marble	2,48	3,64	3,10	2,63
Sugar	23	4	..	..
Textiles—				
Artificial silk yarn	—	45,81	50,60	41,29
Cotton—raw	11	16,61	6,71	4
„ Twist and yarn	4,98	16,57	7,77	1,23
„ manufactures	45,22	95,65	36,76	31,89
Haberdashery and millinery	4,32	9,42	9,18	8,52
Silk manufactures	19,83	30,54	16,64	19,56
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk . . . . .	..	51,18	19,64	16,04
Wool manufactures	4,07	83,01	62,23	32,02
Other articles	27,30	1,07,49	86,46	87,66
TOTAL	1,44,84	6,73,37	4,50,52	3,55,77
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,18,38	5,79,14	3,77,58	1,62,41
Hides and skins, raw	85,08	49,13	37,56	19,44
Jute, raw	1,14,89	1,89,74	92,29	86,15
Spices, Pepper	6,81	26,01	15,23	11,80
Rice (not in the husk)	2,97	14,79	10,05	11,25
Seeds—				
Castor	16,05	13,08	11,53	17,58
Groundnuts	1,71	1,23,24	1,13,03	1,28,55
Linseed	54,86	69,33	72,64	23,76
Rape	11,40	1,26	2,64	25,64
Sesamum (oil or linill)	27,30	4,23	2	6,10
Others	1,49	21	34	..
Slks, raw	1,25	10,34	3,07	1,23
Wheat	37,14	..	..	..
Other articles	21,38	54,31	49,52	46,56
TOTAL	7,01,01	11,31,51	7,85,45	5,40,56
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,03	15,72	7,16	9,64

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
NORWAY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	5,32	4,19	1,45
Hardware	64	92	82	69
Iron or steel—nails, rivets and washers	2,50	7,72	5,50	3,37
Matches	9,34			
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	8,93	8,53	2,99
Paper and pasteboard	4,49	52,91	42,85	25,75
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	24,81	16,81	8,76
Toys		1,16	94	97
Wood and timber	1,85	23	19	7
Other articles	63	5,02	5,63	4,32
TOTAL	20,85	1,02,92	85,52	43,37
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	3	9,49	9,56	9,21
Rice (not in the husk)	94	93	75	
Hides and skins, raw	20	7,85	4,25	3,20
Cotton, raw	55		24	16
Jute, raw		96	1,32	1,00
„ manufactures	92	8,67	18,74	17,09
Seeds		10,53	16,57	10,08
Other articles	1,61	3,34	6,91	2,57
TOTAL	4,25	41,80	57,24	44,29
ROUMANIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,44	1,50		7,27
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	18,31	1,45	5	11
Jute manufactures	6,32	3,89	1,56	1,61
Other articles	1,30	41	44	39
TOTAL	24,93	5,75	2,05	2,01
RUSSIA				
Imports therefrom—				
Beet sugar	(a)		44,77	86,85
Mineral oils	19,86	41,57	56,01	
Tea—camellia		2,05	43	32
Other articles	2,42	2,06	2,51	7,45
TOTAL	22,28	45,68	1,03,75	94,62
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,35			5,20
Jute, raw	25,03	1,66	4,01	30,25
„ manufactures	1,43	4,19	8,18	1,27
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	4,32	5,17	16,39
Tea	1,41,97	27,40	35,32	2,37
Other articles	13,72	2,35	79	
TOTAL	1,90,48	39,92	53,42	55,43
Exports of foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,59	34	6	
SPAIN:				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	12,02	14,14	10,45	67
Saffron	3,88	8,97	8,56	9,11
Other articles	1,55	6,67	8,00	9,42
TOTAL	17,45	29,78	27,01	19,20

(a) Separately recorded from 1923-24.

*ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1929-31	1931-32	1932-33
SPAIN—contd.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	72,63	1,22,03	1,17,77	47,76
Hides and skins, raw	48,23	29,82	16,77	2,77
Oilseeds	10,11	24,66	14,11	7,77
Jute, raw	61,61	1,64,00	69,25	7,77
Other articles	3,92	20,14	12,63	7,77
TOTAL	1,99,40	3,60,65	2,37,56	1,77,77
SWEDEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	10,66	13,16	12,27
Machinery and millwork	28,90	28,90	12,67	7,77
Iron and steel	9,53	11,20	6,77	14,61
Matches	28,08	9,70	3,53	2,77
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	38,35	29,94	12,76
Paper-making materials	4,21	13,30	15,28	10,76
Wood and timber	6,29	6,29	2,44	3,77
Other articles	2,93	16,36	13,90	6,77
TOTAL	61,31	1,39,93	97,75	57,76
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,67	3,60	4,22	1,77
Hides, raw	11,51	11,51	7,77	7,77
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	9,27	7,77	7,77
Wheat	8,66	20,87	7,77	7,77
Other articles	4,23	20,87	7,77	7,77
TOTAL	32,66	45,57	27,77	27,77
TURKEY IN EUROPE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	7,53	7,53	7,53	7,53
Wool manufactures	8	8	8	8
Other articles	8,23	8,23	8,23	8,23
TOTAL	15,84	15,84	15,84	15,84
Export of Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles				
TOTAL				
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw				
Hides and skins, raw				
Ivory, unmanufactured				
Soda compounds				
Spices (mainly cloves)				
Other articles				
TOTAL				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures				
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)				
Other sorts				
Jute Manufactures				
Other articles				
TOTAL				

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA—contd.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,24	3,41	2,34	2,12
Other articles	11,67	17,17	9,80	8,47
TOTAL	19,81	20,58	12,14	10,59
EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials	4,69	8,63	8,99	8,83
Cigarettes	4,45	61	44	63
Cotton, raw	9,17	8,00	2,16,72	1,31,02
Salt	7,86	20,65	21,93	2,28
Other articles		6,25	5,77	4,26
TOTAL	26,17	44,14	2,53,85	1,47,02
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	10,12	37,12	26,55	13,86
Indigo	3,96	27	8	2
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	53,81	58,34	21,78	76,19
Wheat	3,83		3,48	18
" flour	16,41	14,22	10,06	93
Others	11,15	8,82	6,21	3,04
Jute, raw	86	55,84	31,19	12,71
Jute, Gunny bags	48,40	89,34	63,81	45,75
" " cloth	64	11,77	5,23	8,83
Seeds	11,91	52,75	1,38,10	19,80
Other articles	24,41	60,15	45,66	29,89
TOTAL	1,85,70	3,68,62	3,51,67	2,12,20
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,84	5,67	4,21	4,24
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	41	8,50	11,07	6,04
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	12,46	26,75	21,09	22,58
Grain, pulse and flour	19,86	3,02	2,59	1,82
Other articles	5,10	10,00	8,85	4,57
TOTAL	37,52	39,77	32,83	28,97
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	6,27	90	41	77
Other articles	3,95	5,09	2,40	1,81
TOTAL	10,22	5,99	3,81	2,58

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (SOMALILAND AND ERITREA).				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	3,38	13,17	2,18	9,78
Other articles	3,02	1,07	68	39
TOTAL .	6,90	14,24	22,86	10,17
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,44	3,11	2,00	1,13
Grain, pulse and flour	7,93	19,13	7,20	7,18
Other articles	2,20	6,02	3,65	3,32
TOTAL .	12,57	28,26	12,85	11,63
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,79	86	46	20
MAURITIUS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,24	.. 19	.. 37	.. 13
Other articles	98			
TOTAL .	2,64,22	19	37	13
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	1,00 21	64,91	54,01
Wheat flour	8,73	6,49	6,23	1,46
Other sorts	9,22	11,03	7,14	7,51
Jute manufactures	8,13	17,03	13,14	7,74
Oils, vegetable	6,03	4,94	5,26	4,15
Other articles	18,98	20,32	13,29	13,66
TOTAL .	1,25,29	1,59,12	1,09,97	88,47
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	2,89	1,73	2,10
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal and coke	11,67	32,99	26,18	
Other articles	1,48	21,91	17,23	6,17
TOTAL .	13,15	60,90	43,46	15,72
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,03	45,49	41,82	30,48
Jute, gunny bags	39,33	97,89	80,48	61,61
" " cloth	1,89	12,92	10,48	7,46
Oils, vegetable	3,54	2,04	1,25	63
Provisions	3,27	1,79	1,10	90
Paraffin wax	5,16	10,15	15,41	12,03
Other articles	16,92	54,96	45,77	30,71
TOTAL .	1,02,19	2,25,24	1,96,31	1,43,72
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous Articles	2,72	3,17	3,57	2,32

ARTICLES	1929 30 Average	1929 30	1930 31	1931 32
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	4 86	3	96	
Fruits and vegetable	1	5 63	6 41	10 97
Other articles	1 10	3 72	3 70	1 05
TOTAL	5 97	9 38	11 07	12 03
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	9 08	20 25	17 48	14 51
Grain pulse and flour	14 85	17 48	16 50	11 46
Jute gunny bags	14 31	50 57	37 15	30 68
Oils	36	14	7	1
Other articles	9 17	33 27	44 36	28 03
TOTAL	47 77	1 21 71	1 15 56	86 69
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures including twist and yarn	8 60	2 93	1 00	64
Other articles	3 57	2 75	2 27	1 83
TOTAL	12 19	5 68	3 27	2 47
REUNION				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	5			
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	7 71		1 04	17
Other articles	59	24		
TOTAL	8 30	24	1 04	17
CANADA				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts		95 74	94 98	22,89
Paper and pasteboard		12	16	13
Railway plant	79	61 81	24 97	3 89
Rubber manufactures	30	32 93	12,46	9 65
Other articles				
TOTAL	1 09	1 90 60	1 32 57	41 66
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute gunny cloth	40 29	1 43 33	90 73	64 79
Tea	54 91	74 40	61 87	67 40
Other articles	14 09	23 02	19 11	15 67
TOTAL	1 09 29	2 40 75	1 71 71	1 47 86
UNITED STATES				
Imports therefrom—				
Aluminium	4 26	52 99	42 11	3 40
Apparel	33	15 79	10 85	10 21
Arms	86	3 48	2 89	1 34
Belted for machinery	1 11	12 12	9 41	10 48
Boots and shoes	54	10 41	1 53	19
Building materials	63	17,26	14 03	7 17

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
UNITED STATES—contd.				
Imports therefrom—contd.				
Carriages	72	31	26	83
Chemicals	22	11,76	13,48	11,00
Clocks and watches	3,82	4,10	2,97	1,22
Copper . . . . .	..	4,11	17,00	7,51
Cotton, raw	27,72	19,59	83,15	2,23,57
„ piecegoods	26,44	87,78	21,42	30,50
Drugs and medicines	4,18	23,46	22,22	10,56
Dyeing substances . . . . .	..	10,13	13,77	10,09
Furniture	1,41	5,62	2,83	1,08
Glassware	1,17	5,44	3,53	1,20
Hardware	24,72	59,23	44,93	27,17
Instruments	5,86	70,35	78,71	63,39
Iron and steel	48,56	52,48	49,73	14,19
Leather . . . . .	..	17,04	14,25	10,37
Machinery	24,56	1,75,22	1,64,15	1,22,11
Manures . . . . .	..	14,50	5,72	37
Motor cars, etc.	8,49	4,44,01	2,41,16	1,07,25
Oils, mineral	2,10,00	3,12,07	3,67,01	3,16,64
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	8,02	12,08	11,35
Provisions	3,80	48,03	40,42	22,10
Railway plant	51	..	..	..
Rubber	10	72,71	85,85	83,39
Spirit	5,31	18,71	16,46	14,00
Stationery	2,05	5,04	4,40	3,00
Sugar	18	62	48	64
Tobacco	5,90	39,11	14,29	25,46
Toilet requisites	2,22	19,75	17,48	15,33
Wood and Timber	0,56	0,37	7,26	3,15
Other articles	15,59	99,70	82,87	1,02,38
TOTAL	4,49,03	17,06,15	15,14,72	12,83,62
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	5,29	3,43	3,13	1,39
Cotton, raw	8,10	1,15,83	44,05	72,09
Fruits and vegetables	1,73	18,01	22,30	41,34
Grain, pulse and flour	1,09	2,44	3,24	63
Gums and resins	1,36	9,53	9,37	8,18
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	3,03,79	2,59,50	1,79,88
Dressed or tanned	29,59	54,26	8,35	3,63
Jute—				
Raw	2,32,98	2,52,17	1,04,48	91,23
Gunny bags	91,73	51,46	25,41	13,51
„ cloth	6,92,10	18,25,15	10,65,67	6,56,57
Lac	93,77	3,23,05	1,25,14	71,02
Manganese ore	18,75	15,45	14,41	8,44
Iron and steel	44	38,74	40,85	17,86
Manures	4,85	10,11	7,30	4,43
Mica	6,99	41,71	19,47	7,70
Myrobalans	9,78	16,57	12,22	7,41
Oils, vegetable	9,10	61	17	7
Paraffin wax	3,48	35,46	27,91	25,89
Rubber raw	11	12,07	3,55	1,02
Saltpetre	7,61	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor	17,02	1,01,47	64,03	48,50
Linseed	49,29	5,05	..	6
Spices	8,31	31,09	12,36	10,97
Tea	11,70	59,18	63,67	49,09
Wool, raw	4,52	77,82	18,76	22,30
„ manufactures	2,38	40,58	24,91	12,77
Other articles	21,06	98,19	87,75	29,85
TOTAL	16,83,60	36,32,82	20,04,59	13,86,33

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
UNITED STATES—<i>concl.</i>				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,67	70,63	49,47	42,94
WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	44,32	2,21,28	1,40,16	87,34
Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	1,61,97	1,27,21	69,38
Other articles	3,71	7,16	6,05	4,01
TOTAL	66,59	3,90,40	2,73,42	1,60,73
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	6,89	7,26	11
Jute, raw	1,03	16,08	10,12	11,00
„ twist and yarn	26	8,58	10,38	9,44
„ gunny bags	4,99	10,93	4,91	9,79
„ gunny cloth	2,03,57	6,42,07	3,15,64	1,19,47
Other articles	78	18,63	14,81	4,50
TOTAL	2,27,13	7,10,13	3,63,10	1,54,31
BRAZIL.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	8,94	70,69	42,37	31,84
BRITISH GUIANA.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,72	7,16	6,11	5,42
CHILE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	80,34	1,21,30	44,62	4,91
Rice (not in the husk)	5,35	8	„	12,66
Other articles	1,38	24,70	18,30	„
TOTAL	87,05	1,46,03	62,92	17,57
ADEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	22	28	„	2
Salt	12,94	44,13	27,96	45,76
Other articles	23,19	12,53	5,06	4,40
TOTAL	41,45	56,99	33,02	53,13
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,88	35,11	32,45	13,76
„ manufactures	18,33	12,83	9,24	8,31
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	10,77	7,60	2,52	2,79
Rice (not in the husk)	24,36	18,39	23,14	11,63
Wheat flour	12,25	12,63	9,04	6,09
Spices	4,79	9,95	8,77	6,06
Tobacco	9,39	20,29	25,04	15,91
Other articles	16,01	18,55	15,62	13,14
TOTAL	1,06,33	1,38,40	1,25,86	77,11

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
ADEN—contd.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	2,33	2,28	1,83
Other articles	5,73	3,99	3,27	3,59
TOTAL .	18,80	6,32	5,55	5,42
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	18,85	14,56	16,83
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	3,59	4,17	4,85
Other articles	9,19	7,60	7,14	5,62
TOTAL .	46,75	30,04	25,87	27,35
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	5,28	10,89	7,88	8,77
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2,20	84	40	48
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	48,19	35,58	22,83
Other articles	11,48	18,21	12,52	9,05
TOTAL .	48,97	73,13	56,38	41,13
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	13,71	7,89	7,49
Other articles	10,93	8,32	3,86	3,83
TOTAL .	32,16	22,03	11,75	11,32
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	5,80	3,80	3,04
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,83	20,87	12,11	10,63
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	88,39	61,09	48,53
Tea	95	8,70	7,25	4,47
Other articles	10,91	18,19	16,68	12,23
TOTAL .	36,43	1,36,15	97,13	75,86
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	14,87	9,24	4,94
BAHREIN ISLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	17,83	5,82	5,46
Other articles	2,52	3,51	2,15	2,13
TOTAL .	52,99	21,34	7,97	7,59

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre war average	1929 30	1930 31	1931 32
BAHREIN ISLANDS—contd				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4 48	16 36	9 62	14 71
Rice (not in the husk)	25 42	46 75	28 31	23 46
Other articles	12 34	28 60	22 32	10 88
TOTAL	42 24	91 71	60 25	49 05
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18 18	9 79	4 0	6 48
Other articles	9 07	11 59	6 16	5 9
TOTAL	27 25	21 38	10 16	12 35
BORNBO				
Exports therefrom—				
Oils mineral	53 6	1 0 23	81 72	91 50
Other articles	2	3	1	2
TOTAL	53 78	1 20 26	81 79	91 52
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	62	10 16	5 69	2 99
CEYLON				
Exports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	10 51	5 60	1
Grain pulse and flour	1 0	1 89	3 07	1 36
Hides and skins raw	9 43	13 03	6 10	4 47
Jute gunny bags	7 60	15 08	12 04	9 74
Machinery	1 36	1 79	2 19	0 17
Metals	1 41	3 02	2 73	1 2
Oils	45	32 55	19 36	43 35
Rubber	10	1 91	1 41	1 65
Seeds	91	2 80	0	3 91
Spices	29 91	35 11	36 09	21 39
Tea	7 10	18 88	15 41	18 69
Other articles	0 11	43 19	8 94	29 12
TOTAL	70 53	1 80 18	1 43 47	1 36 78
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals living	18 40	27 51	19 00	12 49
Coal and coke	43 39	41 19	36 26	33 01
Coffee	5 76	42	27	19
Cotton manufactures	36 03	81 8	75 40	70 94
Fish (excluding canned fish)	4 39	57 96	53 96	42 19
Fodder bran etc.	1 78	5 06	4 99	3 86
Fruits and vegetables	13 0	0 94	27 53	18 87
Grain pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	4 06 72	6 44 08	5 61 91	3 66 61
Other sorts	43 80	54 81	39 0	36 60
Jute manufactures	5 41	14 72	8 80	8 47
Manures	10 87	18 45	2 80	14 69
Oil cakes	38 54	47 87	33 58	26 23
Provisions and oilman's stores	5 45	9 00	7 79	5 54
Rubber raw	14 15	51 02	42 01	7 89
Seeds	12 01	6 2	7 88	8 22
Spices	15 31	38 30	31 89	22 00
Tea	0 90	26 59	37 07	20 31
Wood and timber	2 32	3 61	2 51	2 07
Other articles	52 47	1 19 35	95 01	65 10
TOTAL	80 35	1 07 58	11 08 26	7 63 58
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8 26	3 49	2 60	1 00
Vehicles	13 80	10 81	3 55	3 41
Other articles	—	08 86	23 11	27 82
TOTAL	22 08	43 16	29 26	32 23

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	38	62	54
Building materials	83	1	..	..
Cotton manufactures	1,94	8,26	6,13	3,07
Cordage	3,19	1,25	1,06	67
Drugs and medicines	6,48	1,81	2,13	1,76
Fire works	5,00	1,38	78	26
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	1,40	13,30	4,21
Provisions	3,85	12,62	12,26	7,60
Silk, raw	23,69	7,24	12,15	6,03
„ manufactures including yarn, etc.	21,61	3,26	1,50	96
Sugar, refined	10,34	10,26	7,35	6,20
Other articles	15,59	25,73	29,22	21,69
TOTAL	98,31	73,60	86,78	52,99
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	17	6	13
Coal and coke	..	12,81	5,39	14,14
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85	..	..	1,50
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	5,50	4,21	45
Drugs and medicines	4,92	23,71	91	7,53
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	38,92	57,46	40,84
Jadestone	5,65	4,35	1,45	3,33
Jute manufactures	7,42	1,68,58	60,90	79,43
Opium	4,15,52	..	..	..
Other articles	36,17	40,09	33,26	32,73
TOTAL	9,12,86	2,94,13	1,63,64	1,80,08
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	3,84	3,00	3,96
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted, or preserved	2,13	1,17	43	99
Other articles	6,62	5,17	1,77	3,26
TOTAL	13,42	10,18	5,26	8,21
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACÃO).				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton yarn	5	1,10,31	95,68	92,01
„ piecegoods	20	20,43	4,70	6,36
Silk, raw	83,44	1,12,82	75,35	54,64
„ manufactures, including yarn	35,67	85,75	74,95	63,97
Tea	10,70	19,51	20,27	18,71
Other articles	27,92	60,71	62,18	42,92
TOTAL	1,57,98	4,09,53	3,33,13	2,78,61
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	9,34,32	7,40,84	4,50,25
Twist and yarn	4,10,64	16	..	21
Piecegoods	2,70	62	26	26
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	2,79,43	4,91,98	2,65,23
Jute, raw	10,84	18,24	12,97	12,04
„ manufactures	49,50	36,55	10,04	10,19
Paraffin wax	1,22	11,94	36,57	23,45
Tea	35,95	8	12,64	6,41
Other articles	3,06,43	20,86	16,00	11,67
TOTAL	8,72,39	13,62,20	13,21,30	7,79,71

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
JAPAN—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50,70	27,20,64	20,09,31	11,04,66
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12,70	31,92	20,15	25,72
Iron and steel	15,24	1,80,02	70,59	85,30
Jute, raw	10,84	44,17	11,68	17,47
„ manufactures	10,93	65,15	17,50	12,88
Lac	2,17	32,00	18,02	15,49
Lead	7	17,38	18,74	38,69
Manures	5,50	6,68	6,25	6,48
Oilcakes	15,10	14,11	10,87	23,60
Opium	0,70	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	0,00	7,74	27,35	4,40
Pulse	4,10	20,63	10,47	11,73
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,89	4,59	1,10	36
Other articles	6,37	65,80	44,37	47,50
TOTAL	16,84,66	32,26,72	23,73,49	13,94,28
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,00	28,94	13,62	8,65
JAVA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	15,75	12,11	1,57
Farinaceous foods	50	8,28	2,54	4,75
Liquors	2,50	12,15	12,02	10,11
Sugar	9,23,33	12,97,11	9,85,24	4,51,00
Tea	81	22,54	7,66	4,51
Other articles	7,70	10,97	14,00	11,70
TOTAL	9,35,03	13,66,83	10,34,17	4,84,72
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45,20	1,67,64	1,59,29	96,00
Opium	52,28	24,16	25,72	5,12
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76,58	1,93,81	47,38	42,04
Other articles	15,59	35,10	26,30	23,84
TOTAL	2,89,74	4,20,71	2,68,69	1,70,90
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,12	6,00	4,76	3,68
PERSIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables : dried, salted, etc..	18,68	21,61	16,51	16,83
Gums and resins	3,74	11,60	6,27	2,64
Oils, mineral	4,09	3,16,20	2,30,41	2,30,57
Precious stones, etc.	8,23	..	..	..
Wool, raw	0,81	9,14	5,03	4,02
Other articles	18,94	18,09	13,43	14,98
TOTAL	63,49	3,71,53	2,71,65	2,75,94
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	12,05	34,26	34,22	39,20
„ manufactures	13,73	46,36	35,13	48,31
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10,85	11,98	4,41	35
Others	3,33	2,72	1,00	6
Indigo	1,99	7	14	6
Tea, black	1,67	31,91	23,71	9,64
Other articles	11,51	33,69	23,04	12,22
TOTAL	55,13	1,60,99	1,22,55	1,08,84

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average.	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
PERSIA—contd.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	5,82	3,97	2,62	3,33
" manufactures	27,80	13,28	7,76	5,11
Metals and ores	3,68	2,04	1,80	59
Sugar	5,63	93	1,12	1,82
Other articles	13,81	23,25	13,43	12,70
TOTAL	66,76	45,47	31,74	24,10
SIAM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Wood, teak	31,41	15,41	14,95	13,26
Other articles	3,39	3,13	2,07	5,03
TOTAL	34,80	18,54	17,02	13,91
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,75	23,44	21,92	12,36
Jute, gunny bags	27,14	44,10	14,17	13,60
Opium	18,84	49,32	41,76	34,78
Other articles	6,21	25,15	21,69	10,76
TOTAL	62,94	1,47,01	99,54	76,33
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,47	1,22	1,01	76
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Canes and rattans	4,51	5,10	4,32	4,01
Cotton manufactures	8,01	8,38	3,94	2,31
Drugs and medicines	2,73	4,33	5,03	2,75
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,98	9,54	8,04	6,80
Fish	22,53	19,95	17,23	7,93
Fruits and vegetables	6,27	10,13	9,14	6,46
Gums and resins	5,45	13,69	13,83	12,82
Lac	1,51	50,63	8,04	1,66
Matches	7,64	37	29	1
Metals, tin	44,54	77,19	62,81	40,60
Oils, mineral	13,52	92,90	22,20	5,15
Provisions and oilman's stores	23,72	32,06	31,57	24,43
Rice (not in the husk)	7,44	26	46	11
Silk, raw	6,75	..	..	..
Spices, betelnuts	25,73	2,11,99	1,51,85	1,22,37
" others	12,63	15,80	15,24	11,04
Sugar	3,74	1,92	1,43	83
Other articles	41,76	58,97	51,61	37,34
TOTAL	3,03,43	6,16,54	3,96,81	2,66,84
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	6,93	6,94	4,35	1,33
Coal and coke	17,19	7,12	2,84	2,63
Cordage and rope	3,35	8,72	6,49	5,00
Cotton, twist and yarn	21,41	8,41	4,60	5,32
" manufactures	57,59	1,03,80	62,11	43,24
Fodder, bran, etc.	13,03	13,53	9,93	3,80
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	3,24,33	2,99,71	2,78,71	1,62,48
Others	18,80	33,06	21,70	16,33

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—contd.				
Hides and skins, raw	25	40	6	17
Jute manufactures	34,40	72,34	48,72	52,87
Opium	1,48,73	21,82	16,07	11,35
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,92	22,82	11,87	8,11
Rubber, raw	84	8,59	7,41	6,70
Seeds	8,23	37,04	21,78	23,14
Tin, ore	2,03	16,37	10,84	7,47
Tobacco	13,12	1,27,14	1,11,20	1,05,99
Other articles	64,80			
TOTAL	7,54,93	7,90,55	6,19,33	4,68,16
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4,90	1,97	1,39	1,37
Spices, cloves	1,91	64	90	1
Other articles	11,44	8,41	8,15	7,02
TOTAL	18,25	11,02	10,44	9,00
SUMATRA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	11,78	5,07	2,01	14,36
Other articles	5	5	6	85
TOTAL	11,83	5,12	2,07	15,21
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Coal and coke	9,13	64		
Rice (net in the husk)	10,67	1,75,83	1,43,64	68,74
Other articles	4,75	12,31	8,78	4,97
TOTAL	24,55	1,88,78	1,52,42	68,71
IRAQ (a).				
Imports therefrom—				
Drugs and medicines	—	65	75	50
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	32	36	50
Fruits and vegetables	—	60,04	49,74	40,50
Grain, pulse and flour	—	31,71	43,06	9,19
Hardware	—	38	19	16
Hides and skins, raw	—	1,98	84	72
Metals—Brass	—	33	30	6
Provisions	—	17	17	32
Seeds	—	69	15	11
Wool, raw	—	29	25	1,39
„ manufactures	—	12	15	16
Other articles	—	5,06	5,17	4,28
TOTAL	—	1,02,34	1,00,63	57,89

(a) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.

(In thousands of Rupee)

ARTICLES	Pre war average	1929 30	1930 31	1931 32
IRAQ (a)—contd				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	—	7,71	5 8	3 26
Cotton manufactures	—	49 21	35 07	44 36
Indigo	—	23	4	6
Grain pulse and flour—	—	—	—	—
Rice (not in the husk)	—	2 62	45	32
Wheat flour	—	2 62	22	9
Others	—	61	14	10
Jute manufactures	—	9 34	7 14	6 31
Tea	—	9 92	7 25	4 78
Other articles	—	31 38	27 41	19 63
TOTAL	—	1 15 57	82 47	73 91
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	12,96	15 41	9 27
Provisions	—	2	4	3
Rubber manufactures	—	17 04	12 13	14 19
Sugar	—	2 89	4 19	1 27
Other articles	—	12 77	7 60	11 76
TOTAL	—	45 87	3 87	36 52
TURKEY IN ASIA (b).				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals living	4 20	—	—	—
Fruits and vegetables, dried salted etc	33 27	16	3	2
Grain pulse and flour	2 13	—	—	—
Other articles	19 26	2	1	3
TOTAL	53 86	17	4	5
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	59 50	2 80	1 41	1,57
Indigo	6 59	1	1	2
Grain pulse and flour—	—	—	—	—
Rice (not in the husk)	71 40	2 27	81	59
Wheat flour	7 54	—	—	—
Others	6 00	—	—	—
Jute manufactures	17 03	7 21	5 51	6 56
Tea	16 19	1 94	2 67	1 35
Other articles	32 64	81	77	75
TOTAL	2 17 60	15 04	11 18	10 85
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	5 22	—	—	—
Provisions	11	—	—	—
Sugar	2 55	—	—	—
Other articles	14 44	—	11	1
TOTAL	22 32	—	11	1

(a) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1901 22.

(b) Includes Iraq prior to 1921 22.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
AUSTRALIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	7,80	39	82	80
Horses	30,00	10,57	10,28	28,55
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	8,94	8,76	13,10
Railway plant, etc.	36,74			
Tallow and stearine	1,30	23,02	20,31	16,26
Wheat		4,66,62	1,70,10	71,00
Wool, raw	9,71	21,98	9,04	16,15
Other articles	18,56	14,34	12,98	12,43
TOTAL	1,01,16	5,53,77	2,41,77	1,58,37
Exports of Indian produce—				
Hides and skins, raw	4,42	20,83	14,60	6,87
Jute, bags and cloth	2,03,07	4,21,20	3,57,66	2,43,34
Oils	6,20	48	31	16
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	6,20	1,30	3,32
Seeds	3,11	32,50	22,28	13,27
Tea	40,81	30,50	28,90	12,97
Other articles	82,76	46,30	22,30	15,02
TOTAL	3,13,36	5,78,01	4,47,44	2,05,01
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	1,88	1,16	1,60
NEW ZEALAND.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	26	3,49	3,50	3,60
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	36,67	64,93	50,13	24,92
Manures	3,97	1,38	65	10
Other articles	10,62	12,23	12,04	9,86
TOTAL	50,66	77,64	63,02	34,98
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	7	18	18	26
HAWAII.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	18,51	39,08	34,04	28,79
Other articles	34	1,67	3,11	61
TOTAL	18,85	41,85	37,15	29,40

No. 13.—IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
GREY.					
From United Kingdom	1,815,907	815,197	563,882	143,297	59,679
„ Japan	2,559	81,171	96,727	218,319	185,216
„ United States	10,405	7,356	7,994	633	483
„ Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,225	2,888	4,022
TOTAL	1,831,017	904,874	670,828	365,039	249,400

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930 31	1931 32
WHITE					
From United Kingdom	64° 871	510 036	363 444	229 989	207 046
Netherlands	7 606	3 824	4 404	4,259	3 549
Switzerland	2 606	762	1 736	5 444	5 924
Japan	48	3 323	° 623	23 165	59 620
Other countries	1 124	945	1 362	3 874	3 843
TOTAL	654 255	518 800	373 569	271 642	279 682
COLOURED, ETC					
From United Kingdom	590 46°	350 8°6	254 563	147 626	110 271
Netherlands	15 219	8 788	6 997	8 545	3 074
Belgium	4 08°	548	812	412	205
Switzerland	2 655	1 734	1 539	686	1 612
Italy	10 320	9 111	4 183	8 760	9 924
Straits Settlements	1 458	666	1 353	712	424
Japan	5°1	13 095	14 049	74 270	94 668
Other countries	6 835	1 509	1 9°7	4 711	3 065
TOTAL	631 552	386 277	285 423	245 712	223 243
TOTAL OF COTTON PIECE GOODS INCLUDING YENTS					
From United Kingdom	2 563 705	1 702 072	1 169 041	523 431	333 493
Netherlands	23 777	12 764	11 46°	12 817	6 6°9
Belgium	4 122	551	8°1	470	244
Switzerland	5 278	2 498	3 278	6 176	7,535
Italy	10 579	9 177	4 303	9 915	11 181
Aden and Dependencies	118	1°3	1 168	16	8
Straits Settlements	2 008	903	1 546	880	550
China	798	89°	2 368	2 994	4,084
Japan	3 127	97 637	113 403	320 716	339 782
United States	10 671	12 718	12 303	9 472	19 227
Other countries	7 491	1 620	2 185	3 083	2 8 6
TOTAL	2 631 674	1 840 055	1 351 878	889 970	775 614

No 13A — PRODUCTION IMPORTS MILL AND OTHER CONSUMPTION EXPORTS AND RE EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON

(In lakhs of bales)

	Production	Imports	Mill consumption	Estimated other consumption	Exports	Re-exports
Season sept to Aug —						
1913 14	51		18	4 5	37	
1914 15	52	0 2	18	10 0	°1	
1915 16	37		19	7 5	25	
1916 17	45	0 1	22°	7 5	21	
1917 18	41	0 3	20°	7 5	17	
1918 19	40	0 1	°0°	7 5	13	
1919 °0	58	0 2	19°	7 5	27	
19°0 21	36	1 0	21°	7 5	°2	
19°1 22	45	1 0	22°	7 5	32	0 3
1922 23	51	0 6	21°	7 5	35	0 4
1923 24	52	1 0	18°	7 5	34	0 6
19 4 °5	61	1 0	22°	7 5	40	0 5
19°5 26	6°	1 2	20°	7 5	37	0 2
19°6 27	60	5 1	20°	7 5	°8	0 1
19°7 28	60	1 7	18°	7 5	31	0 1
19°7 28	58	1 2	20°	7 5	30	0 1
19° 29	52	1 0	24°	7 5	39	
1929 °0	52	4 7	23°	7 5	37	
1930 °1	52					

produced by mills
y spinners Associa

No. 14.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
Grey and bleached piecegoods	854,141	1,065,855	1,200,684	2,003,490	2,311,104
Coloured piecegoods	251,353	378,187	466,182	557,643	678,787
TOTAL	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,675,866	2,561,133	2,989,891

No. 15-A.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
From United Kingdom	37,050	24,674	25,702	10,315	11,013
„ Hongkong	25	10	193	20	..
„ Netherlands	1,360	627	279	15	..
„ Switzerland	1,132	339	604	74	51
„ Italy	607	297	287	64	142
„ China	15	214	537	11,723	13,215
„ Japan	458	7,424	16,786	6,895	6,206
„ Other countries	1,147	469	293	34	48
TOTAL	41,794	34,003	44,681	20,140	31,575

No. 15-B.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32	Percentage of total in 1931-32
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375	2,191	6,987	454	308	1.0
„ 21 to 30	4,374	3,198	3,526	478	750	2.6
„ 31 to 40	23,213	17,530	20,580	14,755	14,308	45.5
Above No. 40	7,602	5,945	6,291	4,273	5,252	16.3
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—	3,973	9,170	10,938	34.6
Unspecified descriptions	5,230	5,199	3,324	10	10	..
TOTAL	41,794	34,003	44,681	20,140	31,575	100

Q. 15-0.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN IN 1929-30, 1930-31 AND 1931-32 BY CLASSES FROM THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLYING COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of lbs.)

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
UNITS 1-21—			
From United Kingdom	911	398	268
„ Japan	2	43	6
„ China (including Hongkong)	119	11	34
TOTAL (all countries)	1,044	454	308
UNITS 21-30	688	478	750
UNITS 31-40—			
From United Kingdom	5,957	2,878	2,631
„ Japan	2,852	2,117	385
„ China (including Hongkong)	9,724	10,130	11,164
TOTAL (all countries)	20,050	14,755	14,303
OVER 40—			
From United Kingdom	8,814	4,096	5,204
„ Japan	108	81	3
„ China (including Hongkong)	10	74	..
TOTAL (all countries)	9,013	4,273	5,252
10-FOLDS—			
From United Kingdom	3,737	2,967	3,153
„ Japan	7,894	4,654	5,626
„ China (including Hongkong)	722	1,529	2,017
TOTAL (all countries)	13,053	9,170	10,933
Unspecified descriptions	31	10	19
TOTAL OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN	43,892	29,140	31,575

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32	Percent- age of total in 1931-32
Nos. 1 to 20	478,538	466,952	447,157	513,739	562,141	58.2
" 21 to 30	146,363	174,069	195,368	259,689	293,956	30.4
" 31 to 40	18,699	20,987	16,920	60,747	71,073	7.4
Above No. 40	2,655	3,834	2,690	27,311	34,001	3.5
Wastes	502	385	375	5,793	5,236	0.5
TOTAL	646,757	666,227	662,510	867,279	966,407	106

No. 17.—IMPORTS OF RAW SILK, SILK YARN AND SILK PIECEGOODS.
(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
IMPORTS OF SILK, RAW—					
China	83.44	82.92	1,19.57	75.35	54.64
Hongkong	23.69	16.83	21.13	12.15	6.03
Straits Settlements	6.75	1.29	2.02	..	..
Other countries	3.37	8.97	7.18	67	1.60
TOTAL	1,17.25	1,10.01	1,49.90	88.17	62.27
IMPORTS OF SILK YARN—					
United Kingdom	4.27	3.98	1.95	1.31	1.70
France	65	20	1.08	1.75	2.39
Switzerland	57	29	31	5.80	10.74
Italy	14.22	3.55	14.56	15.95	19.22
China (including Hongkong)	2.75	5.07	9.90	12.99	9.29
Japan	17.88	29.11	30.29	9.25	5.08
Other countries	1.35	3	20	4.82	2.76
TOTAL	41.19	42.23	58.29	51.87	51.18
IMPORTS OF SILK PIECEGOODS—					
United Kingdom	3.86	4.13	5.19	63	1.64
France	8.87	3.65	2.68	1.04	55
China (including Hongkong)	53.54	73.94	1,34.98	61.23	50.14
Japan	1,13.57	1,17.93	1,77.63	60.00	71.89
Other countries	2.38	1.86	4.15	3.96	1.98
TOTAL	1,82.22	2,01.51	3,24.58	1,26.86	1,26.20

No. 18.—IMPORTS OF WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS.
(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
United Kingdom	1,46.44	1,21.58	1,53.84	47.71	24.78
Germany	39.83	3.02	7.13	8.16	4.15
Netherlands	3.09	1.26	3.61	3.66	2.39
Belgium	1.78	31	4.20	3.89	1.48
France	10.85	3.35	7.80	24.01	16.10
Italy	83	18	2.07	25.31	15.16
Japan	2	6.30	8.16	2.92	73
Other countries	3.94	1.94	1.90	4.30	3.96
TOTAL	2,06.78	1,37.64	1,88.71	1,19.86	68.75

ARTICLES	1913-14 (PRE WAR YEAR)			1929-30			1930-31			1931-32		
	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton
		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R
Hoists and Plates— Galvanised	277 6	5 38	194	257 6	5 58	218	147 4	2 89	196	64 0	1 66	196
Tinned	52 8	1 25	237	31 2	1 00	320	17 3	55	317	7 6	20	263
Not Galvanised or Tinned	100 6	1 23	123	61 7	82	133	39 3	53	135	22 1	29	131
Iron Bars and channels	26 7	35	130	4 8	9	179	4 1	6	158	1 3	3	231
Bars (Steel)	294 6	2 07	101	169 3	1 93	114	87 4	91	104	72 5	65	90
Deer channels pillars girders and bridgework	89 6	1 16	129	104 9	1 32	126	86 8	1 05	121	26 1	40	111
Cast pipes and fittings	56 2	91	161	5 8	15	266	3 0	10	341	1 7	6	353
Steel angle and spring	44 2	47	106	65 6	62	112	29 2	29	104	16 0	18	94
Wrought tubes pipes and fittings	18 4	66	253	31 1	1 01	296	37 8	1 15	305	23 8	71	298
Boards and strips	30 8	43	140	39 2	55	140	33 3	44	181	23 8	28	118
Nails rivets and washers	25 1	50	200	16 7	48	289	13 9	38	273	10 9	31	284
Rails chairs and fishplates (including those for railways) (a)	17 8	19	112	26 1	36	137	10 6	15	140	4 6	10	217
Wire	9 3	24	245	8 7	18	203	12 3	20	166	9 4	15	159
Wire nails	—	—	—	12 5	22	173	12 4	20	159	9 4	15	159
Wire rope	—	—	—	3 3	20	587	5 3	18	5 6	2 7	14	518
Bolts and nuts	7 4	23	308	12 6	39	313	8 9	26	297	7 0	19	271
Other sorts	56 6	1 14	201	128 6	2 33	181	68 2	1 55	237	3 1	8	233
TOTAL	1 018 2	16 01	157	972 7	17 21	177	614 2	10 89	177	571 0	6 32	170

(a) Figures prior to 1925-26 exclude rails chairs and fishplates for railways

(In tons)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
(i) Pig-Iron—					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	6,578	3,082	331
Continent	32	9	3,880	1	49
Other countries	378	3	86	..	..
TOTAL	12,881	2,766	10,553	3,083	380

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(ii) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old for re-manufacturing)—					
United Kingdom	7,58	5,50	13,16	5,07	3,39
Continent	2,91	56	4,14	4,62	2,77
United States of America	39	2,83	3,43	50	14
Other countries	20	68	11	7	2
TOTAL	11,08	9,57	20,84	10,86	6,32

No. 21.—IMPORTS OF MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom	4,97,00	4,20,36	17,60,27	10,72,18	7,78,18
United States of America	21,56	60,81	3,10,76	1,64,15	1,22,12
Japan	63	13,47	6,01	4,85	8,74
Italy	1,44	2,37	4,27	15,24	18,33
Germany	30,27	2,49	38,88	1,18,00	1,12,27
Other countries	6,55	8,37	41,65	60,30	67,70
TOTAL	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	14,34,78	10,62,34

No. 22.—IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, WAGONS AND ACCESSORIES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77,27	23,67	80,55	71,03	50,80
United States of America	21,03	46,23	1,66,45	1,00,41	65,29
Canada . . . . .	..	..	35,20	53,08	10,40
Italy	29	1,80	9,47	19,42	10,47
France	4,80	2,22	6,67	6,81	5,01
Other countries	9,97	90	13,91	5,94	6,59
TOTAL	1,13,45†	74,91	3,12,28	2,57,59	1,48,12
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10,28	5,10	13,47	7,59	3,90
Other countries	40	1,26	5,95	55	31
TOTAL	10,68†	6,36	19,42	8,14	4,21
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3,55	2,70	22,87	15,25	14,43
United States of America	66	2,70	29,66	88,76	42,37
Italy . . . . .	..	84	5,21	19	16
Canada . . . . .	..	..	6,18	35,98	8,96
Other countries	1,50	15	5,69	1,41	62
TOTAL	5,71†	6,39	69,61	1,41,59	66,54

† The figures represent those for 1913-14 only.

No. 22.—IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, WAGONS AND ACCESSORIES—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
Parts of motor cars and motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22,74	13,20	30,05	24,16	22,43
United States of America	1,08	9,45	37,73	51,54	33,56
France	2,12	48	79	1,72	1,94
Other countries	5,36	66	9,25	14,20	12,11
TOTAL	31,301	23,79	77,82	91,72	70,39
Total motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	74,50	44,70	1,46,96	1,18,03	91,17
United States of America	8,49	59,43	2,33,93	2,41,16	1,41,58
Italy	66	2,84	13,32	22,21	13,43
France	5,94	2,73	9,59	8,98	7,23
Germany	5,94	.	4,89	7,44	8,83
Belgium	4,15	36	9,53	1,73	1,05
Canada . . . . .	..	..	46,30	64,98	22,69
Other countries	1,26	1,39	7,81	4,50	2,93
TOTAL	1,00,54	1,11,45	4,79,13	4,99,03	2,89,26

‡ Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 23.—IMPORTS OF HARDWARE, EXCLUDING CUTLERY, ETC.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
United Kingdom	1,88,61	1,50,00	3,12,04	1,31,49	99,16
United States of America	24,72	60,27	1,22,35	44,93	27,17
Japan	3,59	46,63	46,00	20,91	15,77
Sweden	2,57	4,56	13,03	13,16	12,29
Germany	57,24	5,70	59,16	1,07,72	73,85
Austria	27,23	2,25	4,51	6,80	4,20
Hungary				78	89
Czechoslovakia				11,61	7,12
Belgium	5,58	51	2,74	3,21	2,97
Other countries	7,45	9,43	18,99	19,61	18,58
TOTAL	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,73,82	3,60,23	2,60,91

No. 24.—IMPORTS OF METALS (EXCLUDING IRON AND STEEL).

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES					Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
COPPER (excluding ore)—									
United Kingdom	.	.	.	.	1,67,45	24,78	1,14,05	29,55	28,00
Japan	.	.	.	.	27,00	30,21	8,31	53	3,55
France	.	.	.	.	12,03	5,37	3,00	10,56	13,20
Germany	.	.	.	.	95,41	4,44	20,20	28,00	25,80
Belgium	.	.	.	.	3,54	66	1,52	4,50	1,80
Other countries	.	.	.	.	1,08	5,25	43,72	20,78	8,71
TOTAL					3,07,00	70,71	1,01,49	1,08,50	84,00
TIN—									
Straits Settlements	.	.	.	.	41,54	40,53	63,18	52,81	40,60
United Kingdom	.	.	.	.	5,73	2,73	4,12	1,17	72
Other countries	.	.	.	.	1,60	1,35	1,73	47	12
TOTAL					51,87	44,61	69,03	64,45	41,44
ZINC—									
United Kingdom	.	.	.	.	14,85	5,34	21,60	5,25	6,63
Belgium	.	.	.	.	3,75	21	4,81	4,22	2,42
Japan	.	.	.	.	12,03	59	59	22	71
Germany	.	.	.	.	3,23	21	1,38	3,77	2,80
Other countries	.	.	.	.	25	5,04	1,78	17,35	10,30
TOTAL					22,11	22,80	30,16	30,84	22,08
LEAD (excluding ore)—									
United Kingdom	.	.	.	.	13,00	18,50	14,56	3,42	2,90
Other countries	.	.	.	.	4,42	10,60	4,74	3,74	1,92
TOTAL					18,41	30,18	19,30	7,16	4,88
ALUMINIUM—									
United Kingdom	.	.	.	.	5,38	2,51	23,60	21,32	7,51
Germany	.	.	.	.	12,10	1,15	10,45	13,21	6,23
United States of America	.	.	.	.	4,26	3,45	9,12	42,11	3,40
Other countries	.	.	.	.	1,65	3,00	18,50	23,00	12,52
TOTAL					23,45	10,77	67,06	1,00,03	29,66
BRASS—									
United Kingdom	.	.	.	.	6,13	27,28	1,95,42	28,17	33,08
Germany	.	.	.	.	1,58	11,74	35,41	93,76	70,41
Other countries	.	.	.	.	3,91	39,56	44,84	30,81	22,77
TOTAL					11,65	78,58	2,75,67	1,68,24	1,26,26
OTHER METALS—									
United Kingdom	.	.	.	.	20,54	14,27	18,27	19,76	13,95
Other countries	.	.	.	.	3,87	5,87	10,38	22,00	20,43
TOTAL					24,41	20,14	28,65	42,85	34,38
TOTAL METALS (excluding ores and Iron and Steel).					4,58,90	2,77,88	6,82,26	5,02,23	3,44,50

No. 25.—IMPORTS OF SUGAR (EXCLUDING MOLASSES AND CONFECTIONERY).

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
United Kingdom	7	4	7	8.4	23.0
Hungary . . . . .	..	..	11.3	13.8	6
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	1.7	28.5	7.5	5	4
Hongkong	4.4	5.7	6.5	4.2	3.5
Mauritius and Dependencies	128.8	56.7	25.9	..	..
Java	453.0	367.2	382.8	809.7	336.8
Japan	2	5.7	4	..	1
Belgium	1	..	4.4	3	2
Other countries	44.6	8.1	4.0	64.3	121.5
TOTAL	633.5	472.3	443.5	901.2	516.1

No. 26.—IMPORTS OF MINERAL OILS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
United States of America	2,10,66	2,54,31	4,81,84	3,67,94	3,15,04
Borneo	53,76	62,34	1,24,31	81,78	91,50
Persia	4,09	31,11	1,08,48	2,50,41	2,38,57
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	15,52	18,84	29,15	22,20	5,15
United Kingdom	22,31	26,13	33,21	25,57	20,22
Sumatra	11,78	3,78	2,22	2,01	14,38
Germany	17,89	3,48	6,87	9,92	6,40
Russia	19,86	54	2,88	56,04	..
Georgia	—	—	11,92*	1,21,86	1,12,56
Azerbaijan	—	—	—	64,65	71,83
Celebes and other Islands . . . . .	..	..	..†	61,56	..
Other countries	7,16	1,77	1,98	4,76	20,40
TOTAL	3,72,03	4,02,50	8,02,86	10,43,20	8,03,95

* Average of three years from 1921-22 to 1923-24.

† Imports in 1923-24 were valued at Rs.17,626.

No. 27.—IMPORTS OF CEMENT.

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
United Kingdom	108.0	69.7	94.2	63.2	45.2
Japan . . . . .	..	14.8	6.6	38.8	22.0
Hongkong	2.2	7.3	3.6	..	..
Italy	1.3	7	9	1.2	1.4
Other countries	18.8	2.9	13.6	10.5	12.2
TOTAL	130.3	95.4	118.9	112.0	87.8

No. 28.—EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(In thousands of bales)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
United Kingdom	1,001	1,295	952	604	885
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	7	20
Total British Empire	1,005	1,303	957	611	835
United States of America	535	523	493	297	275
France	428	108	357	500	290
Italy	213	215	180	230	247
Brazil	15	60	70	85	88
Japan	17	30	60	34	56
Belgium	..	1	174	269	257
Spain	122	172	132	185	190
Germany	920	34	680	946	733
Austria	} 250	13	2	{ ..	{ ..
Hungary					
Other countries	86	44	92	308	255
Total Foreign Countries.	2,590	1,296	2,145	2,859	2,400
TOTAL	4,281	2,599	3,102	3,470	3,235

No. 29.—PRODUCTION, MILL CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(In lakhs of bales)

Season July—June—	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
1913-14	80	45	43
1914-15	101	49	30
1915-16	73	58	32
1916-17	83	57	28
1917-18	89	54	18
1918-19	70	51	22
1919-20	85	52	34
1920-21	59	56	23
1921-22	40	44	30
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	84	51	33
1924-25	81	57	39
1925-26	89	55	36
1926-27	121	55	45
1927-28	102	58	49
1928-29	99	60	49
1929-30	103	61	45
1930-31	112	46	34
1931-32	55(a)	43	31

(a) Provisional.

No. 30-A.—EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH : BAGS—HESSIAN.

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
United Kingdom	2,523	113	209	285
Australia	77	108	81	49
United States of America	323	314	89	74
Argentine Republic	84	16	8	2
Other countries	1,120	370	427	429
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	4,127	981	809	839

BAGS--SACKING.

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
United Kingdom	102	305	192	190
Australia	633	470	302	332
Japan	134	188	51	45
Indo-China	186	148	53	47
Java	213	205	414	292
United States of America	92	51	17	10
Chile	467	240	174	20
Peru	51	30	58	46
Cuba	210	235	243	155
Other countries	941	1,174	1,527	1,611
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,020	3,062	3,531	3,046

CLOTH--HESSIAN.

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
United Kingdom	1,287	623	276	583
Canada	561	508	730	627
Australia	177	123	153	173
United States of America	7,057	8,810	8,805	9,909
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,756	2,046	993
Uruguay	42	85	141	104
Other countries	1,203	398	543	563
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	11,467	12,308	12,386	9,957

CLOTH--SACKING.

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
United Kingdom	103	113	26	32
Australia	74	52	31	25
United States of America	20	128	143	15
Argentine Republic	42	56	40	56
Other countries	55	46	84	125
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	303	395	324	253

NOTE.—Average of three war years, 1916-17 to 1918-19, is given, as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Sea Borne Trade Returns from 1st April, 1916.

No. 30-B.—EXPORTS OF JUTE BAGS AND GUNNY CLOTH.

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)
BAGS					
United Kingdom	305	2,265	418	401	475
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	296	688	209	287	303
Egypt	119	385	102	170	143
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	213	177	200	182
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	90	112	213	201
Australia and New Zealand	628	737	720	909	742
Java	139	206	205	416	290
Japan	35	118	156	54	40
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	393	436	581	610	655
South America	431	532	335	278	117
Central America and West Indies	150	229	298	357	274
Other countries	796	747	607	416	451
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,391	6,676	4,013	4,340	5,835
CLOTH					
	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	423	1,333	741	402	622
Canada	333	534	508	731	635
Australia	299	253	174	183	199
United States of America	6,639	6,945	8,938	8,638	6,021
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,813	2,086	1,949
Other countries	369	1,016	528	770	784
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	9,700	11,561	12,703	12,710	10,211

No. 31.—EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
United Kingdom	122	212	152	281	166
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	13	6	6
Total British Empire	152	233	165	287	172
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,540	1,086	1,080
Italy	233	249	203	362	183
France	109	60	91	232	81
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	239	606	436
Belgium	277	44	217	217	121
Spain	50	41	61	100	45
Germany	351	69	193	309	166
Austria (a)	167	33	32	..	..
Other countries	25	31	61	121	85
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	2,752	3,639	2,197
TOTAL	2,407	2,190	2,917	3,926	2,369

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 32-A.—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN.

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
China	169,953	110,284	62,751	880	170
Egypt	2,183	5,458	4,720	3,931	2,409
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,727	536	741
Persia	2,030	2,677	2,725	4,464	6,531
Siam	305	623	1,183	1,677	1,054
United Kingdom	683	1,246	474	219	151
Arabia other than Maskat	144	1,001	71	202	207
Other countries	13,135	3,325	7,515	11,634	10,780
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	192,844	129,685	62,166	23,473	22,043

No. 32-B.—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
Nos. 1 to 20	196,459	124,697	70,319	15,475	16,712
„ 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	2,395	206	343
Above No. 40	2	170	170	8	12
Grey two-folds (doubles)	..	..	6,782	7,189	4,699
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	2,500	600	277
TOTAL	200,970	129,685	62,166	23,473	22,043

No. 33.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN GREY AND COLOURED COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(a) GREY (UNBLEACHED).

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
Persia	4,009	9,826	3,117	143	262
India*	9,683	9,537	8,513	181	7
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	933	158	125
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,828	6,235	1,709	980
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,026	7,292	1,600	1,457
Ceylon	175	533	301	79	117
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	4,457	2,205	1,903
Other countries	16,172	17,052	11,667	3,771	3,737
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	47,414	74,576	42,515	9,796	8,585

(b) COLOURED, PRINTED OR DYED.

Persia	5,289	21,421	24,321	13,271	19,903
India*	2,757	12,188	29,486	8,757	12,749
Straits Settlements	13,244	16,319	20,160	10,806	8,001
Aden and Dependencies	2,534	3,147	4,346	1,463	1,540
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,503	3,850	6,535	5,014
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	16,409	17,481	16,945
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	1,978	4,377	4,225
Other countries	9,355	14,583	20,703	24,830	26,448
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	42,384	80,377	121,243	67,620	65,794

* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Turkey, Asiatic.

No. 34.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEA

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
BRITISH EMPIRE					
United Kingdom	194,481	252,336	279,777	298,660	291,199
Canada	10,105	10,063	10,105	10,170	14,133
Australia	8,978	8,253	5,758	4,530	2,509
Ceylon	4,162	3,403	3,107	6,006	2,907
Egypt	1,209	1,018	2,072	—	—
Iraq (a)	—	—	2,382	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	806	634	566
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,600	2,526	4,330	4,103
Total British Empire	221,109	279,912	306,593	323,545	315,419
Foreign Countries					
Iraq (a)	—	—	—	1,161	915
Egypt	—	—	—	3,657	3,274
Russia	20,614	18,390	4	6,244	3,458
United States of America	2,439	6,346	5,587	9,899	9,797
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	7,899	6,230	23	1,742	1,293
Turkey, Asiatic (b)	3,324	3,000	2,018	373	290
Persia	347	4,406	2,115	4,291	2,016
Chile	44	1,733	1,490	485	332
Other countries	1,661	2,674	3,330	4,943	4,816
Total Foreign Countries	45,328	42,770	14,576	32,094	20,069
TOTAL	266,497	322,691	321,169	355,239	341,518

(a) Shown as a foreign country from 1927-28.

(b) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

No. 35-A.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS

LINSEED

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
United Kingdom	130,5	203,5	111,9	57,6	14,1
France	79,8	25,3	42,9	25,0	44,2
Italy	26,6	16,6	16,1	32,7	14,6
Belgium	67,8	4,9	23,1	13,2	8
Germany	33,5	2,0	3,2	10,6	9,8
Australia	1,6	11,1	11,4	11,0	10,0
Other countries	42,2	7,0	12,0	106,5	26,8
TOTAL	379,0	270,4	251,5	256,6	120,3

RAPE

United Kingdom	25,3	50,5	46,7	10,6	14,4
France	63,5	19,6	17,0	10,6	5,6
Italy	7,1	0,0	26,0	1,7	18,0
Belgium	98,6	5,4	50,5	1,8	1,2
Germany	68,2	1,6	38,4	2,3	4,0
Other countries	10,0	7,6	21,2	5,8	10,7
TOTAL	272,7	90,7	205,8	32,8	53,9

No. 35-A.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS—contd.

SESAMUM (TIL OR JINJILI)

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
France	43.1	15.7	7.6	..	1
Italy	13.0	4.1	8.7	..	3.4
Belgium	26.2	1.1	2.1	..	4
Austria (a)	20.2	8	8	..	..
Other countries	16.8	10.9	8.4	11	8.4
TOTAL	119.3	32.6	27.6	11	12.3

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

GROUNDNUT

France	169.1	87.5	126.8	172.2	223.2
United Kingdom	1.0	8.3	13.3	47.2	77.9
Belgium	15.3	6	14.0	2.2	4.5
Italy	7	2.9	14.8	77.0	80.8
Germany	7.4	8	12.2	119.8	121.8
Netherlands	1	7.3	107.3	107.3	147.2
Other countries	17.3	18.6	7.0	15.5	17.1
TOTAL	211.8	118.7	195.2	601.2	672.0

COTTON

United Kingdom	233.2	66.6	152.1	40.5	10.7
Other countries	6.8	2.6	2.7	8	1.0
TOTAL	240.0	69.2	154.8	41.3	11.7

CASTOR

United Kingdom	53.9	47.1	10.5	19.6	28.2
United States of America	11.8	14.7	18.8	38.5	84.7
Belgium	13.7	1.1	4.1	5.1	4.1
France	15.7	14.8	8.8	16.0	20.3
Italy	11.0	7.1	4.3	6.5	12.1
Other countries	7.5	4.0	1.8	5.3	9.6
TOTAL	113.6	88.8	48.3	91.0	104.0

No. 35-B.—SHARES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SEEDS

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
United Kingdom	5,67.83	6,31.53	3,28.61	2,67.52	1,00.39
Other parts of the British Empire	85.29	69.65	72.27	45.76	55.91
France	7,11.59	3,24.57	6,21.53	3,92.05	4,51.72
Belgium	4,44.19	25.99	2,87.03	46.71	17.62
Italy	1,12.81	64.84	1,94.33	2,00.21	2,01.70
Germany	3,45.51	17.57	1,46.30	2,33.55	1,92.55
Austria (a)	78.63	5.46	16.15	7	8
Other Foreign Countries	1,41.03	74.47	1,87.33	6,00.52	3,61.71

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 36.—EXPORTS OF RICE NOT IN THE HUSK

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
BRITISH EMPIRE—	150	325	90	58	117
United Kingdom	325	328	311	444	410
Ceylon	13	3	50	71	68
Hongkong	308	261	170	265	236
Straits Settlements	56	50	50	50	51
Mauritius	54	17	36	—	—
Egypt	120	110	122	180	170
Other parts of the British Empire					
Total British Empire	1,044	1,004	835	1,074	1,046
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	13	6	68	396	354
Germany	345	23	207	102	231
Egypt	—	—	1	22	112
Japan	123	52	52	1	—
Netherlands	240	24	31	100	123
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	1	1	1
Arabia	25	38	47	50	42
Java	168	82	75	51	63
Sumatra	10	33	33	129	96
Other Foreign Countries	360	302	112	268	233
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	501	627	1,180	1,255
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,398	1,685	1,462	2,254	2,301

No. 37.—EXPORTS OF WHEAT

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom	985	340	102	175	17
Egypt	4	268	9	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	2	1	1
Total British Empire	992	630	173	176	18
France	106	84	18	5	..
Italy	34	62	11	..	..
Belgium	138	6	16	6	..
Germany	16	..	8	..	..
Egypt	—	—	..	4	..
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	11	6	2
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	64	21	2
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	1,308	807	237	197	20

No. 38.—EXPORTS OF LAC

(In cwts)

COUNTRIES	Pre war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
Shellac—					
United Kingdom	79 423	65 023	75 618	95 835	83 032
United States of America	164 331	190 537	233 516	117 043	100 869
Germany	60 558	4 051	11 076	64 209	34 498
France	18 337	9 372	8 810	11 195	9 895
Japan	3 552	11 659	10 302	27 912	23 032
Canada	37	691	2 112	—	123
Australia	1 763	2 008	2 375	4 172	2 010
Other countries	28 290	17 130	12 038	46 053	37 653
TOTAL	356 341	300 671	355 937	366 419	297 012
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20 181	6 029	8 832	15 779	12 583
United States of America	2 689	1 342	3 062	1 853	939
Other countries	11 836	2 134	2 192	6 044	4 542
TOTAL	34 756	9 505	14 086	23 676	18 164
Seed lac (Total exports)	9 748	15 666	5 765	106 289	104 657
Stick lac (Total exports)	5 375	2 723	1 560	4 695	12 941
Other kinds (Total exports)	23 131	16 811	38 903	46 072	31 050
TOTAL (ALL KINDS)	434 351	345 376	416 251	547 151	463 724

No 39 —EXPORTS OF INDIGO

(In cwts)

COUNTRIES	Pre war average	War average	Post war average	1930-31	1931-32
United Kingdom	8 388	14 455	912	135	182
United States of America	1 154	6 548	22	5	—
Egypt	2 016	3 788	2 340	34	8
Persia	1 093	1 173	869	48	40
Japan	427	3 851	7 376	23	10
Turkey Asiatic (a)	3 145	386	849	5	11
Iraq	—	—	742	169	26
Other countries	4 177	1 214	197	615	522
TOTAL	15 390	31 415	13 307	934	799

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq

No. 40.—EXPORTS OF OPIUM

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
Indo-China	29,07	73,59	76,96	52,84	44,04
Java	52,26	45,96	55,60	25,72	8,12
Japan	9,79	30,21	18,86	..	..
Slam	18,84	35,28	43,65	41,76	34,76
Straits Settlements	1,48,74	9,12	3,20	..	..
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	9,88	..	..
Other countries	3,21,95	10,20	24,90	1,75	1
TOTAL .	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	1,22,07	86,93

NOTE.—This table excludes opium exported on Government account.

No. 41.—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	59,96	7,66	3,39
United States of America	68,76	1,65,15	85,53	1,26	43
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	52,25	32,91	15,40
Spain	46,85	20,64	26,23	15,50	8,19
France	8,27	9,06	5,19	42	23
Belgium	7,07	93	3,61	82	23
Germany	2,43,48	24,99	75,37	63,22	32,48
Netherlands	16,54	96	3,73	11,46	4,28
Austria			44	..	..
Hungary }	1,28,77	9,96	{	..	..
Other countries	22,96	18,51	29,67	44,86	23,50
Total British Empire	34,15	1,16,46	68,41	7,73	3,78
Total Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,88,14	2,73,57	1,69,88	87,72
GRAND TOTAL .	6,57,12	5,04,60	3,41,98	1,77,61	91,50
Raw skins—					
United States of America	2,79,90	3,93,36	4,79,94	2,58,24	1,78,95
United Kingdom	25,75	38,91	50,41	31,93	46,55
France	25,41	21,90	28,46	20,78	15,47
Other countries	41,93	28,17	42,89	51,67	32,83
Total British Empire	32,04	57,54	68,73	46,79	53,61
Total Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,30	5,32,97	3,15,78	2,20,19
GRAND TOTAL .	3,72,99	4,82,34	6,01,70	3,62,57	2,73,80

No. 41.—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre war average	War average	Post war average	1930-31	1931-32
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom .	1 52 48	4 37 88	2 90 56	2 51 47	2 08 04
Other countries .	4 19	1 86	28 60	8 29	4 42
Total British Empire	1 53 44	4 38 93	3 00 80	2 54 46	2 10 10
Foreign Countries	3 03	81	16 54	5 30	2 54
GRAND TOTAL	1 56 67	4 39 74	3 19 36	2 59 76	2 12 66
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom .	2 15 45	1 98 57	2 13 83	3 22 79	2 76 9
United States of America	29 19	58 62	04 74	5 87	3 41
Japan .	12 70	11 80	30 21	29 15	25 69
Other countries	13 35	5 94	17 81	9 73	7 80
Total British Empire	2 01 15	2 02 35	2 25 82	3 27 60	2 80 21
Foreign Countries	49 63	2 60	66 77	39 9	33 46
GRAND TOTAL	2 70 78	2 49 5	2 92 59	3 67 59	3 13 69

No 42 —EXPORTS OF MANGANESE ORE

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
United Kingdom .	193	336	245	114	54
Germany .	7	3	5	15	2
Netherlands .	19		15	11	0
Belgium .	150	15	194	73	35
France .	9	47	108	188	80
Italy .	3	12	12	1	
Japan .	4	12	2	6	6
United States of America	130	48	66	49	03
Other countries	2	1	1	24	5
TOTAL	607	474	648	486	210

No 43 —PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS TO TOTAL PRODUCTION

	Pre war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32(a)
Rice	9	5	5	7	7
Wheat	14	9	3	2	0.2
Tea	96	89	93	21	87
Cotton raw .	56	51	61	75	55
Jute raw .	51	31	48	31	82
Linseed	3	63	52	68	29
Rape and Mustard	23	8	19	4	6
Sesamum	25	8	6	0.2	3
Groundnuts	35	10	19	19	25
Indigo	40	44	07	7	0

(a) Subject to revision

(In thousands of Rupees)

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No. 44.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

GOLD

COUNTRIES

EXPORTS

IMPORTS

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1931-32	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1931-32
Bahrein Islands	30	1,15	6,83	6,52	22,74	11,54	1,60	14	1930-31	1931-32
Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,83	..	..
Private	35	15	7	..	..	1,96	59	..	..	..
Persia	6	..	2	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	8,08	1,80	7,37	44,97	51,85	5,57	6,16	12	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	60,80	3,94	21,73	74,79	2,83	29,34	8,14	2,19	29	57
Federated Malay States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	2	14,77	5	95	..	27	02	33	..	2,74
China (including Hongkong)	66,39	52,27	45,11	99,02	87	14	45	2,74	..	16
Government	..	..	48,85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	8	3,12,30	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,54
Egypt	8,09,87	21,13	6,71	12,28	..	1	31	3,43,26	..	..
Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union of South Africa	6,35	2,27,36	67,12	6,63,18	29,70	..	9,00	..	..	..
Private	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Africa	58	1,54	14,67	..	..	9	15	54	..	..
Somaland protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	..	..	..	..	1,15	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	4,31	..	..	..	..	59,06	1,00	2	..

United States of America	{ Private Government	15	1,04,47	2,17,08	..	..	..	..	..	4,10,89	..	7,36,19
		..	..	1,16,02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand.	{ Private Government	0,14,81	40,02	1,87,15	1,10,02	10,42	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	1,53,22	1,30,71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	{ Private Government	32,78,42	10,59,77	21,57,40	13,21,52	2,79,95	3,92,07	2,99,01	9,02,80	49,81	60,78,25	..
		27	1,51,13	9,67,00	..	..	71,76	1,27,11	1,22,63	..	..	..
SILVER												
United Kingdom	{ Private Government	8,70,27	2,56,55	7,21,62	7,58,96	2,39,29	48	2,44	1,13	18	36,58	..
		2,76,82	2,13,99	17,61	..	..	..	4,11	2	1,39,62	3,01,89	..
Germany	{ Private Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	{ Private Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
Belgium	{ Private Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	{ Private Government	1,82	..	3,03	11,22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	{ Private Government	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria.	{ Private Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	{ Private Government	14,70	5,62	80,33	20,55	14,00	2,24	37	4	..	18,00	..
		..	35	1,47	..	..	..	85,41	33	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic	{ Private Government	1,39	3,77	15,93	..	..	16	3	63	2	..	..
		21	6,99	1,25	71	71	12	4,99	53	..	32	..
Aden and Dependencies.	{ Private Government	9,05	5,89	35,77	13,14	3,23	27,54	10,32	24,99	5,93	4,78	..
		..	12	1,53	..	..	..	43,21	99	28	6,65	7,43
Arabia	{ Private Government	8,97	12,23	16,30	19,94	3,74	..	34,51	40,25	..	..	..
		..	5,70	10,78	1,63	1,97	10,86	1,50	1,51	..	..	..
Bahrein Islands	{ Private Government	9,39	5,65	21,34	..	..	30	6,91	76	..	..	..
		..	5	4	..	..	..	2,71	..	..	..	..
Persia	{ Private Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benjam Island	{ Private Government	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..

No. 44.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES—*concd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

[illegible]

No. 45.—NET IMPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1931-32.

(In thousands of Rupees)

MONTHS	NET IMPORTS OF GOLD		NET IMPORTS OF SILVER		NET IMPORTS OF CURRENCY NOTES	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	18.45	..	45.91	..	—9	..
May	19.06	..	49.80	74	12	..
June	—47.99	..	53.25	—23.59	15	..
July	—32.00	..	—22.92	—16.42	50	..
August	—7.39	..	4.11	—59.94	—8	..
September	3.71	..	22.12	—02.53	—1.13	..
October	—9,66.17	..	34.10	..	—15.16	..
November	—8,30.43	..	21.46	..	—5.01	..
December	—17,46.59	..	58.25	—33.77	—5	..
January	—9,07.26	..	2.55	—03.44	—3.35	..
February	—7,43.20	..	—13.16	—45.20	—2.75	..
March	—6,74.49	..	—6.17	—32	1.10	17
TOTAL	—27,03.30	..	2,59.30	—3,01.47	—25.76	17

No 47.—BALANCE OF TRADE OF INDIA *

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING										(In lakhs of Rupees)
	1898-99	1899-00	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	
Exports of Indian Merchandise (private)	+84.99	+100.50	+103.20	+121.32	+161.85	+210.50	+215.97	+342.04	+310.80	+220.49	1931.32
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	+3.59	+4.41	+4.19	+3.20	+3.46	+4.62	+8.14	+0.87	+7.13	+5.14	+125.89
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	-58.52	-07.76	-09.79	-78.49	-111.85	-145.85	-147.80	-239.11	-288.95	-143.58	+4.60
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private)	+30.06	+37.16	+37.66	+46.09	+53.46	+78.27	+76.31	+11.80	+21.98	+6.65	-125.77
Gold (private)	-3.08	-2.10	-2.25	-0.55	-12.88	-29.87	-7.81	-33.50	-14.22	-1.75	+34.83
Silver (private)	-8.98	-12.22	-6.75	-5.12	-3.11	-7.21	-2.90	-16.78	-11.54	-1.63	+57.98
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	-12.04	-14.31	-8.50	-14.67	-29.99	-36.08	-10.80	-13.40	-0.00	-3.00	+26.00
Total visible balance of trade	+18.09	+22.85	+29.16	+31.42	+35.47	+42.19	+65.51	+30.41	+20.20	+24.43	+55.65
Concessions, duties, purchases of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (c)	-18.00	-01.81	-06.07	-27.76	-35.56	-41.85	-34.00	-39.84	-20.89	-7.00	-53.04
Sterling transfers on London bills	+17	+49	-68	-68	-54	-87	-88	-37	-29	-7.75	+18.98
Interest on India's in respect of Government of India Securities	-87	-09	-83	-70	-56	-44	-30	-30	-36	-8	+0
Balance of remittances of funds	-18.79	-22.31	-27.43	-29.34	-34.52	-42.61	-30.14	-40.09	-41.39	-33	-32
											-34.32

* All positive items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table. One fifth of the amount for 1906-07 only, there being no transactions in other years.

Note.—In these balances plus (+) signifies net export and minus (-) net import.

(a) Includes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(b) Includes transfers collected at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at Rs 16 lakhs in 1916-17, Rs 27 lakhs in 1917-18 and Rs 30 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for coinage (Rs 13 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoined dollars (Rs 12 lakhs) are also included in 1918-19. The value of silver—other coin exported to Ceylon on account of the Straits Government (Rs 24 lakhs) have been excluded in 1919-20. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded:—(1) the value of silver—other coin imported from Ceylon on account of the Straits Government (Rs 13 lakhs) and to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs 6 lakhs) (2) the value of silver—other coin exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs 10 lakhs) and to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs 6 lakhs) (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs 14 lakhs) (4) export of silver—other coin to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs 13 lakhs) and (5) export of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs 13 lakhs) has been excluded in 1926-27.

(c) Includes the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the Balance of Trade.

(d) Includes Rs 5 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(e) Figures for the years prior to 1901-02 represent only Council Bills and telegraphic transfer paid in India.

No. 48.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES

ARTICLES	Per	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	8 8 3	5 14 2	5 15 6
Molasses	"	2 8 7	1 18 3	2 1 5	1 15 6
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	2 4 7	2 3 6	2 0 8
Spirit—Brandy	"	7 15 9	10 10 11	11 4 10	12 4 7
" Whisky	"	6 8 2	16 15 4	17 1 8	16 12 0
" present in drugs	"	17 9 3	28 8 11	28 8 6	30 1 9
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 3	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 11 11
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	27 6 3	21 18 4	21 6 2
Milk, condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 5 2	0 4 11	0 4 5
Canned provisions	Cwt.	46 10 3	41 3 10	40 1 1	41 5 10
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb.	0 1 4	0 2 5	0 2 3	0 1 11
Cloves	"	0 5 2	0 8 3	0 8 4	0 7 3
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 8 5	20 4 0	16 5 5	15 15 4
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 6	0 8 10	0 8 8	0 8 1
4. Textile, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	1 5 10	1 0 11	0 15 2
" goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 8	0 3 7	0 3 0	0 2 6
" " white	"	0 2 9	0 4 6	0 3 8	0 3 1
" " coloured	"	0 3 3	0 5 0	0 4 5	0 3 7
" handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	0 3 6	0 2 7	0 2 1	0 2 3
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb.	4 9 1	5 10 7	4 8 9	3 15 9
" goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	1 2 7	0 9 9	0 9 6
" piecegoods	"	0 11 2	0 15 6	0 12 1	0 10 2
(b) Wool—					
" piecegoods	Yd.	0 14 9	1 13 8	1 8 10	1 3 11
" shawls	No.	2 7 9	4 1 5	3 9 8	3 10 0
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	1 4 9	0 12 11	0 10 11
7. Metals and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	64 9 2	51 7 0	41 13 4
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	178 10 11	155 11 4	216 8 3

No. 48.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES—
continued.

ARTICLES	Per	Pre war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
		<i>R a p.</i>	<i>R a p.</i>	<i>R a p.</i>	<i>R a p.</i>
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	Ton	115 5 6	125 12 4	120 14 1	109 15 7
Nails, etc.	"	205 1 6	239 6 4	273 2 6	239 6 10
Pipes, etc.	"	150 10 9	265 15 11	340 10 11	231 13 1
Rails, chairs, etc.	Cwt	3 11 6	6 13 3	7 5 2	10 11 1
Sheets, galvanised	Ton	192 0 1	215 12 9	198 2 10	197 6 6
„ tinned	"	236 15 1	320 6 2	317 6 11	261 3 2
„ not galvanised	"	139 6 0	132 11 0	134 12 5	129 2 0
Tubes	"	231 8 4	296 7 11	304 9 7	299 12 5
Steel, bars	"	99 7 7	113 11 9	104 5 5	89 11 10
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt.	138 4 5	139 11 0	99 9 3	91 3 4
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Animals horses	No.	455 6 3	704 14 9	632 10 4	808 2 5
(b) Fruits, coconuts	"	0 0 10	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 0 10
(c) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline	lb	0 12 4	1 3 3	1 6 7	1 7 2
Alizarine	"	0 7 3	0 8 2	0 8 1	0 9 1
(d) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	Cwt	4 1 6	5 14 6	6 2 1	6 1 4
(e) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine salts	lb	9 11 11	22 4 6	21 7 3	23 1 7
(f) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	"	3 0 9	4 0 7	4 0 1	3 10 10
(g) Gums and resins	Cwt	15 13 9	19 11 5	17 2 10	17 5 8
(h) Flax—					
Canvas	Yd	0 8 9	1 3 3	1 0 4	0 13 1
Piecegoods	"	0 5 8	0 8 8	0 10 9	0 7 6
(i) Coal	Ton	17 5 11	18 7 9	18 2 8	20 3 0
(j) Other raw materials—					
Tallow	Cwt	23 5 1	30 0 8	25 5 2	16 13 4
(k) Other manufactured articles—					
(i) Arms, etc —					
Gunpowder	lb	0 11 7	1 3 7	1 2 2	1 0 1
(ii) Glass and glassware—					
Beads	Cwt	85 9 1	82 0 10	83 10 1	60 14 0
Sheet and plate	Sq ft	—	0 2 3	0 1 11	0 2 0
(iii) Paints and colours	Cwt	18 1 2	23 1 6	18 15 0	19 14 9
(iv) Printing paper	"	12 8 3	13 0 6	14 7 7	12 15 9
(v) Soap	"	19 11 7	37 3 5	23 11 2	23 10 3
(vi) Umbrellas	No	1 1 1	2 9 6	2 9 9	2 0 0
Building materials—					
Bricks	No	0 1 6	0 5 5	0 3 5	0 3 10
Cement	Cwt	2 0 5	2 10 1	2 7 4	2 5 0
Pitch and tar	"	4 1 4	5 3 2	5 8 7	4 13 1

No. 49.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES

ARTICLES	Per	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt.	5 5 8	6 12 11	5 11 8	3 14 0
Wheat	"	5 5 5	8 3 0	4 15 4	3 11 10
„ flour	"	7 14 8	10 9 3	8 8 6	6 12 7
Barley	"	4 4 2	6 0 6	4 7 9	3 0 5
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	8 7 2	6 6 3	4 12 9
3. Tea					
Coffee	lb.	0 7 1	0 11 1	0 10 7	0 9 1
	Cwt.	54 0 4	78 14 10	65 8 1	60 11 9
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 12 5	0 7 5	0 5 8
Chillies	"	0 2 4	0 3 10	0 2 10	0 2 1
(b) Other articles—					
Ghl	"	0 9 0	0 14 1	0 13 1	0 11 8
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	10 1 7	8 9 0	7 9 2
Copra	"	17 15 7	30 5 2	24 5 1	27 1 5
Cotton	"	3 12 0	4 11 11	2 12 0	2 8 10
Groundnut	"	8 5 1	11 7 7	8 0 8	7 8 8
Linseed	"	10 8 8	11 8 6	10 8 7	6 5 10
Rapeseed	"	7 9 8	10 6 3	7 15 1	6 12 11
Sesamum	"	10 6 5	12 9 7	15 9 10	9 5 11
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	2 1 1	1 15 9	1 8 7
Coconut	"	1 12 8	2 6 6	2 2 8	1 13 5
Oilcakes	Cwt.	3 12 8	5 11 6	4 1 8	3 7 3
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	336 12 5	207 14 8	190 11 6
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 6 9	0 5 5	0 4 6
„ cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 2 11	0 2 1	0 1 8
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	44 12 3	38 0 8	27 11 4
„ yarn	lb.	0 7 11	0 12 5	0 10 9	0 9 8
„ piece-goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 4 8	0 4 4	0 4 4
„ „ coloured	"	0 5 0	0 5 9	0 5 7	0 4 11

No. 49.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES—
continued.

ARTICLES	Per	Pre war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
		<i>R a p</i>	<i>R a p</i>	<i>R a p</i>	<i>R a p</i>
8 Other textiles—					
Wool, raw . . .	lb	0 7 10	0 14 1	0 13 2	0 10 9
9 Hides and skins—					
Hides raw	Cwt	66 4 1	53 8 4	38 14 8	27 8 3
„ tanned		85 10 10	120 7 11	112 8 4	103 3 8
Skins, raw . . .	„	68 0 6	117 10 6	99 1 0	83 2 5
„ tanned . . .	„	196 12 3	342 12 8	296 14 9	285 7 9
10 Metals and Ores—					
Manganese ore	Ton	16 4 0	23 0 4	28 10 2	26 11 1
11 Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo . . .	Cwt	194 6 6	277 8 4	262 11 5	251 0 3
Myrobalans . . .	„	4 4 5	6 5 2	5 15 5	5 3 4
(b) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	„	11 7 6	10 6 8	9 0 5	7 14 5
(c) Drugs, medicines, etc.—					
Tobac (c)—					
Unmanufactured	lb	0 1 10	0 6 2	0 5 6	0 5 1
Cigars . . .		0 13 7	1 1 0	1 1 11	1 2 1
Opium . . .	Cwt	1 945 10 10	3 200 7 1	3 196 7 9	3 201 14 2
(d) Hemp raw . . .	„	13 12 0	15 11 4	13 6 6	12 0 1
(e) Lac shell . . .	„	54 1 9	113 15 10	62 6 5	43 11 6
(f) Coal . . .	Ton	9 12 7	10 7 2	11 7 4	10 9 4
(g) Manures—Bones . . .	„	69 0 0	98 10 2	97 9 7	61 6 11
(h) Other raw materials—					
Rubber raw . . .	Cwt	96 15 5	78 0 7	62 4 9	33 0 10
Colr, unmanufactured . . .	„	10 11 6	17 3 9	15 12 8	12 12 6
Mica . . .	„	2 15 0	69 14 8	91 4 1	73 12 6
(i) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6
Paraffin wax	Cwt	22 7 1	24 2 8	24 5 0	22 6 5
12 Building materials—					
Teakwood	c Ton	155 12 1	282 3 1	291 2 9	256 0 4

A	1930-31			1931-32				1932
	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Tea—Sale Average								
Assam .	12 1	0 10 7	0 10 2	0 6 0	0 7 3	0 9 3	0 0 5	0 5 2
Cachar .	8 2	0 8 2	0 7 10	0 5 1	0 4 0	0 5 4	0 4 11	0 4 4
Sylhet .	8 2	0 8 2	0 7 7	0 5 1	0 4 1	0 5 0	0 4 9	0 4 5
Darjeeling	4 3	0 12 9	1 0 7	0 13 0	0 11 5	0 10 9	0 11 11	0 12 7
Dooars .	10 9	0 8 9	0 10 0	0 7 11	0 4 11	0 6 6	0 6 1	0 5 7
Teral .	8 11	0 8 6	0 8 4	0 5 3	0 4 5	0 5 10	0 5 0	0 4 8
Chittagong	7 6	0 8 1	0 7 4	(a) 4 3	0 4 4	0 6 0	0 4 7	0 4 0
All other pla	9 4	0 7 9	0 7 11	0 7 0	0 5 3	0 4 8	0 6 4	0 8 3
GENERAL AV	11 0	0 9 5	0 9 8	0 8 6	0 5 11	0 7 3	0 6 1	0 6 6
Jute, raw—								
Jat R's	4 0	(i) 5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	6 8 0	7 12 0	5 12 0
(Calcutta).		(e) 5 12 0	(e) 6 0 0	5 6 0	5 2 0	..	..	..
District 4's	8 0							
Flists (Calcu	8 0	30 0 0	28 4 0	23 0 0	30 12 0	31 0 0	37 0 0	31 8 0
Lightnings (C	8 0	26 0 0	24 12 0	26 0 0	27 8 0	33 0 0	34 0 0	24 8 0
Jute manufactur								
B. Twills, 23	8 0	29 0 0	27 4 0	27 0 0	29 12 0	25 4 0	31 8 0	23 8 0
(Calcutta).								
Hessian Cloth	12 0	8 8 0	7 10 0	8 15 0	7 10 0	8 5 0	9 2 0	7 12 0
Hessian Cloth	10 0	10 12 0	10 2 0	11 6 0	9 10 0	10 10 0	11 15 0	10 9 0
(cutta).								
Cotton, raw, M	0 0	202 0 0	175 0 0	98 0 0	184 0 0	157 5 0	199 0 0	177 0 0
(Bombay).								
Cotton yarn (Ind	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Twist, No. 10	7 6	0 6 0	0 5 9	0 6 3	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 6
„ No. 20	9 9	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 8 3	0 7 6	0 6 9	0 7 9	0 6 6
Cotton yarn (Imp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Bombay)								
Cotton piecegood								
Longcloths 30	13 3	(b) 0 11 9	(b) 0 11 6	(b) 11 9	(b) 0 11 6	(b) 0 11 9	(b) 0 10 9	(b) 0 11 9
(Bombay).		(c) 0 12 0	(c) 0 11 3	(c) 0 11 0	(c) 0 11 0	(c) 0 10 0	(c) 0 10 4	(c) 0 11 0
T-Cloths 23	12 6	(d) 0 11 9	(d) 0 11 3	(d) 0 11 3	(d) 0 11 0	(d) 0 10 6	(d) 0 10 9	(d) 0 11 6
(Bombay).								
Chadars 54	12 9							
(Bombay)								
Cotton piecegood								
Leipmann's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Bombay).								
Grey shirt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Bombay).								
White mulls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice—								
Big Mills spe	0 0	277 8 0	210 0 0	195 0 4	172 8 0	222 5 0	27 8 0	232 8 0
Small Mills	8 0	295 0 0	225 0 0	212 8 0	165 0 0	241 6 0	227 8 0	215 8 0
Secta, No. 1	10 0	6 8 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8	4 14 0	4 4 9
Ballam, No.	14 0	6 2 0	5 2 0	4 6 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 8

NOTE.—The .. indicate that no quotations were available.

(i) (Eastern) R's (European and Indian P. (ing).

(j) Jat 2's (European and Indian P. (ing)

(L) ~~XXX~~ Group.

.. 2 2

	1930 31			1931 32				1932
	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P
Wheat								
Delhi w ²	6 5 0	4 13 0	4 0 9	3 15 0	3 5 0	4 13 0	..	4 5 0
Punjab ¹	26 4 0	21 2 0	17 14 0	18 11 0	15 8 0	16 5 0	24 14 0	21 2 0
White ⁰	2 12 6	2 1 0	2 7 6	1 14 0	1 9 0	1 10 6	2 9 0	2 1 0
Barley—(K) ⁰	20 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed—								
Bold (B) ⁰	10 7 0	9 4 0	6 14 0	7 4 0	6 13 0	5 14 0	6 4 0	5 13 0
Small t ¹	7 3 0	(b) 6 3 0	(b) 4 15 0	(b) 4 9 6	(b) 4 5 0	(b) 4 0 6	(b) 4 3 0	(b) 3 13 0
Groundnuts—								
Ordinary ⁰	44 0 0	(e) 30 0 0	(e) 24 0 0	(e) 30 0 0	(e) 30 0 0	(e) 30 0 0	(e) 29 4 0	(e) 42 0 0
(Bombay) ⁰	6 7 0	6 6 0	5 3 0	6 9 0	6 10 0	7 6 0	6 14 0	8 13 0
Rapeseed—								
Toria ⁰	45 12 0	36 8 0	30 4 0	36 12 0	32 0 0	33 0 0	35 12 0	32 4 0
Brown, ⁰	8 12 0	8 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly—W ⁰	9 14 0	9 8 0	6 8 0	8 6 0	8 0 0	9 4 0	7 14 0	9 0 0
Castor seed ⁰	8 3 0	7 15 0	6 3 0	7 0 0	6 13 0	6 13 0	6 14 0	6 8 0
(Bombay) ⁰	3 4 0	2 14 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	2 7 6	2 15 0	3 11 0	3 14 0
Cotton seed ⁰								
Castor oil—								
No 1 F ⁰	18 0 0	16 4 0	15 4 0	16 8 0	13 12 0	12 12 0	14 8 0	14 12 0
(Madras) ⁰	81 2 0	83 2 0	71 2 0	70 2 0	69 2 0	72 2 0	71 2 0	68 0 0
Coconut oil ¹	123 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	90 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
Groundnut ¹	3 0 0	2 2 0	1 6 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Bonemeal—								
And S ¹⁰	95 0 0	90 0 0	85 0 0	68 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	85 0 0	109 0 0
" U ⁰	75 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0	58 0 0	52 0 0	60 0 0	83 0 0
Indigo—Bei ⁰	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0
good, 60 ¹	22 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0
Wool—Kan ⁰	4 0 0	34 8 0	30 0 0	31 0 0	28 0 0	30 0 0	27 8 0	23 0 0
Shellac—T ⁰								(d) 0 0
Coffee—(Ba ⁰)	88 0 0	88 0 0	82 0 0	76 0 0	84 0 0	95 0 0	92 0 0	87 0 0
Kilgiri ⁰	15 0 0	16 0 0	15 8 0	14 0 0	14 8 0	14 0 0	13 0 0	17 8 0
Native ⁰	81 0 0	81 0 0	72 0 0	65 0 0	74 0 0	84 0 0	78 0 0	68 0 0
Kilgiri ⁰	12 4 0	12 4 0	12 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 8 0	14 0 0
Native ⁰	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 8 0	6 8 0	9 0 0	6 8 0
Hides, Cow ⁰	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	6 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
Agras ⁰	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Patna ⁰	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
Salt ¹	6 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	4 0 0
Hides Buff ⁰	225 0 0	207 0 0	187 0 0	187 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
Skins, Goat ⁰								(g) 0 0
Sugar	(g) 8 13 0	(g) 8 11 6	(g) 8 4 3	(g) 8 15 0	(g) 9 3 6	(g) 10 6 0	(g) 10 16 3	(g) 10 9 0
Java, 19 ⁰	13 9 0	12 4 0	11 15 0	12 9 6	13 3 0	15 0 0	15 12 0	14 12 0
" ⁰								(h) 0 0
Kerosene oil	(f) 8 14 0	(f) 8 11 0	(f) 8 11 0	(f) 8 15 0	(f) 8 13 0	(f) 8 13 0	(f) 9 3 0	(f) 8 6 6
Snow ¹	(f) 6 7 0	(f) 6 3 0	(f) 6 3 0	(f) 6 9 0	(f) 6 7 0	(f) 6 7 0	(f) 4 11 6	(f) 6 15 0
Rising ⁶	(f) 5 15 0	(f) 5 11 0	(f) 5 11 0	(f) 6 1 0	(f) 5 15 0	(f) 5 15 0	(f) 4 3 6	(f) 5 7 0
Victori ⁰								
Salt—								
Liverp ⁰	73 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0	59 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	67 0 0
(Bomb ⁰)	193 12 0	193 12 0	175 0 0	181 4 0	200 0 0	212 8 0	225 0 0	225 0 0

No. 51.—PRICES OF COTTON, RAW AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COTTON, RAW AND CLOTH IN LIVERPOOL

(Compiled from F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review)

				Prices of cotton, raw American Middling (Pence per lb.)	Index Numbers (July, 1914=100)	
					Cotton, raw American	Cloth
1931						
April	{	2	.	5.76	86	111
		10	.	5.59	84	110
		17	.	5.55	83	108
		24	.	5.62	85	108
May	{	1	.	5.46	82	108
		8	.	5.39	81	108
		15	.	5.26	79	107
		22	.	5.12	77	105
June	{	28	.	4.80	72	104
		5	.	4.78	72	104
		12	.	4.75	71	103
		19	.	4.75	71	103
July	{	26	.	5.43	81	106
		3	.	5.48	82	106
		10	.	5.05	76	103
		17	.	5.17	78	103
August	{	24	.	4.98	75	103
		31	.	4.62	69	102
		7	.	4.29	64	99
		14	.	3.80	57	96
September	{	21	.	3.70	56	94
		28	.	3.83	57	96
		4	.	3.71	56	96
		11	.	3.70	56	96
October	{	18	.	3.74	56	96
		25	.	5.19	78	104
		2	.	4.31	65	102
		9	.	4.56	68	104
November	{	16	.	4.77	71	105
		23	.	4.97	75	105
		30	.	4.99	75	105
		6	.	5.03	76	107
December	{	13	.	5.06	76	107
		20	.	4.89	73	106
		27	.	4.90	73	105
		4	.	5.14	77	105
1932	{	11	.	5.21	78	104
		18	.	5.20	78	104
		24	.	5.30	80	104
		31	.	5.39	81	104
January	{	8	.	5.33	80	104
		15	.	5.41	81	105
		22	.	5.52	83	106
		29	.	5.52	83	106
February	{	5	.	5.58	84	106
		12	.	5.59	84	106
		19	.	5.95	89	108
		26	.	5.79	87	110
March	{	4	.	5.73	86	110
		11	.	5.51	83	110
		18	.	5.51	83	108
		24	.	5.15	77	106
April	{	1	.	4.81	72	104

No. 52.—STATISTICS OF MARITIME FREIGHTS *from CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI, MADRAS AND RANGOON to LONDON*
MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND JAPAN.

ARTICLES	Freights to	Rate per	1914		1927	1928	1929	1930	1931				1932			
			April	d	April	April	April	January	April	July	October	January	April			
Calcutta*— Jute	London Marseilles Antwerp Hamburg Japan	Ton of 50 c ft	£ 1 0 0	d 0	£ 1 15 0	d 0	£ 1 13 0	d 0	£ 1 13 0	d 0	£ 1 11 3	d 3	£ 1 17 6	d 0	£ 1 17 6	d 0
		"	1 2 6	0	1 12 6	0	1 10 0	0	1 10 0	0	1 11 3	0	1 13 0	0	1 13 0	0
		Ton	1 2 6	0	1 12 6	0	1 10 0	0	1 8 0	0	1 7 6	0	1 13 0	0	1 13 0	0
		"	1 2 6	0	1 12 6	0	1 10 0	0	1 8 0	0	1 6 3	0	1 17 6	0	1 17 6	0
		"	1 0 0	0	1 15 0	0	1 5 0	0	1 5 0	0	1 3 9	0	1 13 0	0	1 13 0	0
Bombay— Cotton	London Marseilles Antwerp Hamburg Japan	Ton of 40 c ft	£ 0 12 0	d 0	£ 0 19 0	d 0	£ 0 16 0	d 0	£ 0 13 6	d 0	£ 0 13 6	d 0	£ 0 18 0	d 0	£ 0 18 0	d 0
		"	0 11 6	0	0 19 0	0	0 17 0	0	0 14 0	0	0 13 0	0	0 18 0	0	0 18 0	0
		"	0 16 6	0	0 19 0	0	0 17 0	0	0 14 0	0	0 13 0	0	0 18 0	0	0 18 0	0
		"	0 11 6	0	0 19 0	0	0 16 6	0	0 14 0	0	0 13 0	0	0 18 0	0	0 18 0	0
		"	0 16 0	0	0 16 0	0	0 13 6	0	0 10 6	0	0 12 0	0	0 13 0	0	0 13 0	0
Sends (16 cwt. and over) Light seeds (13 cwt. and under) Madras— Groundnuts	London Marseilles Antwerp Hamburg London	Ton	£ 0 12 0	d 0	£ 0 19 0	d 0	£ 0 16 6	d 0	£ 0 13 6	d 0	£ 0 13 6	d 0	£ 0 18 0	d 0	£ 0 18 0	d 0
		"	0 11 0	0	0 17 6	0	0 16 6	0	0 14 0	0	0 13 0	0	0 15 0	0	0 15 0	0
		"	0 11 6	0	0 19 0	0	0 16 6	0	0 14 0	0	0 13 0	0	0 15 0	0	0 15 0	0
		"	0 16 0	0	0 16 0	0	0 13 6	0	0 10 6	0	0 12 0	0	0 13 0	0	0 13 0	0
		"	0 10 0	0	0 13 6	0	0 17 0	0	0 11 0	0	0 12 0	0	0 12 0	0	0 12 0	0
Karachi— Barley (16 cwt.) Rangoon— Rice	London United Kingdom Hamburg	"	£ 1 2 6	0	1 11 6	0	1 5 0	0	1 5 0	0	1 5 0	0	1 5 0	0	1 5 0	0
		"	0 12 0	0	0 16 6	0	0 17 6	0	0 15 0	0	0 16 0	0	0 15 0	0	0 15 0	0
		"	1 3 3	0	1 11 3	0	1 6 3	0	1 2 6	0	1 5 0	0	1 2 6	0	1 7 6	0
		"	1 12 6	0	1 8 3	0	1 10 0	0	1 2 6	0	1 5 0	0	1 2 6	0	1 15 0	0
		"	1 2 6	0	1 11 6	0	1 5 0	0	1 5 0	0	1 5 0	0	1 5 0	0	1 5 0	0

NOTE.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.
* The rates since 1926 from Calcutta to London and Marseilles are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent not exceeding 6s per ton
(a) Rate for Liverpool.

No. 53.—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE)

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1931-32 as compared with 1930-31
SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS.						
Non-protective special duties—						
Liquors	2,55,08	2,51,98	2,54,28	2,40,35	1,90,29	—50,06
Sugar, all sorts, excluding confectionery	6,51,10	7,77,20	8,09,70	10,78,97	8,10,07	—2,68,90
Tobacco	2,17,13	2,58,49	2,27,90	1,20,60	1,06,12	—20,48
Tin, block	8,20	6,15	7,13	6,59	6,40	—19
Oils—						
Kerosene	1,78,92	1,93,00	2,08,94	1,50,25	1,79,96	+29,71
Motor Spirit				32,32	67,12	+34,80
Other mineral oils				20,32	31,26	+1,94
Cotton, raw (a)	80,58	—	—	—	23,10	+23,10
Motor cars and cycles	..	1,02,14	95,01	72,31	63,20	—9,11
Silver bullion, coin, sheets and plates not manufactured	5,90	10,43	17,69	2,32,64	93,58	—1,39,06
Artificial silk yarn and thread	43,45	45,80	7,42	6,63	11,47	+4,84
Cotton yarn and thread	9,96	11,53	45,16	30,09	37,22	+7,13
Portland cement, excluding white Portland cement (b)	16,57	17,75	17,86	10,52	10,43	—9,13
Others				16,34	41,50	+25,16
Duty at 2½ per cent.—						
Machinery	22,58	..	..	..	..	..
Vinegar and other articles	54	34	25	20	16	—4
Duty at 10 per cent.—						
Dyes and Colours (c)	—	—	—	—	11,05	+11,05
Machinery (c)	—	—	—	—	52,80	+52,80
Metals—iron and steel	51,00	46,41	43,91	35,23	33,12	—1,86
Railway plant and rolling stock	28,94	20,16	20,60	16,27	10,85	—6,42
Other articles	1,07	54	41	53	1,05	+47
Duty at 15 per cent.—						
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar, vinegar, and grain and pulse, but including flour other than wheat flour)	1,82,09	1,80,75	1,77,01	1,50,13	1,25,94	—24,19
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, other than metallic ores	78,86	79,07	73,63	57,74	71,05	+13,31
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than artificial silk yarn, cotton yarn, cotton piece-goods and silk manufactures)	8,10,38	8,49,45	8,48,62	6,50,16	7,15,72	+65,56
Miscellaneous	61,71	64,34	63,55	55,57	62,47	+6,90
Duty at 30 per cent.—						
Spices (d)	..	..	..	..	21,27	+21,27
Silk and artificial silk piece-goods and other manufactures of the same (e)	88,21	87,60	79,00	50,16	1,09,46	+59,30
Betelnuts (d)	..	..	..	..	59,40	+59,40
Other articles	90,02	1,00,92	1,05,29	69,70	97,65	+27,95

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1931-32 as compared with 1930-31
Protective special duties—						
Heavy chemicals (G)	—	—	—	—	2,87	+2,87
Iron and steel—						
Liable to additional duties—						
Of British manufacture	49 55	49 93	39 29	26 20	14 47	-11 73
Not of British manufacture	1 02 85	77 77	68 61	47 62	26 58	-21 4
Not liable to additional duties	1 53 03	1,34 77	1,07 43	69 57	74 70	+5 13
Silver wire, thread and other manufactures (G)	—	—	—	6 04	6 20	+16
Paper and stationery	25 34	23 10	29 41	20 91	20 35	-56
Cotton piece goods (A)—						
Plain grey—						
Of British manufacture	—	—	—	—	12 60	-10 40
Not of British manufacture	—	—	—	—	81 72	-4 13
Others—						
Of British manufacture	6 25 17	6 04 48	5 83 04	—	1,67 47	-8 26
Not of British manufacture	—	—	—	—	1 09 00	+20 27
Match splints and veneers (G)	52 85	24 22	13 63	88 72	1 08	-2 67
Wood pulp (G)	1,27	1 06	27	3 75	—	..
Government stores (including imports by State Railways)—	—	—	—	—	19	+19
Articles liable to protective duties—						
Iron and steel—						
Liable to additional duties—						
Of British manufacture	4 18	6 08	3 24	62	94	+22
Not of British manufacture	5 57	5 08	1 63	60	27	-83
Not liable to additional duties	18 34	6 23	1 66	32	57	+25
Paper and stationery	1 58	1 30	1 77	1 65	77	-83
Railway plant and rolling stock (non protective)	27 92	5 44	4 94	2 85	2 35	-50
Others	50 59	42 81	45 51	37 72	41 09	-16 63
TOTAL IMPORTS	40 46 11	40 92 06	40 72 86	37 29 52	38 07 32	-1,23 20
Defect—Refunds and drawbacks	59 48	53 10	44 43	60 16	81 87	+21 71
Net import duty	39 86 63	40 38 87	40 28 43	36 69 36	35 25 45	-1,43 91
SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS						
Hides and skins raw	37 37	38 83	35 40	24 80	20 23	-4 57
Jute (raw and manufactured)	4 53 89	4 21 99	4 60 25	3 44 28	3 10 01	-34 27
Rice	1 06 62	99 4	1 20 47	90 61	0 28	+4 67

No. 54.—CUSTOMS TARIFF*—RATES OF DUTY IN FORCE IN BRITISH INDIA IMPORT TARIFF

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		MISCELLANEOUS—contd.
1	Hops.	10A	Rubberstumps, rubber seeds and raw rubber.
1A	Grain and pulse, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding wheat (which is dutiable at Rs. 2 per cwt.) and flour (<i>see</i> Nos. 1B and 6B).	10B	Stick or Seed Lac.
1B	Sago flour.		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
2			APPAREL
		11	Uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.
			ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES
		12	The following Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:—
	General in Council, for use in curing gum in those provinces. (For the general duty on salt, <i>see</i> No. 35.)		uniform.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		(b) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100
	DYES AND COLOURS		
2A	Barks for tanning.		
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW		
3	Hides and Skins, raw or salted.		
	METALLIC ORES		
4	Metallic Ores, all sorts, except ochres and other pigment ores.		
	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS		
5	Precious Stones, unset and imported unset, and Pearls, unset.		
	SEEDS		
6	Oil seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.		
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX		
6A	Tallow.		
	TEXTILE MATERIALS		
8	Wool, raw, and Wool tops.		
	MISCELLANEOUS		CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES
8A	China Clay.	13	Anti-plague serum.
9	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda,	13A	Bleaching paste and bleaching powder.
		14	Cinchona bark and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including quinine and alkaloids derived from other sources which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from Cinchona bark.
10	Rags and other paper-making materials excluding wood pulp.	14B	Sulphur.

* As in operation on 8th April 1932.

N.B.—A surcharge of 25 per cent. has been imposed on all Customs import duties exceeding 2½ per cent. and *ad valorem* in addition to the already existing surcharges except on the duties on raw cotton (41A) dyes (53A) and

No. 54—continued
IMPORT TARIFF—contd.

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty—contd.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS		METALS
15	The following Agricultural implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay-presses, potato diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, powder blower, whiteant exterminating machines, beetpullers, broadcast seeders, cornpickers, corn-shellers, culti-packers, drag-scrapers, stalk-cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil-graders and rakes; also agricultural tractors; also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.*	19	Current coin of the Government of India.
16	The following dairy and poultry farming appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, butter workers, milk-bottle fillers and cappers apparatus specially designed for testing milk and other dairy produce and incubators; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes.	20	Gold bullion and coin, and gold sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.
17	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.	20A	Zinc, unwrought, including cakes, ingots, tiles (other than boiler tiles), hard or soft slabs and plates, dust, dross and ashes; and broken zinc.
18	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, sugar centrifuges, sugar pugmills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power and pans for rolling sugarcane juice.		PAPER
		21	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
		21A	Postage stamps, whether used or unused.
		21B	Paper money.
			YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
		22	Second-hand or used gunny bags or cloth made of jute.
			MISCELLANEOUS
		23	Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
		24	Books printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books.
		24A	Light Ships.
		24B	Ropes, cotton.
		24C	Starch and farina.
		24D	Stone prepared as for road metalling.
			IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified:—
		25	Animals, living, all sorts.
		25A	Insignia and badges of official British and Foreign orders.
		25B	Plants, living, all sorts.
		26	Specimens, models and wall diagrams illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), Notifications Nos. 37 and 41, dated the 13th September and 29th November, 1930 respectively, the following agricultural machines and implements, namely, flame throwers for attachment to spraying machines designed for the extermination of locusts, and latex cups, are exempt from payment of import duty.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		
	FISH		
27	Fish, Salted, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , from time to time, prescribe, * plus 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ,

* The rate since the 18th March, 1924, is annas 7½.

IMPORT TARIFF—contd.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—
contd.

No	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES		
27A	Currants	Cwt	Rs A. 1 0
	LIQUORS.		
28	Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors	In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz or more, per imperial gallon. In bottles containing less than 27 oz but not less than 20 oz per bottle In bottles containing less than 18½ oz but not less than 10 oz per bottle In bottles containing less than 6½ oz but not less than 5 oz per bottle In other containers, per imperial gallon	Rs A. 0 12 0 2 0 1 0 ½ 1 0
29	Denatured spirit	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent
30	Spirits (other than denatured spirit)—		
	(1) Brandy, gin, rum whisky, and other sorts of spirits not otherwise specified, including wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	Rs A. 30 0
	(2) Liqueurs, cordials mixtures and other preparations containing spirit (other than drugs and medicines)—		
	(i) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested	Imperial gallon . . .	40 0
	(ii) not so entered	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof	30 0
	(3) Drugs and medicines containing spirit—		
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested	Imperial gallon . . .	30 0
	(ii) not so entered	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	21 14
	(4) Perfumed spirits	Imperial gallon . . .	48 0
	Provided that—		
	(a) the duty on any article included in this item shall in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the article were included in Part V of the Statutory Schedule (<i>i.e.</i> 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>),		
	(b) where the unit of assessment is the imperial gallon of the strength of London proof the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof.		
31	Wines, not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit—		
	(1) Champagne and other sparkling wines.	Imperial gallon . . .	10 8
	(2) Other sorts	Imperial gallon . . .	6 0

IMPORT TARIFF—contd.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—
contd.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
OTHER FOOD AND DRINK			
84	Molasses	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
84A	Saccharine (except in tablets) and such other substances as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> declare to be of a like nature or use to saccharine.	Pound	Rs. A. 5 0
84B	Saccharine tablets	<i>Ad valorem</i>	15 per cent. or Rs. 5 per pound of Saccharine contents, whichever is higher.
35	Salt, excluding salt exempted under No. 2	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place,* plus 4½ annas per maund if manufactured outside India.
TOBACCO			
36	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Pound	Rs. A. 1 8
37	Cigars	<i>Ad valorem</i>	90 per cent.
37A	Cigarettes of value— (a) not exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand (b) exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand. NOTE.—For the purposes of this item, "value" means real value as defined in section 30 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, provided that the deduction allowed under clause (a) of that section shall be calculated in all cases as if the cigarettes were classified under sub item (a).	Thousand Ditto	Rs. A. 8 8 12 0
38	All other sorts of Tobacco manufactured II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	Pound	3 0
COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL			
39	Coal, coke and patent fuel	Ton	0 8
METALS			
39A	Tin, block	Ton	250 0
OILS			
40	Kerosene; also any mineral oil other than Kerosene and Motor Spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Imperial gallon	Three annas.
40A	Motor spirit	Ditto	Eight annas.
MINERAL OIL—			
41	(1) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre; (2) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for lubrication; (3) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes.	Ton Imperial gallon <i>Ad valorem</i>	Rs. A. 12 8 One anna and eight ples. 10 per cent.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1932 and until further notice is Re. 1-9-0.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.		
41A	Cotton, raw	Pound	Six ples.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	APPAREL.		
41B	Boots and Shoes	Ad valorem	20 per cent. or 4 annas per pair whichever is higher.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES		
42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12—		Rs.
	(1) Firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified (See Nos 35A and 141)	Each	13
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	"	15
	" " " " " "	"	5
	" " " " " "	"	3
	" " " " " "	"	2
	" " " " " "	"	1
	" " " " " "	Ad valorem	40 per cent.
	" " " " " "	Ad valorem	40 per cent.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS		
42A	Motor Cars, motor cycles, and motor scooters.	Ad valorem	30 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES		
42B	Opium and its alkaloids and their derivatives.	Seer of 80 tolas	Rs. 24 or 15 per cent. ad valorem whichever is higher.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS		
43	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Ad valorem	50 per cent.
	MACHINERY		
43A	Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery	Ad valorem	5 per cent.
43B	Rubber-insulated copper wires and cables, no core of which other than one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering material or not.	Ad valorem	5 per cent.

IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*concl'd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
METALS.			
43 BB	Silver bullion and coin, not otherwise specified, and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	Ounce . . .	Six annas.
YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS			
43C	Artificial silk yarn and thread . . .	<i>Ad valorem</i> . . .	15 per cent.
44	Cotton twist and yarn and cotton sewing or darning thread.	<i>Ad valorem</i> . . .	5 per cent or 1½ annas per pound whichever is higher.
45A	Silk or artificial silk mixtures, that is to say— (a) fabrics composed in part of some other textile than silk or artificial silk and in which any portion either of the warp or of the weft but not of both is silk or artificial silk; (b) fabrics not being silk or artificial silk on which silk or artificial silk is superimposed such as embroidered fabrics; (c) articles made from such fabrics and not otherwise specified (see No. 100A).	<i>Ad valorem</i> . . .	27½ per cent.
45B	Yarn (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery.	<i>Ad valorem</i> . . .	5 per cent.
MISCELLANEOUS			
46	Printing type	Pound	One anna. Rs. 2.
46C	Portland cement, excluding white Portland cement.	Ton	11 0
46D	Printer's ink	<i>Ad valorem</i> . . .	8 per cent.

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco— PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES		MISCELLANEOUS	
48	Vinegar in casks.	53	Aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured— WOOD AND TIMBER		54	The following printing material, namely, leads, brass rules, wooden and metal galleys, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture.
49	Firewood.	55	Racks for the withering of tea leaf.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured— CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES		57	Fodder, bran and pollards.
50	Copperas, green.		

Part IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent* *ad valorem*.

* All articles except dyes and colours comprised in Item No. 58A and Machinery comprised in Items Nos. 59A, 59B, 59C and 59D under this head are liable to an additional duty of 2½ per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

IMPORT TARIFF—contd.

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent* *ad valorem*—contd.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.		METALS—IRON AND STEEL—contd.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL—contd.		(b) all shapes and sizes, if—
61	Iron or Steel, anchors and cables.		(i) of alloy, crucible, shear, blister or tub steel, or
	" " hoops and strips.		(ii) galvanised or coated with other metals, or
	" " nails, and washers, all sorts not otherwise specified.		(iii) planished or polished, including bright steel shafting ;
	" " pipes and tubes ; also fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified (see No. 146).		(c) other qualities, if of any of the following shapes and sizes—
	" " railway track material not otherwise specified including bearing plates, cast iron, sleepers and lever-boxes.		(i) rounds not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter,
	" " tramway track material, not otherwise specified (see No. 150), including rails, fish-plates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks.		(ii) squares under and not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch side,
	" " sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, whether fabricated or not, if coated with metals other than tin or zinc.		(iii) flats, if under 1 inch wide and not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick,
	" " plates and sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 146, 147, 153 and 154) whether fabricated or not.		(iv) flats not under 8 inches wide and not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick,
	" " barbed or stranded fencing-wire and wire-roye.		(v) ovals, if the dimension of the major axis is not less than twice that of the minor axis,
	" " (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete.		(vi) all other shapes, any size.
	" " expanded metal.		RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK
62	Steel, angle and tee if galvanized, tinned or lead-coated.	63	Railway materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, weigh-bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trollies, trucks, also cranes, water-cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of, a railway administration :
	" (other than bars), alloys, crucible, shear, blister and tub.		Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , specifically include therein :
	" (other than bars) made for springs and cutting tools by any process.		Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in No. 18 A or No. 18 D shall not be deemed to be included hereunder.
	Steel, ingots, blooms and billets, and slabs of a thickness of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more.	63A	Component Parts of Railway Materials, as defined in No. 63, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose :
	Steel, bar and rod, the following kinds—		Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
	(a) shapes specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete, if the smallest dimension is under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ;	64	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections :
			Provided that articles of machinery as defined in No. 18A or No. 18D shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.

* All articles under this head are liable to an additional duty of 2½ per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

IMPORT TARIFF—contd.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent* *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		
	FISH	78	TEXTILE MATERIALS Textile materials, the following:— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.
65	Fish, excluding salted fish (<i>see</i> No. 27).	79	W
66	Fishmaws, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.		
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES		
67	Fruits and Vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.	80	MISCELLANEOUS Canes and rattans.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR	81	Cowries and shells.
68	Flour, except <i>Sago flour</i> .†	82	Ivory, unmanufactured.
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES	83	Precious Stones, unset and imported cut (<i>see</i> No. 6).
69	Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (<i>see</i> No. 48)	84	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.
	TEA		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
71	Tea.	85	APPAREL boots and shoes.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK		
72	Coffee.		ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES
73	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.	86	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	86A	
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC		
74	Gums, Resins and Lac, all sorts, not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> No. 10B).		
	OILS		
75	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> Nos 40, 40A and 41).	87	CONVEYANCES Conveyances, not specified in No. 142, namely,
	SEEDS		
76	Seeds, all sorts, not otherwise specified.		
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX		
77	All sorts of Stearine, wax, grease and animal fat, not otherwise specified.		

* All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

† Wheat flour is dutiable at Rs. 2 per cwt. as also wheat in No. 1A.

IMPORT TARIFF—contd.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent* *ad valorem*—
contd.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
88	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES Chemicals, drugs and medicines, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	95	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER Hides and Skins not otherwise specified, leather and leather manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
89	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS Cutlery, excluding plated cutlery (<i>see</i> No. 120).	96	MACHINERY Machinery and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one brake-horse power.
90	Hardware, ironmongery and tools, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	97	METALS—IRON AND STEEL. All sorts of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
90A	Electrical Control Gear and Transmission Gear, namely, switches, fuses, and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions; designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts, and regulators for use with motors; designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which not being one specially designed as pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes and the fittings thereof.	98	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL. All sorts of metals other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
90B	Domestic Refrigerators.	99	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY Paper and articles made of paper and papier maché, pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard, all sorts, and stationery, including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post, and postage stamps, whether used or unused, and paper money, and paper and stationery otherwise specified.
91	All other sorts of implements, instruments, apparatus and appliances (including plated surgical instruments) and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.	100	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS Yarns and Textile Fabrics, that is to say:— Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified; Flax, twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax;
92	DYES AND COLOURS Dyeing and Tanning Substances, all sorts, not otherwise specified, and paints and colours and painter's materials, all sorts.		
93	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD Furniture, Cabinetware and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.		
94	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE Glass and glassware, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain; all sorts except glass bangles and beads and false pearls (<i>see</i> No. 134).		

* All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

IMPORT TARIFF—contd.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent* *ad valorem*—
concl'd.

No	Names of Articles	No	Names of Articles
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS—cont'd		MISCELLANEOUS—cont'd.
100— <i>cont'd</i>	Haberdashery and millinery, excluding articles made of silk or artificial silk and silk or artificial silk mixtures, Hemp manufactures,	106	Cordage and rope and twine of vegetable fibre not otherwise specified
	Hosiery, excluding articles made of silk or artificial silk,	106A	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships
	<i>Jute, twist and yarn, and jute manufactures,</i> excluding secondhand or used gunny bags or cloth,	107	Furniture, tackle and apparel not otherwise described, for steam, sailing rowing and other vessels
	Silk yarn bolls and warps and silk thread,	108	Mats and Matting
	Woollen yarn, knitting wool and other manufactures of wool including felt,	109	Oilcakes
	All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics not otherwise specified	110	Oilcloth and Floor cloth
100A	Silk or artificial silk goods used or required for medical purposes, namely—	111	Packing—Engine and Boiler—all sorts excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in Nos 18A and 63
	Silk or artificial silk ligatures elastic silk or artificial silk hosiery, elbow pieces thigh pieces knee caps leggings, socks, anklets stockings suspensory bandages silk or artificial silk abdominal belts silk or artificial silk web catheter tubes and oiled silk or artificial silk.	112	Perfumery not otherwise specified
	MISCELLANEOUS	113	Pitch, tar and dammer
101	Art works of excluding those specified in No 23 and No 138	114	Polishes and compositions
102	Brushes and Brooms	115	Rubber tyres and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> No 53)
103	" " " " materials including	116	Soap
	" " " " " " " "	118	Stone and Marble and articles made of stone and marble but excluding stone prepared as for road metalling
	" " " " " " " "	119	Toilet requisites not otherwise specified
	" " " " " " " "	120	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured not otherwise specified
	" " " " " " " "		IV—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
104	" " " " " " " "	121	Corsi
105	Cinematograph films, not exposed	122	Umbrellas including parasols and sunshades and fittings therefor
		123	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.

PART VI.—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent† *ad valorem*.

No	Names of Articles	No	Names of Articles
124	I—Food, Drink and Tobacco— Confectionery		III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	SPICES		ARMS AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES
124A	The following Spices, namely:— Cardamoms cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper	125	Gunpowder for cannons rifles guns pistols and sporting purposes

to an additional duty

d cinematograph films,
 dian Finance Act, 1931

IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*PART VI.—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent* *ad valorem*—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—<i>contd.</i>		METALS—<i>contd.</i>
120	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12 all articles other than those specified in entries Nos. 42, 80A and 141 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware under No. 60), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	132	Silver plate, and silver manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES		YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
127	Camphor.	133	Silk or artificial silk, thread, and other manufactures of silk or artificial silk, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 45A and 100A).
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS		MISCELLANEOUS
128	Clocks and Watches and parts thereof.	134	Patents, trade and false marks.
128A	Electric Bulbs.	134A	Cinematograph films, exposed.
129	Articles plated with gold and silver, excluding surgical instruments.	135	Fireworks, not otherwise specified (see No. 100-A).
130	Musical Instruments and parts thereof.	136	Toys, manufactures, not otherwise specified.
	METALS	137	Jewellery and Jewels.
131	Gold plate, gold leaf and gold manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	138	Prints, engravings and pictures (including photographs and picture post cards), not otherwise specified.
		140	Structure plates, excluding tool axes (Nos. 20 to 24) and plates (No. 167).
		141	Toys, games, playing cards and regulations for games and sports, including fire-arms, toy cannon, air-guns and air pistols for the time being excluded, in any part of British India from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878; and bows and arrows.
			IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.
		141A	Belchnuts.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
	III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—	
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES	
141B	HEAVY CHEMICALS, the following:—	
	(1) Acid, hydrochloric	Rs. 2-0-0 per cwt.
	(2) Acid, nitric—	
	having a density at 16°C of not more than 1.42 grammes per cubic centimetre;	Rs. 3-10-0 per cwt.
	having a density at 16°C. of more than 1.42 grammes per cubic centimetre.	Rs. 5-3-0 per cwt.

*All articles under this head except spices (No. 124-A), betelnuts (No. 141-A), and cinematograph films, exposed (No. 134-A) are liable to an additional duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* under the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*contd*

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty.
141B— <i>contd.</i>	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES— <i>contd.</i>	
	(3) Acid sulphuric	Rs. 14-0 per cwt.
	(4) Alum namely, ammoniac alum potash alum or soda alum.	As 15 per cwt
	(5) Aluminium sulphate or hydrated aluminium sulphate including aluminio-ferric and alum cake—	
	containing not more than 0-01 per cent of iron .	As 13 per cwt.
	containing more than 0-01 per cent of iron	As 9 per cwt
	(6) Copper sulphate or hydrated copper sulphate .	Rs 3 per cwt
	(7) Magnesium chloride .	As 7 per cwt.
	(8) Magnesium sulphate or hydrated magnesium sulphate—	
	containing not more than 50 per cent of magnesium sulphate,	Rs 14-0 per cwt.
	containing more than 50 per cent of magnesium sulphate	Rs 28-0 per cwt
	(9) Sodium sulphate or hydrated sodium sulphate—	
	containing not more than 50 per cent of sodium sulphate,	As 6 per cwt
	containing more than 50 per cent of sodium sulphate	As 13 per cwt
142	(10) Sodium sulphide or hydrated sodium sulphide	Rs 27-0 per cwt
	(11) Zinc chloride or zinc chloride solution .	Rs 45-0 per cwt
	Provided that the duty on any article included in this item shall in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the article were included in Part V of this Schedule.	
	CONVEYANCES	
	COAL TUBS tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel, and component parts thereof made of iron or steel—	
	(a) If of British manufacture	Rs 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher
	(b) If not of British manufacture	Rs 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs 15 per ton
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL	
	IRON angle channel and tee—	
	(a) fabricated all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs 15 per ton
	(b) not fabricated kinds other than galvanized tinued or lead coated and other than Crown or superior qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs 19 per ton
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs 30 per ton.
144	IRON, COMMON BAR not galvanized tinued or lead coated if not of any shape and dimension specified in clause (a) or clause (c) of No 62—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs 25 per ton
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs 37 per ton.

IMPORT TARIFF—contd.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates —
contd.

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
METALS—IRON AND STEEL.—contd.		
145	IRON OR STEEL bolts and nuts, including hook bolts and nuts for roofing and fishbolts and nuts.	Rs. 2-4-0 per cwt.
145A	Iron or steel ribets	Rs. 2 per cwt.
146	IRON OR STEEL PIPES and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets—	
	(a) galvanized	Rs. 33 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(b) not galvanized—	
	(i) not under $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.
	(ii) under $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 25 per ton.
147	IRON OR STEEL plates or sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and not of cast iron—	
	(a) fabricated, all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.
	(b) not fabricated, chequered and ship, tank, bridge and common qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 20 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 35 per ton.
148	IRON OR STEEL sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick—	
	(a) fabricated—	
	(i) galvanized	Rs. 33 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> No. 61)—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 20 per ton.
	(b) not fabricated—	
	(i) galvanized	Rs. 30 per ton.
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> Nos. 61 and 154)—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 35 per ton.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 50 per ton.
149*	Iron or Steel—	
	(a) wire other than barbed or stranded fencing-wire, wire-rope or wire-netting; and	Rs. 45 per ton.
	(b) wire nails.	
149A	IRON OR STEEL, the original material (but not including machinery) of any ship or other vessel intended for inland or harbour navigation which has been assembled abroad, taken to pieces and shipped for reassembly in India:	Rs. 23 per ton or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item.	

* Exempt from the additional duty of 25 per cent imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Supplementary Act of 1931.

IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL—<i>contd.</i>	
150	IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—	
	A.—Ralls (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)—	
	(a) (i) 30 lbs. per yard and over	Rs. 13 per ton
	(ii) fish plates therefor	Rs. 6 per ton or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher
	(b) under 30 lbs. per yard, and fish plates, therefor—	
	If of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	If not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton
	B.—Switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts, and switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved—	
	(i) for rails 30 lbs. per yard and over	Rs. 14 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher
	(ii) for rails under 30 lbs. per yard—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 23 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 23 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 12 per ton
	C.—Sleepers other than cast iron	Rs. 10 per ton or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	D.—Spikes (other than dogspikes) and tie bars—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 23 per ton
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton
	E.—Dogspikes	Rs. 2 4 per cwt.
	F.—Gibs, cotters, keys, distance pieces and other fastenings for use with iron or steel sleepers	Rs. 2 per cwt.
151	STEEL, bar and rod, not otherwise specified (see No. 62)—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton
	(b) not fabricated—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 19 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 30 per ton.
152	STEEL, bar and rod, not otherwise specified (see No. 62)—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
	(b) not fabricated—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.
154	STEEL, tinplates and tinued sheets, including tin taggers and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers.	Rs. 45 per ton

IMPORT TARIFF—concluded.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—
concl'd.

No.	Names of Articles.	Rate of duty.
154A	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL. SILVER THREAD AND WIRE (including so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver) and silver leaf; including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire, lametta and metallic spangles and articles of a like nature, of whatever metal made.	50 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
155	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY. PRINTING PAPER (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo), all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 70 per cent. of the fibre content.	One anna per pound.
156	WRITING PAPER— (a) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof. (b) All other sorts	One anna per pound or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. One anna per pound.
157	Sugar— Sugar and sugarcandy excluding confectionery	Rs. 7-4 per cwt.
158	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS. Cotton piece-goods (other than fents of not more than nine yards in length)— (a) plain grey, that is, not bleached or dyed in the piece, if imported in pieces which either are without woven headings or contain any length of more than nine yards which is not divided by transverse woven headings— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture (b) Others— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture MISCELLANEOUS.	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> or 3½ annas per pound, whichever is higher. 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> or 3½ annas per pound, whichever is higher. 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
159	(a) Matches— (1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches. (2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches. (b) Undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for match making. (c) Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Rs. 1-8 per gross of boxes. Six annas for every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes. Four annas and six pies per pound. Six annas per pound.
160	Wood pulp	Rs. 45 per ton.

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty.
1	JUTE, OTHER THAN BIMLIPATAM JUTE Raw jute— (1) Cuttings (2) All other descriptions	Bale of 400 lbs. . . . Ditto	Rs. A. 1 4 4 8
2	Jute manufactures, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods— (1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine). (2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	Ton of 2,240 lbs. . . Ditto	20 0 32 0
3	HIDES AND SKINS Raw hides and skins	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
4	RICE Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Rs. A. P. 0 2 3

No. 55.—SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE TOTAL ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS

(In thousands of tons)

	PRE WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST WAR AVERAGE			1930-31			1931-32		
	No	Tons (1 000)	Percent age share in the total tonnage	No	Tons (1 000)	Percent age share in the total tonnage	No	Tons (1 000)	Percent age share in the total tonnage	No	Tons (1 000)	Percent age share in the total tonnage	No	Tons (1 000)	Percent age share in the total tonnage
Bengal. . .	1 387	3 970	24.6	1 041	2 911	25.3	1 142	3 070	24.1	850	3 053	17.2	734	2 603	21.1
Bombay . .	1 651	3 707	23.4	1 609	2 910	25.0	1 730	4 472	29.3	1 327	1 965	27.9	1 225	5 055	30.6
Sind . . .	1 127	1 044	12.0	2 022	1 621	13.0	1 231	1 705	11.8	1 262	1 933	10.8	1 218	1 571	9.5
Madras . .	3 342	3 661	21.4	3 705	2 220	19.0	2 046	2 927	19.2	2 607	4 691	26.9	2 332	4 090	24.7
Burma	1 054	2 513	15.5	1 211	1 064	16.8	1 170	2 383	15.0	1 345	3 168	17.8	1 293	3 168	19.1
Bihar and Orissa .	0	22	1	1	2										
Total	8 567	16 210	100	9 550	11 774	100	7 091	16 217	100	7 457	17 790	100	6 856	16 552	100

**No. 56.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT
PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA**

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels		Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1930-31		1931-32		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1931-32
		No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
ENTERED												
British . . . . .	.	2,478	0,140	2,272	4,240	2,211	5,044	1,093	5,852	1,859	5,593	60.8
British Indian . . . . .	.	312	171	320	112	317	152	100	82	186	80	1.0
Foreign—												
Japanese . . . . .	.	65	190	202	402	175	591	231	771	172	599	7.2
Dutch . . . . .	.	47	114	89	200	77	241	122	421	89	271	3.2
Norwegian . . . . .	.	55	77	97	120	46	87	123	234	110	242	2.9
Italian . . . . .	.	46	128	57	153	64	214	119	173	125	524	6.3
Chinese . . . . .	.	..	..	26	27	7	15	2	3	4	8	1
Greek . . . . .	.	5	11	21	43	6	18	5	15	..	..	..
Swedish . . . . .	.	4	10	21	48	21	60	21	71	20	63	7
French . . . . .	.	27	83	14	34	13	37	32	102	27	136	1.6
Spanish . . . . .	.	..	..	6	17	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Russian . . . . .	.	16	29	18	26	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
American . . . . .	.	*	.	11	26	82	258	44	159	47	198	2.4
German . . . . .	.	249	710	17	56	41	149	151	666	127	553	6.6
Austro-Hungarian . . . . .	.	115	338	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities . . . . .	.	7	13	9	19	16	33	17	40	23	46	6
Total Foreign . . . . .	.	636	1,738	592	1,269	551	1,624	867	3,018	735	2,640	31.6
Native Craft . . . . .	.	890	67	1,470	110	849	84	947	54	674	51	6
TOTAL ENTERED . . . . .	.	4,316	8,116	4,960	5,719	3,928	7,504	3,706	9,006	3,454	8,367	100

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered in the year 1912-13.

No. 56.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS AGED IN THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA—continued.

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1930-31		1931-32		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1931-32
	No.	Tons(1,000)	No	Tons(1,000)	No.	Tons(1,000)	No.	Tons(1,000)	No.	Tons(1,000)	
CLEARED											
British	2,456	6,182	2,309	4,432	2,286	5,063	1,906	5,651	1,765	5,388	65.8
British Indian	322	183	293	70	360	130	234	95	195	82	1.0
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	193	206	479	176	497	232	772	169	582	7.1
Dutch	46	112	87	207	65	191	121	416	83	280	3.4
Norwegian	54	77	95	128	45	78	122	224	102	229	2.8
Italian	36	98	51	125	65	218	120	475	132	551	6.7
Chinese . . . . .	..	..	25	27	8	17	2	3	5	9	.2
Greek	5	12	24	49	14	49	3	10	..	..	..
Swedish	4	10	18	43	17	51	15	52	19	57	.7
French	28	87	14	36	14	80	29	142	26	131	1.6
Spanish . . . . .	..	..	7	17	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	20	28	3	7	..	..	..	..	..
American	4	..	10	23	86	274	44	167	44	184	2.3
German	234	683	17	55	28	101	133	680	136	534	7.3
Austro-Hungarian	110	351	9	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	16	30	18	45	21	40	.5
Total Foreign	615	1,672	594	1,277	539	1,562	859	2,976	756	2,657	32.5
Native Craft	856	63	1,728	146	868	89	752	63	715	58	.7
TOTAL CLEARED	1,471	8,100	4,929	5,925	4,033	7,743	9,751	8,785	3,401	8,185	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,507	16,216	9,589	11,674	7,081	15,347	7,457	17,761	6,555	16,552	..

No. 57.—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER

Registration Stations

For compilation purposes the registration stations have been divided into three groups.

Group (a) comprises the rail route which bifurcates into the Nushki-Duzdap extension and the trade towards Kandahar. This group will include trade with Persia and Western and Southern Afghanistan. The following stations are included in it :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Zabidan (formerly Duzdap).* | 8. Nushki. |
| 2. Mirjawa.* | 9. Quetta. |
| 3. Nok-kundi. | 10. Bostan. |
| 4. Yakmach. | 11. Yaru. |
| 5. Dalbandin. | 12. Gullstan. |
| 6. Padag Road. | 13. Killa Abdulla. |
| 7. Ahmedwal. | 14. Chaman. |

Group (b) comprises the trade through the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab with Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, with Kashmir, and through them with Central Asia and Turkistan. The following stations are included in this group :—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Ghazighat. | 17. Takhtilbhai. |
| 2. Bhakkar. | 18. Durgai. |
| 3. Darya Khan. | 19. Havellan. |
| 4. Pezu. | 20. Rawalpindi. |
| 5. Tank. | 21. Jammu (Tawi). |
| 6. Manzai (formerly Girni Road). | 22. Pathankote. |
| 7. Lakimarwat. | 23. Hoshiarpur. |
| 8. Bannu. | 24. Haripur Hazara. |
| 9. Thal. | 25. Darnel. |
| 10. Kohat Cantonment. | 26. Sarna. |
| 11. Pabbi. | 27. Suchetgarh. |
| 12. Peshawar Cantonment. | 28. Ranbirsinghpura. |
| 13. Peshawar City. | 29. Miran Sahib. |
| 14. Khairabad. | 30. Jammu Cantonment. |
| 15. Nowshera. | 31. Parachinar. |
| 16. Mardan. | |

Group (c) comprises the trade through the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam, with Tibet Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. The following stations are included in this group :—

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Ramnagar. | 12. Bhaptiahl. |
| 2. Haldwani. | 13. Nautanwa. |
| 3. Tanakpur. | 14. Jogbani. |
| 4. Katarnian Ghat. | 15. Naksalbari. |
| 5. Naipalganj Road. | 16. Galgalla. |
| 6. Uska Bazar. | 17. Ghum. |
| 7. Bridgmanganj. | 18. Gielle Khola (formerly Kalimpong Road). |
| 8. Raxaul. | 19. Nagrakata. |
| 9. Balragnia. | 20. Carron. |
| 10. Janakpur Road. | 21. Banarhat. |
| 11. Jaynagar. | 22. Saikhowaghat. |

* Temporarily closed.

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

ARTICLES	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	ARTICLES	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Grain and Pulse—				Grain and Pulse—			
Wheat—				contd.			
Group (a) .	9,612	6,077	3,425	Rice, husked—			
„ (b) .	110,480	34,208	60,928	Group (a) .	2,213	2,316	604
„ (c) .	146,633	118,342	60,218	„ (b) .	24,154	71,422	28,081
TOTAL .	275,740	158,627	124,571	„ (c) .	1,222,679	1,385,690	1,529,672
Gram and pulse—				TOTAL .	1,249,046	1,459,428	1,558,307
Group (a) .	2,158	4,202	1,174	Rice, un-			
„ (b) .	81,257	150,007	84,224	husked—			
„ (c) .	172,422	129,498	111,135	Group (a) .	1,185	254	337
TOTAL .	255,837	283,707	196,523	„ (b) .	41,094	10,511	10,789
				„ (c) .	615,620	779,097	668,445
				TOTAL .	657,899	789,862	679,571

No. 57.—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS—*contd.*

ARTICLES	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	ARTICLES	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Grain and Pulse— <i>contd.</i>				Wool, raw—			
Others—				Group (a) .	121,367	46,961	47,132
Group (a) .	102,768	74,149	82,510	" (b) .	39,015	24,407	21,303
" (b) .	809,815	803,595	479,293	" (c) .	54,149	31,975	58,128
" (c) .	315,547	209,465	266,563	TOTAL .	213,531	103,343	129,563
TOTAL .	1,238,160	687,209	778,366	* Carpets and rugs—			
HIDES AND SKINS—				Group (a) .	25,914	16,765	13,295
Hides of Cattle—				" (b) .	5,311	5,342	5,502
Group (a) .	3,073	1,899	1,647	TOTAL .	31,225	22,107	16,797
" (b) .	70,716	53,287	47,404	** Borax—			
" (c) .	28,030	24,032	20,314	Group (b) .	..	..	2,206
TOTAL .	101,869	84,218	69,365	" (c) .	14,443	15,135	7,530
Skins of sheep and goats—				TOTAL .	14,443	15,135	9,826
Group (a) .	23,002	10,143	7,533	† Charas .	2,349	2,053	2,730
" (b) .	42,618	37,128	25,905	‡ Jute, raw .	303,329	287,921	300,075
" (c) .	3,154	2,750	3,668	Oil seeds—			
TOTAL .	68,774	50,021	37,112	† Linseed .	582,551	496,668	408,814
Gul—				‡ Mustard and rape seed	282,083	259,751	301,071
Group (a) .	5,080	5,495	9,724	Treasure—			
" (b) .	10,303	8,102	3,773	Gold (in ounces)—			
" (c) .	64,533	56,799	43,324	Group (a) .	1	..	..
TOTAL .	79,918	70,396	56,821	" (b) .	..	1,772	94
Tobacco—				" (c) .	..	..	..
Group (a) .	8,100	7,411	7,730	TOTAL .	1	1,772	94
" (b) .	73,369	71,495	76,468	Silver (in ounces)—			
" (c) .	57,918	49,430	28,068	Group (a) .	607,280	189,496	321,374
TOTAL .	139,477	119,336	112,266	" (b) .	3,947,464	2,768,929	3,639,650
				" (c) .	83,320	317,000	347,620
				TOTAL .	4,943,064	3,275,425	4,308,104

* Carpets and rugs are imported in appreciable quantities into groups (a) and (b) only and are not registered at other stations.

** Borax is imported in appreciable quantities only from Tibet and is registered only at stations in groups (b) and (c).

† Charas is imported mainly from Central Asia and Turkistan and is registered only at stations in group (b).

‡ These commodities are imported in appreciable quantities only into group (c) and are registered only at those stations.

No. 57.—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER—concl'd.

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

ARTICLES	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	ARTICLES	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Cotton—				Iron and Steel—			
Twist and yarn—				contd.			
Group (a) .	18,675	11,794	21,053	Machinery and			
" (b) .	17,930	19,902	18,094	millwork—			
" (c) .	89,840	47,632	32,877	Group (a) .	12,798	4,000	21,165
TOTAL .	76,445	79,418	72,024	" (b) .	16,870	26,033	23,395
				" (c) .	10,273	13,260	7,421
Piecegoods, foreign—				TOTAL .	39,941	43,293	51,981
Group (a) .	54,500	48,717	80,905	Others, including			
" (b) .	128,197	84,513	79,465	hardware and			
" (c) .	75,260	48,201	55,017	cutlery—			
TOTAL .	257,957	181,431	215,417	Group (a) .	5,987	9,301	1,630
Piecegoods, Indian—				" (b) .	8,205	37,470	21,471
Group (a) .	42,519	31,051	49,080	" (c) .	16,189	6,870	5,985
" (b) .	123,098	137,464	143,930	TOTAL .	30,471	53,641	29,086
" (c) .	80,139	88,760	101,345	Petroleum—			
TOTAL .	245,756	257,275	294,255	Group (a) .	55,941	69,356	111,053
Dyes and Dyeing materials—				" (b) .	153,593	224,969	191,838
Indigo (Natural)—				" (c) .	166,518	75,747	88,868
Group (a) .	554	167	1,018	TOTAL .	376,052	370,072	392,159
" (b) .	285	367	229	Salt—			
" (c) .	81	121	22	Group (a) .	8,375	10,311	9,297
TOTAL .	920	655	1,569	" (b) .	831,742	804,159	846,904
Others—				" (c) .	865,812	784,038	884,173
Group (a) .	280	1,829	1,771	TOTAL .	1,705,929	1,598,509	1,740,374
" (b) .	2,845	3,106	22,374	Sugar—			
" (c) .	8,956	5,841	3,223	Refined—			
TOTAL .	12,081	10,776	27,368	Group (a) .	125,089	276,807	164,750
Grain and pulse—				" (b) .	695,728	689,163	534,727
Wheat—				" (c) .	118,663	109,237	71,154
Group (a) .	371,574	148,469	110,533	TOTAL .	939,483	1,075,207	770,631
" (b) .	1,062,372	1,188,706	917,064	Unrefined—			
" (c) .	109,838	79,438	108,768	Group (a) .	32,709	23,295	5,001
TOTAL .	1,543,784	1,416,613	1,136,365	" (b) .	19,204	55,473	41,448
Rice, husked—				" (c) .	40,691	18,079	25,731
Group (a) .	101,942	58,038	61,785	TOTAL .	92,604	96,847	72,180
" (b) .	279,597	217,047	217,733	Tea—			
" (c) .	319,603	373,862	390,803	Black—			
TOTAL .	701,142	648,947	670,321	Group (a) .	16,998	2,968	20,855
Others—				" (b) .	27,530	25,502	30,777
Group (a) .	271,158	162,894	282,722	" (c) .	358	245	4,330
" (b) .	781,679	683,943	906,751	TOTAL .	44,895	28,715	55,468
" (c) .	300,372	316,859	530,328	Green—			
TOTAL .	1,353,209	1,163,696	1,719,801	Group (a) .	23,337	35,606	15,938
Iron and Steel—				" (b) .	36,154	33,222	30,256
Unwrought—				" (c) .	480	487	477
Group (a) .	22,554	23,899	27,773	TOTAL .	69,971	69,315	46,671
" (b) .	19,253	25,352	21,101	Tobacco—			
" (c) .	10,826	8,406	8,039	Group (a) .	5,053	5,271	7,227
TOTAL .	52,633	57,657	56,913	" (b) .	54,306	63,264	68,625
Sections				" (c) .	72,018	57,002	57,938
Group (a) .	21,333	25,094	66,556	TOTAL .	131,377	125,537	133,790
" (b) .	151,519	251,944	165,778	* Brass and			
" (c) .	114,691	66,008	58,630	Copper	10,734	7,877	14,256
TOTAL .	287,543	343,046	290,964	* Betelnuts .	36,923	30,347	38,931
				Treasure—			
				Gold (in			
				ounces)—			
				Group (a) .	24	61	..
				" (b) .	1,794	24,826	15,399
				" (c) .	1,130	571	182
				TOTAL .	2,948	25,458	15,581
				Silver (in			
				ounces)—			
				Group (a) .	1,408,890	..	..
				" (b) .	3,958,886	5,218,898	3,534,361
				" (c) .	817,406	3,069,588	11,616,879
				TOTAL .	6,185,182	8,287,986	15,151,240

* These commodities are sent in appreciable quantities only to Nepal, and they are consequently registered only at stations in group (c).

[All quantities in maunds except treasure]

The diagram shows a horizontal beam of total length 1.0 m. It is supported at both ends by vertical reaction forces of 50 N each. A downward vertical force of 100 N is applied at the center of the beam, which is 0.5 m from each support. The beam is divided into two equal segments of 0.5 m each.

(d) means trade at Bhamo downward traffic on the river
Tachon Heho and Shwenyaung outward traffic
transportations into Lurma

" " " " Mandalay Treasury
Mandalay Treasury and

No. 58.—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTES
OF BURMA—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

ARTICLES	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	ARTICLES	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Cotton—				Iron and Steel—			
Raw cotton—				<i>contd.</i>			
(d) . . .	14,553	15,225	20,681	Others, including bars, angles, beams and other sections—			
(e) . . .	122	2,729	816	(d) . . .	7,253	7,535	7,225
(f) . . .	..	..	..	(e) . . .	14,017	20,362	10,944
TOTAL . . .	14,675	17,954	21,497	(f) . . .	..	..	..
Cotton twist and yarn—				TOTAL . . .	21,300	27,897	18,169
(d) . . .	55,766	47,850	36,628	Petroleum—			
(e) . . .	22,649	16,270	18,224	Kerosene oil—			
(f) . . .	17	..	..	(d) . . .	20,342	19,143	15,103
TOTAL . . .	78,432	64,120	54,852	(e) . . .	68,479	57,885	51,225
Cotton piece-goods—				(f) . . .	2,097	1,560	1,432
(d) . . .	18,056	13,091	9,168	TOTAL . . .	90,918	78,088	67,760
(e) . . .	22,438	15,672	28,468	Petrol—			
(f) . . .	123	..	..	(d) . . .	2,396	3,931	2,867
TOTAL . . .	40,622	28,763	37,636	(e) . . .	50,922	57,361	49,760
Rice, husked—				(f) . . .	..	..	..
(d) . . .	1,042	109	160	TOTAL . . .	54,312	61,292	52,627
(e) . . .	2,524	258	2,667	Provisions and Oilman's Stores—			
(f) . . .	..	..	..	Condensed milk—			
TOTAL . . .	3,566	367	2,827	(d) . . .	3,146	2,754	1,701
Dyes and dyeing materials—				(e) . . .	5,348	3,333	3,601
(d) . . .	340	155	176	(f) . . .	487	134	183
(e) . . .	43	21	176	TOTAL . . .	8,981	6,221	5,485
(f) . . .	..	..	..	Fish, dry and fish, wet (ngapi)—			
TOTAL . . .	388	176	352	(d) . . .	15,675	14,020	12,672
Iron and Steel—				(e) . . .	14,206	12,706	6,639
Unwrought (ore, pig iron, etc.)—				(f) . . .	733	1,001	851
(d) . . .	547	90	65	TOTAL . . .	30,614	27,727	20,162
(e) . . .	14	932	958	Other provisions and Oilman's Stores—			
(f) . . .	56	36	7	(d) . . .	2,448	2,118	1,608
TOTAL . . .	617	1,058	1,030	(e) . . .	26,485	10,381	12,295
Machinery and Millwork—				(f) . . .	883	458	612
(d) . . .	191	142	105	TOTAL . . .	29,816	12,957	14,515
(e) . . .	4,784	6,051	2,021	Salt—			
(f) . . .	..	..	..	(d) . . .	79,009	67,460	58,653
TOTAL . . .	4,975	6,193	2,126	(e) . . .	132,201	135,236	119,846
Hardware and cutlery—				(f) . . .	2,044	1,305	1,409
(d) . . .	1,416	1,733	1,803	TOTAL . . .	213,374	204,001	179,899
(e) . . .	5,308	9,135	2,211	Silk—			
(f) . . .	292	165	194	Raw . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	7,014	11,033	4,203				

NOTE.—“(d)” means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river.

“(e)” means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shwenyaung, inward traffic.

“(f)” means trade at Thingannyinsung (formerly at Kawkaik), exportations from Burma.

No. 58.—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTES
OF BURMA—*concl'd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS—*concl'd*

ARTICLES	1929 30	1930 31	1931 32	ARTICLES	1929-30	1930 31	1931 32
Silk—<i>concl'd</i>				Candles—			
Manufactured—				(d) .	1,297	1 101	1 117
(d) .	10	46	43	(e) .	6,208	4 198	4 368
(e) .	.	.	.	(f) .	364	189	3
(f) .	.	.	.	TOTAL	7,869	5 491	5 488
TOTAL	10	46	43				
Jade Stone—				Matches—			
(d) .	121	132	70	(d) .	3,125	3 454	2 277
(e) .	.	.	.	(e) .	6,144	4 361	3 935
(f) .	.	.	.	(f) .	388	242	50
TOTAL	121	132	70	TOTAL	9 657	8 064	6 323
Sugar—							
Refined—				Woollen goods			
(d) .	6 117	5 794	4 673	(piece goods			
(e) .	13 806	10 248	10 254	rugs blankets,			
(f) .	1 299	994	696	woollen twist			
TOTAL	21 2 2	17 036	15 623	and yarn etc.)—			
Unrefined, includ				(d) .	63	80	75
ing Jaggery—				(e) .	102	143	397
(d) .	2 711	3 869	4 264	(f) .	.	.	.
(e) .	3 520	1 994	1 455	TOTAL	165	223	462
(f) .	67	9	2				
TOTAL	6 298	5 872	5 721	Treasure—			
Tea, dry—				Gold (in ounces)	..		
(d) .	74°	1 071	846				
(e) .	1 980	1 601	1 138	Silver (in ounces)			
(f) .	24	10	.	(d) .	.	..	.
TOTAL	2 746	2 682	1 984	(e) .	..	.	.
Tobacco—				(f) .	3°4	.	.
(d) .	434	593	566	TOTAL	324		.
(e) .	2 701	2 100	1,808				
(f) .	528	438	382				
TOTAL	3 663	3 136	2 256				

No. 59.—CHIEF IMPORTS INTO BURMA FROM INDIA.

ARTICLES	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Coal tons	413	342	370	701	054	427	51	05	1,09	1,07	90	08
Cotton—Twist and yarn . . lbs.	10,395	12,036	18,944	13,408	12,430	12,915	56	97	2,35	1,01	70	68
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (un-bleached)—												
Indian yds.	7,859	8,570	8,049	7,905	6,797	17,757	14	22	37	20	17	34
Foreign "	3,009	3,116	5,400	2,356	1,811	2,857	5	9	24	6	4	6
Cotton Piecegoods—White (bleached)—												
Indian yds.	3,707	5,895	4,485	3,625	4,984	5,849	8	18	25	12	15	15
Foreign "	2,586	3,741	2,003	310	524	1,203	5	13	11	1	1	4
Cotton Piecegoods—												
Coloured, printed or dyed—												
Indian "	12,199	21,312	18,122	13,001	11,249	20,438	27	60	95	53	43	04
Foreign "	2,333	4,434	3,842	756	1,357	2,411	6	20	25	3	4	10
Jute bags no.	38,948	39,822	40,123	48,856	49,030	53,292	1,19	1,60	1,88	2,40	1,86	1,66
Betelnuts cwts.	511	279	294	246	272	248	00	56	64	59	48	43
Tobacco—Unmanufactured . lbs.	21,180	16,432	16,087	12,614	10,225	14,014	58	43	51	45	33	29
Pulse tons	14	12	15	12	18	12	20	20	36	26	30	18
Wheat flour "	16	12	18	27	23	18	29	27	52	63	44	26

No. 60 —CHIEF EXPORTS FROM BURMA TO INDIA.

ARTICLES	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)					
	Pre war Average	War Average	Post war Average	1920-30	1930-31	1931-32	Pre war Average	War Average	Post war Average	1920-30	1930-31	1931-32
Rice in the husk . . . tons	214	168	93	173	175	109	1 54	1 12	86	1 62	1 17	94
Rice not in the husk . . . "	383	808	709	909	811	1 086	4 18	7 00	10 93	12 10	8 28	8 38
Pulse "	19	10	46	35	23	33	17	10	64	50	27	28
Oil, mineral--												
Kerosene . . . gals	97 570	110 821	119 290	120 593	113 729	120 414	3 32	3 72	4 10	5 29	4 93	5 27
Lubricating . . . "	"	2 9674	2 160	3 693	6 515	7 341	"	217	21	35	40	50
Petroleum and Petrol . . . "	"	4 215 (a)	14 371	52 108	51 101	45 356	"	46 (a)	2 01	3 27	3 21	2 84
Candle . . . lbs.	4 409	5 455	6 237	3 159	2 8 3	2 847	12	15	18	9	8	8
Lac "	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	6	43	37	4	5
Wood and timber--												
Teakwood . . . C tons	128	110	166	174	125	104	1 17	1 32	2 39	2 73	1 93	1 5
Other timber . . . "	28	20	25	40	21	16	18	14	28	48	22	14

* Included with 'Oil'—Mineral—Other kinds * prior to April 1915

† Average of four years

(a) Average of four years' representing 'Petrol' only

NO. 61.—TABLES ILLUSTRATING COMPETITION EXPERIENCED BY INDIAN PRO-
DUOTS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Imports of Linsced into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia.
(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1928	1929	1930	1931
UNITED KINGDOM.						
Total	6,550	4,950	3,484	2,844	2,233	3,393
Argentine	2,250	2,090	2,992	1,979	1,401	3,121
India	1,360	2,380	336	762	712	153
India's percentage	21%	48%	10%	27%	32%	5%
FRANCE.						
Total	2,514	1,337	2,114	2,154	1,905	2,650
Argentine	1,143	546	1,394	1,344	933	1,963
India	1,026	617	560	636	868	469
India's percentage	41%	46%	26%	30%	46%	18%
ITALY.						
Total	454	324	657	590	533	613
Argentine	133	11	188	285	113	381
India (and Ceylon)	261	282	421	267	373	170
India's percentage (including Ceylon)	57%	87%	61%	45%	70%	28%
	1913	1914-15	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
AUSTRALIA.						
Total	35	46	247	232	159	168
Argentine . . . . .	..	..	31	..	55	56
India	27	38	213	217	85	110
India's percentage	77%	82%	86%	98%	53%	65%

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France.
(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1928	1929	1930	1931
UNITED KINGDOM.						
Total	530	620	369	314	99	219
India	190	210	266	178	46	88
India's percentage	36%	34%	72%	57%	46%	40%
BELGIUM.						
Total	94	..	25	39	38	39
Roumania	14	..	7	3	11	20
Argentine	3	..	..	7	..	..
India	67	..	5	16	21	3
India's percentage	72%	..	20%	41%	55%	8%
ITALY.						
Total	102	220	204	36	31	102
India (including Ceylon)	95	183	190	14	19	27
India's percentage	93%	83%	94%	47%	61%	26%
FRANCE.						
Total	538	404	143	138	129	108
India	482	303	108	102	84	60
India's percentage	90%	75%	76%	74%	65%	56%

NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1928	1929	1930	1931
FRANCE.						
Total import	278	261	78	52	33	15
India	228	251	42	14	..	..
India's percentage	82%	96%	54%	27%	..	..
China	10	2	17	13	23	3
China's percentage	4%	7%	22%	25%	70%	20%
ITALY.						
Total import	Not available	Not available	123	158	258	134
India's share (including Ceylon) . . . . .	..	..	65	38	34	19
Percentage of India's share (including Ceylon). . . . .	..	..	69%	24%	13%	13%
China . . . . .	..	..	27	114	217	94
Percentage of China's share . . . . .	..	..	22%	72%	84%	70%

Imports of Groundnut into France.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1928	1929	1930	1931
UNSHELLED.						
Senegal	1,739	1,734	2,583	2,857	3,436	2,980
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	218	168	236	470
India	325	265	33	32	46	41
Total	2,634	2,742	2,935	3,118	3,763	3,602
Corresponding total (shelled)	1,976	2,057	2,202	2,339	2,814	2,702
SHELLED.						
India	2,442	2,700	2,681	2,910	2,548	2,463
Senegal . . . . .	..	20	..	35	65	21
Other countries	245	202	650	698	812	1,026
Total	2,687	2,982	3,331	3,652	3,425	3,509
*Percentage of total supplied by India.	58%	58%	49%	49%	41%	40%

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled = 75 tons shelled.
 NOTE.—One quintal = 220 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries

(In thousands of lbs.)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1928	1929	1930	1931
UNITED KINGDOM—						
India	183,025	253,493	268,820	308,735	291,183	277,142
Ceylon	111,796	107,869	130,881	157,095	152,027	168,883
China	19,652	17,682	6,569	9,193	8,755	8,558
Java	17,999	18,594	71,232	81,494	84,000	85,881
TOTAL .	332,472	377,142	477,502	557,417	536,965	540,644
<i>Percentage of India's share of total</i>	<i>54.7</i>	<i>61.7</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>54.9</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>51.7</i>
FRANCE—						
India	1,515	2,017	1,886	1,125	913	1,517
China	7,359	6,785	5,476	2,721	1,461	1,125
TOTAL .	8,874	8,802	7,362	3,846	2,374	2,642
<i>Percentage of India's share of total</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>22.1</i>
CANADA—						
India	13,850	13,010	12,763	21,791	11,850	10,836
Ceylon	15,181	10,157	11,754	19,513	13,211	9,819
China	2,772	1,721	857	591	392	267
Japan	4,128	5,556	5,121	3,628	2,918	2,830
Java . . . . .	..	1,411	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	35,931	31,455	30,505	55,223	28,371	23,752
<i>Percentage of India's share of total</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>65.4</i>	<i>60.2</i>
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (a)—						
India	6,640	10,722	15,541	11,735	16,564	17,497
Ceylon	18,593	19,247	18,510	27,798	28,691	26,701
China	22,179	18,902	9,817	9,444	6,515	8,219
Japan	48,245	49,813	23,412	24,579	20,918	21,417
Java	158	8,656	6,181	6,655	5,403	6,718
TOTAL .	95,126	107,240	63,461	70,775	73,481	70,552
<i>Percentage of India's share of total</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>20.1</i>
AUSTRALIA—						
India	5,711	8,430	5,520	5,350	4,435	2,657
Ceylon	19,973	23,108	19,638	25,170	16,213	13,510
China	2,897	1,952	887	959	1,001	593
Java	3,756	7,746	23,710	19,254	23,615	27,492
TOTAL .	32,337	41,236	49,755	50,783	45,264	44,252
<i>Percentage of India's share of total</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>6.1</i>
NEW ZEALAND—						
India	651	857	404	365	308	983
Ceylon	9,147	7,460	10,555	11,492	9,613	11,042
China	39	58	87	131	92	76
Java . . . . .	..	312	101	72	41	14
TOTAL .	9,837	8,687	11,147	12,060	10,154	12,115
<i>Percentage of India's share of total</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>8.1</i>

NOTE.—Figures for Australia represent those for the official years 1928-29 to 1931-32.
 (a) The exports of foreign tea from the United Kingdom to the United States are included in the corresponding figures of India, Ceylon, China and Java tea imported into the United States.

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